

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

STYLE MANUAL
(ABRIDGED)



JANUARY 1959

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

STYLE MANUAL

(ABRIDGED)

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JAMES L. HARRISON

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APPROVED BY
THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON PRINTING

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
Washington, November 14, 1958.

DEAR SIR: Receipt is acknowledged of the proof pages of the Government Printing Office STYLE MANUAL for inspection and approval.

The STYLE MANUAL as compiled and submitted is approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Respectfully,

CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman.

To the PUBLIC PRINTER,
Government Printing Office.

EXTRACT FROM THE PUBLIC PRINTING LAW

OF JANUARY 12, 1895



SECTION 51. THE FORMS AND STYLE IN WHICH THE PRINTING OR BINDING ORDERED BY ANY OF THE DEPARTMENTS SHALL BE EXECUTED, AND THE MATERIAL AND THE SIZE OF TYPE TO BE USED, SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER, HAVING PROPER REGARD TO ECONOMY, WORKMANSHIP, AND THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE WORK IS NEEDED (U.S.C., TITLE 44, SEC. 216).

PREFACE

By act of Congress the Public Printer is authorized to determine the form and style of Government printing. The **STYLE MANUAL** is the product of many years of public printing experience, and its rules are based on principles of good usage and custom in the printing trade. In addition, the **MANUAL** attempts to keep abreast of and sometimes anticipate changes in orthography, grammar, and type production. It has grown with Government and the ever-expanding body of language with new terms and expressions.

Essentially, it is a standardization device designed to achieve uniform word and type treatment, and aiming for economy of word use. Such rules as are laid down for the submission of copy to the GPO point to the most economical manner for the preparation and typesetting of manuscript. Following such rules eliminates the need of additional chargeable processing by the GPO.

It should be remembered that the **MANUAL** is primarily a GPO printers stylebook. Easy rules of grammar cannot be prescribed, for it is assumed that editors are versed in correct expression. As a printers book, it necessarily uses terms which are obvious to those skilled in the graphic arts. A glossary of such printing terms to be complete would unnecessarily burden the **MANUAL**. (See bibliography on pp. 2-3.)

Its rules cannot be regarded as rigid, for the printed word assumes many shapes and variations in type presentation. An effort has been made to provide complete coverage of those elements which enter into the translation of manuscript into type.

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IDEAL COPY FOR PRINTER

Below is an example of a manuscript page showing double-spaced copy, copy preparation, type size and line width, leading, initial and display type marked, and proper placement of footnote. Page is complete and requires no copycutting. Tabular matter and illustrations should be submitted on separate sheets. (See rules 1.2, 1.5, 1.6, p. 1; 2.1, p. 7.)

10 pt. 26½ pi F. I. C. Leaded 5-pica link 21
new odd page CHAPTER 2 case 865 C slc ctr Case 865 cap etc
AUTHOR'S ALTERATIONS COST MONEY AND CAUSE DELAY Case 862
2 line case 867 initial It is very tempting to make alterations to proofs. You can delete a word here . . . change a phrase there . . . put a comma somewhere else: there seems nothing to it!
In fact, each alteration or addition means laborious and therefore costly work for the printer. Every single letter and punctuation mark and space in a proof is represented by a tiny piece of metal called "type," or it may be a solid line of type (Linotype), which will be reset. Each correction may produce further errors. In addition, every time the form has to be unlocked there is always the possibility that ~~the~~ pieces of type will slip out of position and cause misprints.
3 Leads Expensive afterthoughts Case 8 6 2 Fl. Left
2 Leads Every alteration made in a proof means higher printing costs. No less important, they mean a delay which may result in postponement of publication date. Author's alterations should be kept to the absolute minimum: printers' proofs are intended for checking, not for alteration. It has been said that authors would dispense with most of their alterations if they had to pay on the spot for making them. Most of the alterations made on proofs are avoidable because they should have been made on the ~~typescript~~ ^{manuscript} before typesetting began. Too often an author thinks "Oh! never mind, I can always alter it on the proof." This attitude is disastrous—it leads straight to extra costs. Even the simplest amendment, so easy to make on a proof, is time-wasting and costly to carry out.
Manuscript preparation should follow this Style Manual. JOHN DOE, C & AC
6 pt. footnote JOHN DOE, C & AC
Printing Superintendent. Reprinted by courtesy of the British Federation of Master Printers, in collaboration with the Publishers Association.

1. SUGGESTIONS TO AUTHORS AND EDITORS

- 1.1. This **STYLE MANUAL** is intended to facilitate Government printing. Careful observance of the following suggestions will aid in expediting publication and in reducing printing expenditures.
- 1.2. Copy must be carefully edited in accordance with the style laid down herein before being sent to the Government Printing Office. Changes on proofs add greatly to the expense and delay the work.
- 1.3. Legible copy, not faint carbon copies, must be furnished. This is essential in foreign-language copy and in copy containing figures.
- 1.4. Copy should be sent flat, with the sheets numbered consecutively, and typewritten on one side of the paper only. If both sides of reprint copy are to be used, a duplicate must be furnished.
- 1.5. To avoid mutilation of copy, each page should begin with a paragraph.
- 1.6. Tabular matter and illustrations should be on sheets separate from the text, as each is handled separately during typesetting.
- 1.7. Proper names, signatures, figures, foreign words, and technical terms should be written plainly.
- 1.8. Manuscript and typewritten copy in a foreign language should be marked accurately as to capitalization, punctuation, accents, etc.
- 1.9. Footnote reference marks in text and tables should be arranged consecutively from left to right across each page.
- 1.10. Photographs, drawings, etc., for illustrations should accompany the manuscript, each bearing the name of the publication in which it is to be inserted and the figure or plate number. The proper place for each text figure should be indicated on the copy by inserting its number and title.
- 1.11. A requisition for work containing illustrations must be accompanied by a letter certifying that the illustrations are necessary and relate entirely to the transaction of public business (U.S.C., title 44, sec. 118). The total number of illustrations and the processes of reproduction desired should also be indicated. Instructions should be given on the margin of each illustration if enlargement or reduction is necessary.
- 1.12. If a publication is composed of several parts, a scheme of the desired arrangement must accompany the first installment of copy.
- 1.13. Samples should be furnished if possible. They should be plainly marked, showing the desired type, size of type page, illustrations if any, paper, trim, lettering, or binding; but they will not be considered as style for typesetting if they conflict with the rules in this **STYLE MANUAL**.
- 1.14. To expedite work production, avoid use of limited-equipment typefaces on text composition wherever possible. Special typefaces (usually faces other than Modern roman) with few fonts delay typesetting production. Refer to GPO Specimens of Type Faces (p. 2) to determine extent of type supply.

1.15. In looseleaf or perforated-on-fold work, indicate folio sequence, including blank pages, by circling in "blue." Begin with first page of text (title). Do not folio separate covers and/or dividers.

1.16. Indicate on copy if separate or self cover. When reverse printing in whole or in part is required, indicate if solid or in tone.

1.17. Avoid use of oversize fold-ins wherever possible. This can be done by splitting a would-be fold-in and arranging the material to appear as facing pages in the text. Where fold-ins are numerous and cannot be split, consideration should be given to folding and inserting these into an envelope pasted to inside back cover.

1.18. Every effort should be made to keep complete jobs of over 4 pages to signatures (folded units) of 8, 12, 16, 24, or 32 pages. Over two blank pages at end should be avoided where possible.

1.19. Indicate alternate choice of paper on requisition. Wherever possible, confine choice of paper to general use items carried in inventory as shown in GPO Paper Catalog.

1.20. When nonstandard trim sizes and/or type areas are used, indicate head and back margins desired. Otherwise, GPO will determine margins. The GPO Letterpress and Offset Printing Standards (also included in GPO Layouts for Imposition) are to be followed wherever possible. (See "Imposition," p. 15.)

1.21. Avoid "bleed" cuts wherever possible.

1.22. On return of galley proofs for page makeup, departments should submit copy for running heads and numbering sequence of folios, including preliminary pages.

1.23. All corrections should be made on first proofs submitted, as later proofs are intended for verification only. All corrections must be indicated on the "R" set of proofs, and only that set should be returned to the Government Printing Office.

1.24. Corrections should be marked on the margins of a proof opposite the indicated errors, not by writing over the print or between the lines. All queries on proofs must be answered.

1.25. The following related Government Printing Office and departmental publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.:

Word Division, a supplement to Government Printing Office Style Manual, sixth edition (1962), 192 pages.

Basic rules for division of words; division into syllables of about 20,000 words.

Specimens of Type Faces in the U.S. Government Printing Office (revised edition in preparation).

Specimens of typefaces for Government editors, printers, and authors; varieties and sizes available; special signs, ornaments, and characters; and rules and borders. Includes Fotosetter typefaces.

Typography and Design, apprentice training series (intermediate period), 187 pages.

Twenty-four lectures, with questions for study and discussion, books for reading, and suggested projects.

Theory and Practice of Composition, apprentice training series (orientation period), 254 pages.

Forty lectures on type composition, with questions for study and discussion, books for supplementary reading, suggested projects, and a glossary.

Theory and Practice of Presswork, apprentice training series (orientation period), 248 pages.

Forty lectures, with questions for study and discussion, books for supplementary reading, and suggested projects.

Theory and Practice of Bookbinding, apprentice training series (orientation period), 246 pages.

Forty lectures, with questions for study and discussion, books for supplementary reading, and suggested projects.

Layouts for Flat-Bed, Rotary, and Web Press Imposition, 202 pages. Illustrated.

Most frequently used layouts of faceup impositions; types of folds; and a signature-size chart, with index.

U.S. Government Correspondence Manual.

Designed to standardize Government correspondence for uniform format, styles of addresses, salutations, and closings. Prepared by Government Inter-departmental Committee.

Bureau of the Census Manual of Tabular Presentation, 266 pages.

An outline of theory and practice in the presentation of statistical data in tables for publications.

Printer 1 & C, Navy Training Courses, NavPers 10458, 650 pages. Illustrated.

Describes various printing processes, including Linotype, coldtype composition, press, and bindery operations. Discusses typography, layout, and copy preparation. In addition, an explanation of engraving and lithographic processes. A glossary of graphics arts terms is included.

Lithographer 3 & 2, volume 1, Navy Training Courses, NavPers 10452, 584 pages. Illustrated.

Offers a brief history of lithography. Discusses copy preparation, photographic equipment and processing. Also describes stripping, plate graining, and platemaking operations, with a glossary of terms used.

Lithographer 3 & 2, volume 2, Navy Training Courses, NavPers 10453, 608 pages. Illustrated.

This volume continues the subject, with emphasis on operation and maintenance of letter and offset presses, in addition to folding machines. Glossary.

Lithographer 1 & C, Navy Training Courses, NavPers 10454, 336 pages.

Extends discussion of lithography covered in the two volumes above. Further treatment of copy preparation, dummying, camera work, platemaking, presswork and inks, and photoengraving. Glossary.

Guide for Preparation of Air Force Publications, AF Manual 5-1, 171 pages. Illustrated.

Offers suggestions on writing. Describes graphic arts procedures, in addition to artwork preparation, pasteup, reproduction, etc.

Guide for Air Force Writing, AF Manual 11-3, 133 pages.

The U.S. Air Force Dictionary, 578 pages.

Journalist 3 & 2, Navy Training Courses, NavPers 10294, 201 pages. Illustrated.

Manual covers news writing and photography, copy editing, printing, and radio and television. A glossary of journalism, radio, and printing terms is included.

Plain Letters, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 47 pages.

Directed at those who write and sign letters. Offers writing shortcuts and how to avoid clichés in writing.

Form Letters, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 33 pages.

Basic elements of form-letter design. Describes use of form letters to replace formal correspondence.

1.26. Corrections in proofs read by authors or department readers must be indicated as follows:

- Period.
- , Comma.
- = Hyphen.
- : Colon.
- ; Semicolon.
- ‘ Apostrophe.
- “ Quotations.
- Em quadrat.
- One-em dash.
- Two-em parallel dash.
- ↙ Push down space.
- Close up.
- ✓ Less space.
- ↑ Caret—left out, insert.
- ⤒ Turn to proper position.
- # Insert space.
- L or R Move to left or to right.
- U or D Move up or move down.
- tr. Transpose.
- or stat. Let it stand.
- del. Delete—take out.
- @ Broken letter.
- P Paragraph.
- No P No paragraph.
- wf Wrong font.
- v7 or eq. # Equalize spacing.
- == or Caps. Capitals.
- = or s. c. Small capitals.
- lc. Lowercase.
- a or A Superior or inferior.
- or italic. Italic.
- rom. Roman.
- {/} Brackets.
- (/) Parentheses.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS

S.C. It does not appear that the earliest printers had any method of correcting errors before the form was on the press. The learned correctors of the first two centuries of printing were not proofreaders in our sense, they were rather what we should term office editors. Their labors were chiefly to see that the proof corresponded to the copy, but that the printed page was correct in its latinity, ~~that the words were there~~, and that the sense was right. They cared but little about orthography, bad letters or purely printerly errors, and when the text seemed to them wrong they consulted fresh authorities or altered it on their own responsibility. Good proofs in the modern sense, were impossible until professional readers were employed, men who [had] first a printer's education, and then spent many years in the correction of proof. The orthography of English, which for the past century has undergone little change, was very fluctuating until after the publication of Johnson's Dictionary, and capitals, which have been used with considerable regularity for the past 80 years, were previously used on the [miss]or[hit] plan. The approach to regularity, so far as we have^x may be attributed to the growth of a class of professional proofreaders, and it is to them that we owe the correctness of modern printing. More errors have been found in the Bible than in any other one work. For many generations it was frequently the case that Bibles were brought out stealthily, from fear of governmental interference. They were frequently printed from imperfect texts, and were often modified to meet the views of those who published them. The story is related that a certain woman in Germany, who was the wife of a printer, and had become disgusted with the continual assertions of the superiority of man over woman which she had heard, hurried into the composing room while her husband was at supper and altered a sentence in the Bible, which he was printing, so that it read Narr instead of Herr, thus making the verse read "And he shall be thy fool" instead of "and he shall be thy lord." The word not was omitted by Barker, the King's printer in England in 1632, in printing the seventh commandment. He was fined £3,000 on this account.

(4/?)

2. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARING COPY

2.1. The first duty of copy preparers is to mark those things which are not readily understood and to indicate headings, indentions, dashes, new pages, new odd pages, and other matters of style necessary to give the completed book a good typographic appearance. They must indicate point size and type series on copy, and whether matter is to be leaded or double leaded, etc.; verify folio numbers; and plainly indicate references, footnotes, cut-ins, etc. Unless otherwise marked: (1) Text matter will be set in 10-point solid and tables in 6-point solid (tables in leaded matter will also be set solid); (2) 9-unit figures will be used in tables when boldface is requested; (3) 2-point (hairline) rules will be used in tables.

2.2. Quoted or extract matter, and lists should be set 2 points smaller than text, and quotation marks at beginning and end of paragraphs should be omitted. If the same type size is used, quoted matter should be cut in 1 to 3 ems, depending on measure, and initial and closing quotes should be omitted; this does not apply to congressional work.

"Follow," "follow literally," etc.

2.3. To prevent confusion and delay and to insure economy in printing, all copy that bears no preparation by the requisitioning agency will be set in accordance with the rules laid down in this STYLE MANUAL, with which editors and compilers are expected to become familiar, except that in some classes of printing of a legal, technical, or historical nature it may be necessary to adhere strictly to the original text, and the requisitioning office may then properly mark such copy "Fol." or "Fol. lit."

2.4. Copy marked "Fol." will be followed with respect to verbal expression, abbreviations, signs, symbols, figures, and italic, but not with respect to punctuation (including compounding) or capitalization. In "Fol." matter any spelling (not including compounding) is permissible that has the sanction of any dictionary.

2.5. Copy authorized to be marked "Fol. lit." must be thoroughly prepared by the requisitioning agency as to capitalization, punctuation (including compounding), abbreviations, signs, symbols, figures, and italic, and such copy, including even manifest errors, will be followed. "Fol. lit." does not include size and style of type.

2.6. Follow the position of quotation marks in relation to other punctuation marks in matter marked "Fol. lit." and "Fol., incl. caps and punc." Abbreviations with points (as in U.S.C., U.S., r.p.m., i.e.) close up. Abbreviations also close up in "Fol. lit." matter, unless prepared with spaces. (See rule 10.7, p. 149.)

2.7. Paragraph or section numbers (or letters) followed by figures or letters in parentheses will close up, as "section 7(B)(1)(a)," "paragraph 23(a)," "paragraph b(7)," "paragraph (a)(2); but section 9(1)(a) and (b); section 7 a and b. In case of an unavoidable break, division will be made after elements in parentheses, and no hyphen is used. However, if spaces are prepared in "Fol. lit." matter, copy will be followed.

2.8. "Bill style" copy will follow the style of the Government Printing Office Bill Style Manual, which conforms to this STYLE MANUAL in many particulars, such as the use of figures in dates; sums of money; percentages; the numbers of articles, chapters, lines, pages, paragraphs, parts, sections, and volumes; the classification of vessels (A 1); and all other instances where *numbered* is used or implied. Punctuation as prepared must be followed.

2.9. It is not necessary to mark again anything that has been plainly indicated at the beginning of a sheet, as such preparation is to apply to the entire sheet; but on copy marked "Fol.," "Fol., incl. caps," or "Fol. lit.," the preparation must be carried throughout.

2.10. Copy ordered to be kept clean and returned intact must be marked as lightly as possible, so that erasures may be easily made.

2.11. Copy preparer's instructions, which accompany each job, are written to cover the general style and certain peculiarities or deviations from style. These instructions must be followed. The copy preparer must not deviate from the style laid down in this STYLE MANUAL unless authorized to do so by the Chief Copy Preparer.

Abbreviations

2.12. In marking abbreviations to be spelled, preparers must show what the spelled form should be, unless the abbreviations are common and not susceptible of more than one construction. An unfamiliar abbreviation, with spelled-out form unavailable, is not changed.

Capitalization

2.13. Unusual capital and lowercase letters must be indicated.

Datelines, addresses, and signatures

2.14. Copy preparers must mark caps, small caps, italic, abbreviations, and indentions; also indicate line breaks where necessary.

Decimals and common fractions

2.15. In figure columns containing decimals or common fractions, preparers must indicate at the top of each folio of a continued table the "clear" or space necessary to preserve proper alinement. The "clear" indicated for decimals does not include the bearoff.

"Et cetera," "etc.," "and so forth"

2.16. In printing a speaker's language, the words *and so forth* or *et cetera* are used—not the abbreviation *etc.* If a quoted extract is set in type smaller than that of the preceding text and the speaker has summed up the remainder of the quotation with the words *and so forth* or *et cetera*, these words should be placed at the beginning of the next line, flush and lowercase, and an em dash should be used at the end of the extract.

Folioing and stamping copy

2.17. Folio numbers should be placed in the upper right-hand corner, preferably half an inch from the top.

2.18. All other stamping—type size, measure, etc.—should be placed in the upper left-hand corner. On cards, any available space may be used.

2.19. Divided tables that have to be cut or that continue on more than one sheet of copy must be folioed down the first divide to the end of the table and continue on the next and following divides to the end. Parallel tables and pasters require only one folio number on each page of copy.

Footnotes and reference marks

(For text, see rules 16.1–16.20, pp. 213–214; for tables, see rules 14.94–14.118, pp. 190–192.)

Headings

2.20. The type to be used for all headings must be marked—case number or size of type, caps, caps and small caps, small caps, caps and lowercase, lowercase (first word and proper nouns capitalized), or italic. (See also rule 3.51, p. 29; Specimens of Type Faces in U.S. Government Printing Office, p. 2.)

Pickup

2.21. The jacket number of a job from which matter is to be picked up must be indicated. New matter should conform in style to that of the pickup.

Sidenotes and cut-in notes

2.22. Sidenotes and cut-in notes are set each line flush on left and ragged on right, unless otherwise prepared, and are always set solid. Sidenotes are usually set in 6 point, 4½ picas wide.

An alleged violation of the rule relating to admission to the floor presents a question of privilege (III, 2624, 2625; VI, 579), but not a higher question of privilege than an election case (III, 2626). In one case where an ex-Member was abusing the privilege * * *.

2.23. The measure allowed for a cut-in note is 6 picas, unless otherwise marked, and the note bears off from the text—above, below, and at the side—not less than an em of the text type. A cut-in note begins on the third line of the paragraph if the length of the paragraph permits.

An alleged violation of the rule relating to admission to the floor presents a question of privilege (III, 2624, 2625; VI, 579), but not a higher question of privilege than an election case (III, 2626).

In one case where an ex-Member was abusing the privilege, he was excluded by direction of the Speaker (V, 7288). In one case where an ex-Member was abusing the privilege * * *.

Signs, symbols, etc.

2.24. All signs, symbols, dashes, superiors, etc., must be plainly marked. Names of Greek letters must be indicated, as they are frequently mistaken for italic or symbols.

2.25. The chemical symbols Al, Cl, Tl are sometimes mistaken for A1, C1, T1 in typewritten matter. Copy preparers must indicate whether the second character is a letter or a figure.

2.26. Since typewriters use the same characters for figure 1 and lowercase l, cipher and cap O, all such characters will be printed as figures unless otherwise marked.

Letters illustrating shape and form

2.27. Letters used to illustrate shape and form, as U-shape(d), A-frame, T-bone, T-rail, are set in gothic—case 392 for 10 point, case 391 for 8 point, and case 390 for 6 point—except that for I-beam, cases 14, 13, and 12, respectively, are used.

2.28. Plurals are formed by adding the apostrophe and s, as T's, Y's, etc. *Golf tee(s)* should be spelled, as it does not indicate shape.

2.29. A gothic capital is not used in *X-ray*, *U-boat*, *V-8*, and other expressions which have no reference to shape or form.

TYPE COMPOSITION

2.30. Compositors and operators must study carefully the rules governing composition. Failure to do this will show plainly on proofs.

2.31. In correcting pickup matter, the compositor or operator must indicate what portion was actually reset.

2.32. Every precaution must be taken to prevent the soiling of proofs, as it is necessary for the reviser to see clearly every mark on the margin of a proof after it has been corrected.

2.33. Corrections queried in a ring must not be made, as such queries are intended for the author.

2.34. If after a proof is read the first time, a word or line is pied or a dropout occurs, attention must be called to such mishap by marking that part of the proof "*Pied*" or "*Dropout*." If a proof is not available, the type involved must be placed feet uppermost when returned to position. This direction is intended for all who handle type.

2.35. In correcting matter set on the Linotype, care must be taken to insert corrected type slugs in their proper places and to remove only such type slugs as necessary. Matter must be run down to see that lines have not been duplicated, transposed, or eliminated. If the corrector is in doubt, he must read the slugs.

Leading and spacing

2.36. Spacing of text is governed by the leading, narrow spacing being more desirable in solid than in leaded matter. Very thin or very wide spacing in first line of a paragraph should be avoided. Words in a line requiring more than 1 em of space between them should be letterspaced, but the fewer letterspaced words the better. All of a short word is letterspaced rather than part of a long word. (See also rule 14.132, p. 194.)

2.36.1. To aid readability, an em quad (or double space) is used at the end of a sentence. This applies to all type composition, and includes Teletypesetter, reproduction, and other printing. Unless otherwise specified, this rule will apply.

2.37. If the last line of a paragraph follows a widely spaced line, it is spaced with en quads instead of 3-em spaces.

2.38. Center or flush heads set in caps, caps and small caps, small caps, or boldface are spaced with en quads between words, and the space is widened proportionately for an extended face or for letter-spaced words.

2.39. Centerheads are separated from the text by slugs, the space below the head being at least 2 points less than the space above: 10-point slug above and 8-point slug below in 10-point text; 8-point slug above and 6-point slug below in 8- and 6-point text. However, a head which clears the line above or below by at least 1 em requires no additional space.

2.40. Heads set in caps are leaded, even in solid matter.

2.41. In solid matter, "2 leads," "3 leads," and similar space designations marked on copy mean "2 leads" (4 points), "3 leads" (6 points), etc.

In leaded matter (machine-leaded Linotype, or Monotype with shoulder), "2 leads," "3 leads," etc., will include space on type; e.g., "2 leads" means a 2-point lead plus space on type.

2.42. Unless otherwise marked, flush heads are separated from text by 2 leads above and 1 lead below in solid matter, and by 3 leads above and 2 leads below in leaded matter.

2.43. Full-measure numbered or lettered paragraphs and quoted extracts are not separated by leads from adjoining matter.

2.44. Unless otherwise marked, extracts which are set off from the text by smaller type or are indented on both sides are separated by 3 leads in leaded matter and by 2 leads in solid matter.

2.45. Extracts set solid in leaded matter are separated from the text by 3 leads.

2.46. Flush lines following extracts are separated by 3 leads in leaded matter and by 2 leads in solid matter.

2.47. Footnotes are leaded if the text is leaded, and are set solid if the text is solid.

2.48. Legends are leaded if text is leaded, and solid if text is solid.

Indentations

2.49. In measures less than 30 picas, the paragraph indentation is 1 em. Paragraph indentations in cut-in matter are 3 ems, overs 2 ems. Overruns, datelines, and signatures are indented in multiples of 2 ems. Unless otherwise requested, addresses are set flush on left. (For examples, see p. 217.)

2.50. In matter set 30 picas or wider, the paragraph indentation is 2 ems. Paragraph indentations in cut-in matter are 6 ems, overs 4 ems. Overruns, datelines, and signatures are indented in multiples of 2 ems. Unless otherwise requested, addresses are set flush on left. (For examples, see p. 217.)

2.51. In measures less than 30 picas, overruns in hanging indentations are 1 em more than the first line, except that to avoid conflict with a following indentation (for example, of a subentry or paragraph), the overrun indentation is made 1 em more than the following line.

2.52. In matter set 30 picas or wider, overruns in hanging indentations are 2 ems more than the first line, except that to avoid conflict with a following indentation (for example, of a subentry or paragraph), the overrun indentation is made 2 ems more than the following line.

2.53. Indentation of matter set in smaller type should be the same, in points, as that of adjoining main-text indented matter.

2.54. Two-line centerheads are centered, but heads of three or more lines are set with hanging indentation.

2.55. Overs in flush heads are indented 2 ems in measures less than 30 picas, and 4 ems in wider measures.

Legends for illustrations

2.56. Legends and explanatory matter of 1 or 2 lines are centered; if more than 2 lines, they are set with hanging indentation. If an illustration is narrower than full measure and text is run at the side of it, the legend is set the width of the illustration; if text is not to be run at the side of the illustration, the legend is set full measure regardless of the width of the illustration, unless copy is otherwise marked.

2.57. Legend lines of illustrations which run the broad way should be printed to read up; that is, an even-page legend should be on the inside margin and an odd-page legend on the outside margin.

2.58. Unless other type is indicated, legends for illustrations are set in 8-point roman, lowercase.

2.59. Periods are used after legends and explanatory matter beneath illustrations. However, legends without descriptive language do not use a period. (See rule 9.95, p. 143.)

2.60. At beginning of legend, *Figure* preceding the identifying number or letter is set in caps and small caps and is not abbreviated.

FIGURE 5, *not* FIG. 5

FIGURE A, *not* FIG. A

2.61. If a chart carries both a legend and footnotes, the legend is placed above the chart.

2.62. Letter symbols used in legends for illustrations are set in italic without periods and are capitalized only if so shown in copy.

PROOFREADING AND COPYHOLDING

2.63. Foremen of composing sections must see that special instructions and layout and style sheets are sent to the Proof Section with the first installment of each job.

2.64. Readers must consult the copy preparer's instruction sheet.

2.65. Speed is desirable, but accuracy is of first importance.

2.66. The reader should see that the rules governing spacing, division of words, and good printing generally have been observed. The reader who passes bad spacing will be held at fault.

2.67. If the reader detects inconsistent and erroneous statements, it is his duty to correct them. He must know, not guess, that they are errors, and he must be prepared, if called upon, to vindicate by recognized authority the soundness of his corrections. If he does not know, he must query.

2.68. If the grammatical construction of a sentence or clause is questioned by a reader and it seems desirable to change the form, he must indicate the proposed correction, add a query mark, and enclose all in a ring. If a statement of fact is thought erroneous or doubtful, he must underscore the matter in question, write in the margin "Author verify," and enclose it in a ring. It is not enough to write only a query in the margin: the reason for the query must be clearly shown. If there is little doubt, the correction should be made, but a query enclosed in a ring must be written beside the correction to call the author's attention to it.

2.69. A query appearing on copy must be carried to the author.

2.70. Proofs that are not clearly printed or are in any manner defective must be called to the attention of the deskman.

2.71. The manner in which correction marks are made on a proof is of considerable importance. Straggling, unsymmetrical characters, disconnected marks placed in the margin above or below the lines to which they relate, irregular lines leading from an incorrect letter or word to a correction, large marks, marks made with a blunt pencil, indistinct marks, and frequent use of the eraser to obliterate marks hastily or incorrectly made are all faults to be avoided.

2.72. In reading proof of wide tables, the reader should place the correction in white space as near as possible to the error, thus aiding all who handle the proof afterward. He should obliterate entirely a broken or defective figure and rewrite it in a ring. He should not use the transposition mark in little-known words or in figures. He should instead cancel the letters or figures and write them in the margin in the order in which they are to appear.

2.73. In marking errors in display or other unusual type, the case number must be indicated.

2.74. Readers must draw a ring around footnote references in proof, as an aid to the maker-up.

2.75. On discovering evidence of wrong-font matrices, the reader must immediately fill out a wrong-font notice which will be sent to typesetting section concerned.

2.76. Readers must not make important changes in indentions or tables without consulting the referee.

2.77. The marks of the copy preparer must be given consideration by all, as he is in a position to know more about the peculiarities of a job than one who reads but a small portion of it.

2.78. Any mark which will change the proof from the copy as prepared must be enclosed in a ring.

2.79. All instructions on copy must be carried on proof by readers.

2.80. Folios of copy must be "run" by the copyholder and checked against those marked on the proof.

2.81. In reading copy an unnecessarily loud tone of voice must be avoided. Short words are as important as long ones, and should be pronounced distinctly. Plurals should be sounded clearly, and names of persons or places pronounced distinctly or read by letters.

MAKEUP

2.82. Government publications will be made up in the following order unless otherwise indicated:

a. *Frontispiece*, faces title page.

b. *False title* (frontispiece, if any, on back).

c. *Title page*.

d. *Back of title*, blank, but frequently carries such useful bibliographic information as list of board members, congressional resolution authorizing publication, note of editions and printings, GPO imprint if departmental imprint appears on title page, price notice, etc.

e. *Letter of transmittal* (new odd page).

f. *Foreword*, differs from preface in that it is an introductory note written as an endorsement by a person other than the author (new odd page).

g. *Preface*, by author (new odd page).

h. *Contents* (new odd page), immediately followed by list of illustrations and list of tables, as parts of contents.

i. *Text*, begins with page 1 (if halftitle is used, begins with p. 3).

j. *Bibliography* (new odd page).

k. *Appendix* (new odd page).

l. *Index* (new odd page).

2.83. An *introduction* differs from a foreword or a preface in that it is the initial part of the text; if the book is divided into chapters, it should be the first chapter.

2.84. To number preliminary pages, use small-cap Roman numerals.

2.85. A separate cover should not be used on booklets of 32 or fewer pages (p. 1 should be a self-cover or should carry a displayed title heading followed by table of contents, if any, and the text).

2.86. Before beginning his work the maker-up must ascertain the length of type page and style of folios to be used.

2.87. If it is found necessary to make a short page, the facing page should be of approximately equal length if the text permits.

2.88. A blank or sink of 6 picas should be placed at the head of each new odd or even page of 46-pica or greater depth; pages with a depth of from 36 to 45 picas, inclusive, will carry a 5-pica sink; pages less than 36 picas, 4 picas.

2.89. If top center folio is used, the folio on a new page must be placed at the bottom, centered, and enclosed in parentheses.

2.89.1. Where running heads with folios are used, heads are included in overall page depth. However, first pages of chapters and pages with bottom folios are made up with folios in margin. Bottom folios on short preliminary pages will be made up with page numbers two leads from last line.

2.89.2. Jobs made up with bottom folios will have all page numbers, including preliminary pages, alining on the bottom in the margin.

2.89.3. Jobs with both running heads and bottom folios will be treated as outlined in rule 2.89.2.

2.90. Contents, list of illustrations, preface, or any other matter that makes a page in itself should be placed 12 points or more nearer top than bottom, the difference depending upon the length of page.

2.91. In "cleared" indexes the words being cleared must be repeated on following page at the top of the column or page.

2.92. Continued heads over tables and leaderwork must be condensed into one line if possible.

2.93. Footnote references are repeated in boxheads or in continued lines over tables, unless special orders are given not to do so.

2.94. Six-point notes above tables are enclosed in brackets and are not repeated with continued heads unless they are needed on each page for the purpose of clarity.

2.94.1. A broadside (lengthwise) table beginning on even (left) page and which carries over to facing right page will be made up flush right for left page (if left page is less than full width) and flush left for right page.

2.94.2. A broadside table of less than page width will center on the page.

2.95. Centerheads, whether in boldface, caps, caps and small caps, small caps, or italic, should have more space above than below. Uniform spacing should be maintained throughout the page; if this is not possible, the space above and below the centerlines should be reduced, commencing at the bottom of the page.

2.96. In making up a page of two or more columns with an illustration more than one column in width, the text should be broken so that it will read from above the illustration to the same column below. If a table, diagram, or layout occurs under the same conditions, the text should double up above it.

2.97. In matter set two or more columns to the page, footnotes to full-measure headings should be set page width, while the text footnotes should be set column width and carried at the foot of the column in which the references appear.

2.98. Two or more short footnotes coming together may be combined by the maker-up in one line, with the blank spaces between footnotes equalized, provided the spaces are not less than 2 ems.

¹ Preliminary.

² Including imported cases.

³ Imported.

2.98.1. Backstrips should run down (from top to bottom) on all publications, except when ordering agency specifies runup (from bottom to top) backstrips.

IMPOSITION

2.99. Imposition is the general term applied to the task of locking up pages of type, plates, or negatives for press. Imposing refers specifically to laying or arranging pages so that a press sheet, when printed and folded, will produce a signature with pages in proper sequence. A page is considered the unit of a signature; the two companion pages, the unit in imposition. Whether the imposition is from the outside or inside, a long or a broad form, work and turn or sheetwise, these companion pages are never separated; their position in the printed pamphlet is determined by the fold.

2.100. In the layout of pages, each page must be in its proper sequence, determined by the type of fold desired. (See Layouts for Imposition, p. 3.) Margins are governed by the trim size of finished book or pamphlet. After trim size has been established, the sheet size of stock is selected. For example, GPO standard octavo is type width, 26½ picas; type depth, 46 picas; trim size of finished book or pamphlet, 5¾ by 9½ inches. The number of pages to be printed is broken down into signatures of 16 pages each and the most practical layout is chosen. In this case, four rows of four pages each. Thus stock size is four times 5¾ inches for width and four times 9½ inches for depth. As it is necessary to allow a minimum of ½-inch trim after signatures are folded, the sheet size will be 24 by 38 inches, standard stock size. The margins, which are the back or binding edge, head or top, outside, and foot or bottom, are then determined by allowing enough white space from the type area to give a proper balance to the finished book. It is generally agreed that a 4-pica back and a 3-pica head, after trim, are standard margins for this particular trim size on saddle stitch or sewed jobs. Other standards have been incorporated in the GPO Layout Book. These margins are followed unless requisition specifies nonstandard margins.

2.101. To illustrate further that these companion pages are the unit of imposition, it will be found when determining margins that these two pages are always printed in the center of the untrimmed sheet. The other two companion pages that make up the quarter of the sixteen are likewise printed in the center of the quarter sheet, which is 19 inches, one-half of the 38-inch way. It will thus be observed that two pages were used to get the outside margins and another multiple of two (four) to get the bottom margins.

2.102. Margins should be governed by the trimmed book and not by the untrimmed sheet. The back margin or gutter should be such that it will bring the pages nearly in the center of the open printed book, putting any excess space in the outer margins, except in books that are to be side stitched, in which additional space must be allowed for the stitching. The margins should be so planned that when the book is delivered from the binder the back margin is less than the outside. The top margin of the trimmed book should be at least 3 picas and the bottom margin at least 4 picas. The outside margin should be at least 1 pica greater than the back but not as wide as the bottom margin.

2.103. If a running head is used, the head margin should be the same as the back margin; but if a bottom folio is used, that line and the slug above it should be counted as part of the margin. (See also rules 2.89.1-2.89.3, p. 14.)

REVISING**Galley revising**

2.104. The importance of revising proofs cannot be overemphasized. Although a reviser is not expected to read proof, it is not enough for him merely to follow the marks found on the proof. He should be alert to detect errors and inconsistencies and must see that all corrections have been properly made and that words or lines have not been transposed or eliminated by the compositor in making the corrections. (See rule 2.115.)

2.105. A reviser must not remodel the punctuation of the readers or make any important changes. If he thinks that an important change should be made, he must submit the proposed change to the Chief Reviser for decision.

2.106. In the body of the work, new pages must be properly indicated on the proof. Tables of contents, letters of transmittal, lists of illustrations, the text proper, all matter following halftitles (except parallel tables), and indexes must begin on new odd pages unless instructions to the contrary are given.

2.107. All instructions on proofs must be transferred to revises.

2.108. All queries must be carefully transferred to the revises.

2.109. Each paragraph containing an alteration causing an overrun should be reread.

2.110. Revising must be done with reasonable dispatch, but accuracy must not be sacrificed to speed.

2.111. Corrector's slug number must be written on revise proof.

Page and stone revising

2.112. Page and stone revising require great diligence and care. Not only must the reviser see that the rules governing the work of those who precede him have been followed but he must be on the alert for a multiplicity of points not coming within their sphere.

2.113. The reviser is responsible for marking off all bleed and off-center pages.

2.114. A blank page must be indicated at the bottom of the preceding page.

2.115. Special care must be exercised in revising linotype matter. It is necessary to read the entire line in which a correction has been made, to see that the line has been inserted in the proper place, and to see that the lines above and below have not been disturbed. If it appears that a correction has not been made, the reviser should carefully examine each line on the page to see if the correction was inserted in the wrong place or if lines have been transposed.

2.116. The following rules must be carefully observed:

a. See that proof is clean and clear; send for another if necessary.
b. Before beginning page revising, see that galley proofs run consecutively and that in continuous makeup the matter on the galleys connects.

c. See that page folios are consecutive, that running heads are correct and uniform, and that the proper signature mark is correctly placed. If an error is found in running heads or in signature marks, notify the Chief Reviser immediately, so that the correction may be made in other forms or pages of the same job.

d. Revise carefully, observe connection between pages, take care that continued and repeated lines are free from errors, and carry all

unanswered queries if the proof is to be sent to the author; if not, see that all queries are answered.

e. If a revise is not properly corrected or is not reasonably free from errors, call for another corrected proof, stating number of copies wanted, and destroy all duplicates.

f. Watch for slips, dropouts, doublets, and transpositions.

g. Read all running heads and boxheads in continued tables; see that all leading lines are carried at the top where subordinate matter runs over, that dollar marks and italic captions of columns are uniform and properly placed, that bearoffs in figure columns are uniform, that the matter is as compact as circumstances will permit, and that footnotes fall on the page containing the corresponding references and are properly arranged.

h. Preserve complete files of all proofs returned to the desk.

i. On the first page of a signature of a stone revise carry any special directions that may be necessary, and on open or session jackets carry the number of copies to be printed.

j. When page proofs are to be sent out on partly completed jobs, fill out reviser's memorandum, noting the last galley, the last page, the signature mark, the page on which the last signature mark occurred, and the folio lines. Attach the memorandum to the markoff galley and return to the Chief Reviser.

k. Make sure that different sets of proofs of the same job are correctly marked in series ("R," "2R," "3R," etc.); where a sheet is stamped "Another proof," carry the same designating "R" on the corresponding clean proof, destroying the stamped proof when it has served its purpose. Advance the "R," "2R," "3R," etc., on each set of page proofs returned from the originating office; if a dummy folio has been used and later a true folio is finally given, revert to single "R." When the "R" is not to be advanced, use an "x," as "2Rx."

l. If two or more jobs are imposed in one form, separate the parts to verify the imposition. Until familiar with the fold, exercise care in cutting the sheet.

m. See that rules do not lap, that work is not jammed in the lockup, that damaged letters and slips are indicated, and that the matter is ready in all respects to pass rigid inspection.

n. Legend lines of full-page cuts that run the broad way should be printed so as to read up—that is, the even-page legend should be on the binding or inside margin and the odd-page legend on the outside margin.

o. If a footnote is eliminated, do not renumber the footnotes; just omit that number.

2.117. If the footnotes in an entire job have been made uniform, even though not according to style, do not change them.

2.118. If a footnote is added in proof, use the preceding number with a superior letter added, as ^{15a}.

2.119. Where a table with footnotes falls at the bottom of a page containing footnotes to text, print the table footnotes above the text footnotes, separated by a rule 50 points long, flush at the left, with 2 leads on each side of the rule. (See also rule 14.108, p. 191.)

2.120. In revising galleys into pages, revisers must enter on the markoff slip the number of the last footnote and see that instructions to the maker-up are followed.

Press revising

2.121. Press revising calls for the exercise of utmost care. The press reviser must be thoroughly familiar with the style and makeup of Government publications. He is required to OK all forms that go to press—bookwork, covers, jobwork, etc. He must see that all queries are answered. He must necessarily have a knowledge of the bindery operations required to complete a book or job and be familiar with all types of imposition, folds, etc. He must be capable of ascertaining the proper head, back, and side margins for all work, to insure proper trimming of the completed job to the required size.

2.122. Although speed is essential when forms reach the pressroom, accuracy must not be sacrificed.

SIGNATURE MARKS, ETC.

2.123. Unless otherwise indicated, signature marks are set 6-point lowercase and indented 3 ems.

2.124. Figures indicating the year should follow the jacket number in signature marks:

125327-58—4	116529-58-pt. 5—3	116529-58-vol. 1—3	92694°-58—2
92694 O-58—2	92694 OF-58—2	92694 F-58—2	92694™-58—2
		92694®-58—2	

2.125. When allmark (O) and signature or imprint and signature appear on same page, the signature line is placed below the allmark but above the imprint.

2.126. The allmark is placed below the page, bulletin, or circular number but above the signature line, if both appear on the same page.

2.127. Imprints and signature lines appearing on short pages of text are placed at the bottom of the page.

2.128. All plated jobs take a degree mark (°) immediately after the jacket number in the signature line.

2.129. All offset jobs take a capital O immediately after the jacket number in the signature line. Offset-Fotosetter jobs are indicated by OF; Fotosetter by F.

2.130. When matrix is to be made of job, a superior *m* (™) is placed immediately after jacket number in the signature line.

2.131. All jobs having vinylite molds before printing from type take a superior *v* (™) immediately after the jacket number.

2.132. On a job reprinted on account of change, a black star (★) precedes the jacket number in the signature line and precedes the date on the title page:

★ 17234-58—2

★ 12-15-58

2.133. The following forms are used for signature marks in House and Senate documents and reports printed on session jackets:

H. Doc. 73, 85-1—2
S. Doc. 57, 85-2, pt. 1—2
H. Rept. 120, 85-2—8

S. Doc. 57, 85-1—2
S. Doc. 57, 85-2, vol. 1—2
S. Rept. 100, 85-2—9

2.134. In a document or report printed on other than a session jacket, use the jacket number, year, and signature number only, omitting the document or report number.

2.135. For pasters, the jacket number, the year, and the page to be faced by the paster are used as follows (note punctuation):

12344-58 (Face p. 10)

2.136. On a paster facing an even page, the marks go at the lower right-hand side; on a paster facing an odd page, at the lower left side.

2.137. If more than one paster faces the same page, each is numbered as follows:

12344-58 (Face p. 19) No. 1
12344-58 (Face p. 19) No. 2

2.138. When a paster follows the text, the allmark is placed on the last page of the text and never on the paster.

REPRINTS, IMPRINTS, AND PRICE NOTICES

Reprints

2.139. To aid bibliographic identification of reprints or revisions, the dates of the original edition and of reprint or revision should be supplied by the author on the title page or in some other suitable place. Thus:

First edition July 1941
Reprinted July 1943

First printed June 1940
Revised June 1941

Original edition May 1941
Reprinted May 1942
Revised July 1943

2.140. The year in the imprint on cover, title page, or elsewhere is not changed from that in the original print, nor are the signatures changed, unless other mends are necessary.

Imprints

2.141. The Government Printing Office imprint must appear on all printed matter, except certain classified work.

2.142. Use full imprint on the title page of a congressional speech.

2.143. The imprint and allmark are not used together on any page; if one is used, the other is omitted.

2.144. The imprint is not used on a halftitle or (except on congressional hearings) on any page of a cover.

2.145. If there is a title page, the imprint is placed on the title page; but if there is no title page, or if the title page is entirely an illustration, the imprint is placed on the last page of the text.

2.146. The Government Printing Office crest is used only on Government Printing Office publications. If it is printed on page II, the full imprint is used on the title page; if it is printed on the title page, use the half imprint only, thus—Washington : 1958.

Price notices

2.147. If there is a cover but no title page, the price notice is printed on page 1 of the cover. Unless otherwise indicated, if there is a title page, with or without a cover, the price notice is printed at the bottom of the title page below a cross rule; if there is no cover or title page, the price notice is printed at the end of the text, below the imprint, and the two are separated by a cross rule.

2.148. Price notices are not printed on congressional documents. The price notice is not considered an imprint.

Samples of imprints and price notices**2.149. On title page:**

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1958

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. - Price 00 cents

2.150. On last page of text:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958
(16 points)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. - Price 00 cents

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958

2.151. On last page of text (usually 4 ems from right), open star (☆) indicates outside purchase.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958—455995

2.152. Outside-purchase jobs which are reprinted by this Office use an em dash in lieu of open star.

— U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958—455995

2.153. Jobs which are set on outside purchase, but which are printed by this Office, use an asterisk in lieu of open star.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958—455995

NOTES

3. CAPITALIZATION

(See also Abbreviations; Guide to Capitalization)

3.1. It is impossible to give rules that will cover every conceivable problem in capitalization. But by considering the purpose to be served and the underlying principles, it is possible to attain a considerable degree of uniformity. The list of approved forms given on pages 31 to 56 will serve as a guide. Manifestly such a list cannot be complete. The correct usage with respect to any term not included can be determined by analogy or by application of the rules.

Proper names

3.2. Proper names are capitalized.

Rome
Brussels

John Macadam
Macadam family

Italy
Anglo-Saxon

Derivatives of proper names

3.3. Derivatives of proper names used with a proper meaning are capitalized.

Roman (of Rome)

Johannean

Italian

3.4. Derivatives of proper names used with acquired independent common meaning, or no longer identified with such names, are lowercased. Since this depends upon general and long-continued usage, a more definite and all-inclusive rule cannot be formulated in advance. A list of derivatives is given on pages 39-40.

roman (type)
brussels sprouts
venetian blinds

macadam (crushed rock)
watt (electric unit)
plaster of paris

italicize
anglicize
pasteurize

Common nouns and adjectives in proper names

3.5. A common noun or adjective forming an essential part of a proper name is capitalized; the common noun used alone as a substitute for the name of a place or thing is not capitalized.

Massachusetts Avenue; the avenue	Crow Reservation; the reservation
Washington Monument; the monument	Federal Express; the express
Statue of Liberty; the statue	Cape of Good Hope; the cape
Hoover Dam; the dam	Jersey City; also Washington City; but city of Washington; the city
Boston Light; the light	Cook County; the county
Modoc National Forest; the national forest	Great Lakes; the lakes
Panama Canal; the canal	Lake of the Woods; the lake
Soldiers' Home of Ohio; the soldiers' home	North Platte River; the river
Johnson House (hotel); Johnson house (residence)	Lower California; but lower Mississippi Charles the First; Charles I Seventeenth Census; the 1950 census

3.6. If a common noun or adjective forming an essential part of a name becomes removed from the rest of the name by an intervening common noun or adjective, the entire expression is no longer a proper noun and is therefore not capitalized.

Union Station: union passenger station
Eastern States: eastern farming States
Western States: western farming States

3.7. A common noun used alone as a well-known short form of a specific proper name is capitalized.

the Capitol (at Washington); *but* State capitol
 the Channel (English Channel)
 the District (District of Columbia)
 the Soldiers' Home (District of Columbia only)

3.8. The plural form of a common noun capitalized as part of a proper name is also capitalized.

Seventh and I Streets	State and Treasury Departments
Lakes Erie and Ontario	British and French Governments
Potomac and James Rivers	Presidents Washington and Adams

3.9. A common noun used with a date, number, or letter, merely to denote time or sequence, or for the purpose of reference, record, or temporary convenience, does not form a proper name and is therefore not capitalized. (See also rule 3.39, p. 27.)

abstract B	column 2	mile 7.5	signature 4
act of 1928	drawing 6	page 2	station 27
appendix C	exhibit D	paragraph 4	table 4
article 1	figure 7	part I	title IV
book II	first district (not congressional)	plate IV	treaty of 1919
chapter III	form 4	region 3	volume X
chart B	graph 8	rule 8	war of 1914
class I	group 7	schedule K	ward 2
collection 6		section 3	

3.10. The following terms are lowercased, even with a name or number. (For capitalized forms, see geographic terms, p. 43.)

aqueduct	dike	shipway
basin (see geographic terms, p. 43)	dock	slip
breakwater	drydock	spillway
buoy	irrigation project	tunnel (see also Tun-
chute	jetty	nel, p. 54)
dam (lowercase with number or in conjunction with lock; capitalize with name, <i>but</i> Boulder Dam site; Boulder Dam and site)	levee	watershed
	lock	weir
	pier	wharf
	reclamation project	
	ship canal	

Definite article in proper names

3.11. To achieve greater distinction or to adhere to the authorized form, the word *the* (or its equivalent in a foreign language) used as a part of an official name or title is capitalized. When such name or title is used adjectively, *the* is not capitalized, nor is it supplied at any time when not in copy.

British Consul v. The Mermaid (title of legal case)
 The Dalles (Oreg.); The Weirs (N.H.); *but* the Dalles region; the Weirs streets
 The Hague; *but* the Hague Court; the Second Hague Conference
 El Salvador; Las Cruces; L'Esterel
 The Adjutant General (only when so in copy)

3.12. In common practice, rule 3.11 is disregarded in references to newspapers, periodicals, vessels, airships, trains, firm names, etc.

the Times	the <i>Mermaid</i>	the Federal Express
the Atlantic Monthly	the <i>Los Angeles</i>	the National Photo Co.
the Washington Star	the <i>U-3</i>	the Netherlands

Particles in names of persons

3.13. In foreign names such particles as *d'*, *da*, *della*, *du*, *van*, and *von* are capitalized unless preceded by a forename or title. Individual usage, if ascertainable, should be followed.

Da Ponte; Cardinal da Ponte
 Du Pont; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 Van Rensselaer; Stephen van Rensselaer
but d' Orbigny; Alcide d' Orbigny

3.14. In anglicized names such particles are usually capitalized, even if preceded by a forename or title, but individual usage, if ascertainable, should be followed.

Justice Van Devanter; Reginald De Koven
 Thomas De Quincey; William De Morgan
 Henry van Dyke (his usage)
 Samuel F. Du Pont (his usage); Irénée du Pont
 (for firm names, see p. 42)

3.15. If copy is not clear as to the form of such a name (for example, *La Forge* or *Laforge*), the two-word form should be used.

3.16. In names set in capitals, *de*, *von*, etc., are also capitalized.

Names of organized bodies

3.17. The full names of existing or proposed organized bodies and their shortened names are capitalized; other substitutes, which are most often regarded as common nouns, are capitalized only in certain specified instances to indicate preeminence or distinction. (See list on pp. 31-56.)

National governmental units:

U.S. Congress: 82d Congress; Congress; the Senate; the House; Committee of the Whole, the Committee; *but* committee (all other congressional committees)

Department of Agriculture: the Department; Division of Publications, the Division; *similarly* all departmental units; *but* legislative, executive, and judicial departments

Bureau of the Census: the Census Bureau, the Bureau

Geological Survey: the Survey

Interstate Commerce Commission: the Commission

Government Printing Office: the Office

Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia: the Board of Commissioners; the Board

American Embassy, British Embassy: the Embassy; *but* the consulate; the consulate general

Treasury of the United States: General Treasury; National Treasury; Public Treasury; the Treasury; Treasury notes; New York Sub-treasury, the subtreasury

Department of Defense:

Military Establishment; Armed Forces; *but* armed services

U.S. Army: the Army; the Infantry; 81st Regiment; Army Establishment; the Army Band; Army officer; Regular Army officer; Reserve officer; Volunteer officer; *but* army shoe; Grant's army; Robinson's brigade; the brigade; the corps; the regiment; infantryman

U.S. Navy: the Navy; the Marine Corps; Navy (Naval) Establishment; Navy officer; *but* naval shipyard; naval officer; naval station

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry; French Army; British Navy

International organizations:

United Nations: the Council; the Assembly; the Secretariat

Permanent Court of Arbitration: the Court; the Tribunal (only in the proceedings of a specific arbitration tribunal)

Hague Peace Conference of 1907: the Hague Conference; the Peace Conference; the Conference

Common-noun substitutes:

Virginia Assembly: the assembly; the senate; the house of delegates
 California State Highway Commission: Highway Commission of California; the highway commission; the commission
 Montgomery County Board of Health: the Board of Health, Montgomery County; the board of health; the board
 Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh: the common council; the council
 Buffalo Consumers' League: the consumers' league; the league
 Republican Party: the party
 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.: the Pennsylvania Railroad; Pennsylvania Co.; Pennsylvania Road; the railroad company; the company
 Riggs National Bank: the Riggs Bank; the bank
 Metropolitan Club: the club
 Yale School of Law: Yale University School of Law; School of Law, Yale University; school of law

- 3.18.** The names of members and adherents of organized bodies are capitalized to distinguish them from the same words used merely in a descriptive sense.

a Representative (U.S. Congress)	a Socialist
a Republican	an Odd Fellow
an Elk	a Communist
a Liberal	a Boy Scout
a Shriner	a Knight (K.C., K.P., etc.)

Names of countries, domains, and administrative divisions

- 3.19.** The official designations of countries, national domains, and their principal administrative divisions are capitalized only if used as part of proper names, as proper names, or as proper adjectives. (See table on p. 240.)

United States: the Republic; the Nation; the Union; the Government; also Federal, Federal Government; but republic (when not referring specifically to one such entity); republican (in general sense); a nation devoted to peace
 New York State: the State, a State (a definite political subdivision of first rank); State of Veracruz; Balkan States; six States of Australia; State rights; but state (referring to a Federal Government, the body politic); foreign states; church and state; statehood; state's evidence
 Territory (Canada): Yukon, Northwest Territories; the Territory(ies), Territorial; but territory of American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands (see footnote 14a, p. 54); the territory, territorial
 Ethiopian Empire: the Empire; but empire (in general sense)
 Dominion of Canada: the Dominion; but dominion (in general sense)
 Ontario Province; Province of Ontario: the Province, Provincial; but province, provincial (in general sense)
 Crown Colony of Hong Kong, Cyprus: the colony, crown colony

- 3.20.** The similar designations *commonwealth*, *confederation (federal)*, *government*, *nation (national)*, *powers*, *union*, etc., are capitalized only if used as part of proper names, as proper names, or as proper adjectives.

British Commonwealth, Commonwealth of Massachusetts: the Commonwealth; but commonwealth (in general sense)
 Swiss Confederation: the Confederation; the Federal Council; the Federal Government; but confederation, federal (in general sense)
 French Government: the Government; French and Italian Governments; Soviet Government; the Governments; but government (in general sense); the Churchill government; European governments
 Cherokee Nation: the nation; but Greek nation; American nations
 National Government (of any specific nation); but national customs
 Allied Powers (in World Wars I and II); Central Powers (in World War I); but the powers; European powers
 Union of South Africa: the Union; but union (in general sense)

Names of regions, localities, and geographic features

3.21. A descriptive term used to denote a definite region, locality, or geographic feature is a proper name and is therefore capitalized; also for temporary distinction a coined name of a region is capitalized.

the North Atlantic States; the Gulf States; the Central States; the Pacific Coast States; the Lake States; East North Central States; Eastern North Central States; Far Western States; Eastern United States	the Far East; Far Eastern; the East Middle East, Middle Eastern, Mideast, Mideastern (Asia)
the West; the Midwest; the Middle West; Far West	Near East (Balkans, etc.)
the Eastern Shore (Chesapeake Bay)	the Promised Land
the Badlands (S. Dak. and Nebr.)	the Continent (continental Europe)
the Continental Divide (Rocky Mountains)	the Western Hemisphere
Deep South; Midsouth	the North Pole; the North and South Poles
the Occident; the Orient	the Temperate Zone; the Torrid Zone
	the East Side (section of a city)
	the Driftless Area (Mississippi Valley)
	Western Germany; Western Europe (political entities)

3.22. A descriptive term used to denote mere direction or position is not a proper name and is therefore not capitalized.

north; south; east; west	north-central region
northerly; northern; northward	east coast; eastern seaboard
eastern; oriental; occidental	central Europe; south Germany; southern France
east Pennsylvania; southern California	
west Florida; <i>but</i> West Florida (1763-1819)	but East Germany; West Germany (political entities)
eastern region; western region	

Names of calendar divisions

3.23. The names of divisions are capitalized.

January; February; March; etc.
Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; etc.
<i>but</i> spring; summer; autumn (fall); winter

Names of historic events, etc.

3.24. The names of holidays, ecclesiastic feast and fast days, and historic events are capitalized.

Battle of Bunker Hill	Fourth of July; the Fourth
Battle of the Giants	Reformation
Christian Era; Middle Ages; <i>but</i> 20th century	Renaissance
Feast of the Passover; the Passover	War of 1812; World War II; <i>but</i> war of 1914; Korean war

Trade names

3.25. Trade names, variety names, and names of market grades and brands are capitalized. Common nouns following such names are not capitalized. (See market grades, p. 46; trade names, pp. 54, 269.)

Foamite (trade name)	Choice lamb (market grade)
Plexiglas (trade name)	Yellow Stained cotton (market grade)
Snow Crop (trade name)	Red Radiance rose (variety)

Scientific names

3.26. The name of a phylum, class, order, family, or genus is capitalized; the name of a species is not capitalized, even though derived from a proper name.

Arthropoda (phylum), Crustacea (class), Hypoparia (order), Agnostidae (family), <i>Agnostus</i> (genus)
<i>Agnostus canadensis</i> ; <i>Aconitum wilsoni</i> ; <i>Epigaea repens</i> (genus and species)

3.27. In scientific descriptions coined terms derived from proper names are not capitalized.

aviculoid	menodontine
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3.28. A plural formed by adding *s* to a Latin generic name is capitalized.

Rhynchonellas	Spirifers
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3.29. In soil science the 24 soil classifications are capitalized. (For complete list, see p. 52.)

Alpine Meadow	Bog	Brown
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3.30. The words *sun*, *moon*, and *earth* are capitalized only if used in association with the names of other astronomical bodies that are capitalized.

The nine known planets, in the order of distance from the Sun,
are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus,
Neptune, and Pluto.

3.31. For lists of geologic and physiographic terms, see page 237.

Fanciful appellations

3.32. A fanciful appellation used with or for a proper name is capitalized.

the Big Four	the Keystone State
the Dust Bowl	the New Deal
the Hub	the Pretender

Personification

3.33. A vivid personification is capitalized.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from New York:
For Nature wields her scepter mercilessly.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time.

Religious terms

3.34. All words denoting the Deity except *who*, *whose*, and *whom*; all names for the Bible and other sacred writings; and all names of confessions of faith and of religious bodies and their adherents and words specifically denoting Satan are capitalized.

Heavenly Father; the Almighty; Thee; Thou; He; Him; *but* himself;
[God's] fatherhood
Divine Father; *but* divine providence; divine guidance; divine service
Son of Man; Jesus' sonship; the Messiah; *but* a messiah; messiahship;
messianic; messianize; christology; christological
Bible, Holy Scriptures, Scriptures; Koran; *also* Biblical; Scriptural; Koranic
Gospel (memoir of Christ); *but* gospel truth
Apostles' Creed; Augsburg Confession
Episcopal Church: an Episcopalian; Catholicism; a Protestant
Christian; *also* Christendom; Christianity; Christianize
Black Friars; Brother(s); King's Daughters; Daughter(s); Ursuline Sisters;
Sister(s)
Satan; His Satanic Majesty; Father of Lies; the Devil; *but* a devil; the
devils

Titles of persons

3.35. Any title or designation immediately preceding a name is capitalized.

President Roosevelt	Chairman Smith
King George	Nurse Cavell
Ambassador Gibson	Professor Leverett
Lieutenant Fowler	Examiner Jones

3.36. To indicate preeminence or distinction in certain specified instances, a common-noun title immediately following the name of a person or used alone as a substitute for it is capitalized.

Title of a head or assistant head of state:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States: the President; the President-elect; the Executive; the Chief Magistrate; the Commander in Chief; ex-President Hoover; former President Hoover; *similarly* the Vice President; the Vice-President-elect; ex-Vice-President Curtis Harry W. Nice, Governor of Maryland: the Governor of Maryland; the Governor; *similarly* the Lieutenant Governor; *but* secretary of state of Idaho; attorney general of Maine

Title of a head or assistant head of an existing or proposed National or District governmental unit:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State: the Secretary; *similarly* the Acting Secretary; the Under Secretary; the Assistant Secretary; the Director; the Chief or Assistant Chief; the Chief Clerk; etc.; *but* Secretaries of the military departments.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Joint Chiefs of Staff; Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; the Chief of Staff; *but* the general (military title standing alone not capitalized)

Titles of members of diplomatic corps:

Walter S. Gifford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: the American Ambassador; the British Ambassador; the Ambassador; the Senior Ambassador; His Excellency; *similarly* the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Envoy; the Minister; the Chargé d'Affaires; the Chargé; Ambassador at Large; Minister Without Portfolio; *but* the consul general; the consul; the attaché; etc.

Title of a ruler or prince:

Elizabeth II, Queen of England: the Queen; the Crown; Her Most Gracious Majesty; Her Majesty; *similarly* the Emperor; the Sultan; etc.

Edward, Prince of Wales: the Prince; His Royal Highness

Titles not capitalized:

Charles F. Hughes, rear admiral, United States Navy: the rear admiral Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University: the president

C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry: the professor John Smith, chairman of the committee: the chairman

3.37. In formal lists of delegates and representatives of governments, all titles and descriptive designations immediately following the names should be capitalized if any one is capitalized.

3.38. A title in the second person is capitalized.

Your Excellency
Your Highness
Your Honor

Mr. Chairman
Mr. Secretary

Not salutation:
my dear General
my dear sir

Titles of publications, papers, documents, acts, laws, etc.

3.39. In the full or short English titles of periodicals, series of publications, annual reports, historic documents, legal cases, and works of art, the first word and all important words are capitalized.

Statutes at Large; Revised Statutes; District Code; Bancroft's History; Journal (House or Senate) (short titles); *but* the code; the statutes Atlantic Charter; Balfour Declaration; *but* British white paper American Journal of Science Saturday Evening Post; the Post Philadelphia Inquirer

- Monograph 55; Research Paper 123; Bulletin 420; Circular A; Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice; Senate Document 70; House Resolution 45; Presidential Proclamation No. 24; Executive Order No. 24; Royal Decree No. 24; Public Law 85-1; Private and Union Calendars; Calendar No. 80; Calendar Wednesday; Committee Print No. 32, committee print; *but* Senate bill 416; House bill 61
 Annual Report of the Public Printer, 1950; *but* seventh annual report, 19th annual report (see rule 11.10, p. 167)
 Declaration of Independence; the Declaration
 Constitution (United States or with name of country); constitutional; *but* New York State constitution; first amendment, 12th amendment (see rule 11.10, p. 167)
 Kellogg Pact; North Atlantic Pact; Atlantic Pact; Treaty of Versailles; Jay Treaty; *but* treaty of peace, the treaty (descriptive designations); treaty of 1919
United States v. Four Hundred Twenty-two Casks of Wine (legal case) (see also rule 18.33, p. 227)
 The Blue Boy (painting)

3.39.1. All principal words are capitalized in titles of addresses, articles, books, captions, chapter and part headings, editorials, essays, headings, headlines, motion pictures and plays (including TV and radio programs), papers, short poems, reports (not annual reports), songs, subheadings, subjects, and themes. The foregoing are also quoted. (See rule 9.112, p. 144, for examples of capitalization and use of quotation marks.)

3.40. In the short or popular titles of acts (Federal, State, or foreign) the first word and all important words are capitalized.

Revenue Act of 1926; Walsh-Healey Act; Panama Canal Act; Classification Act; *but* revenue act(s); act of 1926, 1926 act; the act; Harrison narcotic law; interstate commerce law

3.41. The capitalization of the titles of books, etc., written in a foreign language is to conform to national practice in that language. For further details and examples, see section on foreign languages.

3.42. In lists, including bibliographies and synonymies, and in footnote citations, capitalization will conform to the rules of this chapter, unless the work requires its own established style.

First words

3.43. The first word of a sentence, of an independent clause or phrase, of a direct quotation, of a line of poetry, or of a formally introduced series of items or phrases following a colon is capitalized.

The question is, Shall the bill pass?

He asked, "And where are you going?"

Lives of great men all remind us
 We can make our lives sublime.

The vote was as follows: In the affirmative, 23; in the negative, 11; not voting, 3.

3.44. The first word of a fragmentary quotation is not capitalized.

He objected "to the phraseology, not to the ideas."

3.45. The first word following a colon, an exclamation point, or an interrogation point is not capitalized if the matter following is merely a supplementary remark making the meaning clearer.

Revolutions are not made: they come.

Intelligence is not replaced by mechanism: even the televox must be guided by its master's voice.

But two months dead! nay, not so much; not two.

What is this?

Your knees to me? to your corrected son?

3.46. The first word following *Whereas* in resolutions, contracts, etc., is not capitalized; the first word following an enacting or resolving clause is capitalized.

Whereas the Constitution provides * * *; and
 Whereas Congress has passed a law * * *;
 Whereas, moreover, * * *: Therefore be it
 Whereas the Senate provided for the * * *: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That * * *; and be it further
Resolved by the Washington Board of Trade, That * * *
Provided, That * * *
Provided further, That * * *
Provided, however, That * * *
And provided further, That * * *
Ordered, That * * *
Be it enacted, That * * *

Center and side heads

3.47. Unless otherwise marked, (1) centerheads are set in capitals, and (2) sideheads are set in lowercase and only the first word and proper names are capitalized.

3.48. Except as indicated elsewhere, everything in a cap heading is set in caps; in a cap and small-cap heading, in caps and small caps; and in a small-cap heading, in small caps, including, if available, parentheses, brackets, and figures. En quads are used between words.

3.49. In heads set in caps, a small-cap *c* or *ac*, if available, is used in such names as *McLean* or *MacLeod*; otherwise a lowercase *c* or *ac* is used. In heads set in small caps, an apostrophe is used instead of the *c*, but a space is used after the *ac*.

3.50. In such names as *LeRoy*, *DeHostis*, *LaFollette*, etc. (one-word forms only), set in caps, the second letter of the particle is made a small cap, if available; otherwise lowercase is used. In heads set in small caps, a space is used.

3.51. In matter set in caps and small caps or caps and lowercase, capitalize all principal words, including parts of compounds which would be capitalized standing alone. The articles *a*, *an*, and *the*; the prepositions *at*, *by*, *for*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *to*, and *up*; the conjunctions *and*, *as*, *but*, *if*, *or*, and *nor*; and the second element of a compound numeral are not capitalized. (See also rule 9.112, p. 144.)

World in All-Out War
 Man Hit With 2-Inch Pipe
 No-Par-Value Stock for Sale
 Price-Cutting War
 Yankees May Be Winners
 Ex-Senator Is To Be Admitted
 Notice of Filing and Order on Exemption From Requirements
 but Building on Twenty-first Street (if spelled)
 One Hundred and Twenty-three Years (if spelled)
 Only One-tenth of Shipping Was Idle
 Many 35-mm. Films in Production
 Built-Up Stockpiles Are Necessary (*Up* is adverb here)

3.51.1. *Continued* heads will be set according to rule 14.44, page 186.

3.52. If a normally lowercased short word is used in juxtaposition with a capitalized word of like significance in the sentence, it should also be capitalized.

3.53. In a heading set in caps and lowercase or in caps and small caps, a normally lowercased last word, if it is the only lowercased word in the heading, should also be capitalized.

All Returns Are In

3.54. The first element of an infinitive is capitalized.

Controls To Be Applied *but Aid Sent to Disaster Area*

3.55. In matter set in caps and small caps, the abbreviations *etc.* and *et al.* are set in small caps; in matter set in caps and lowercase, these abbreviations are set in lowercase.

PLANES, GUNS, SHIPS, ETC.
JAMES BROS. ET AL.

Planes, Guns, Ships, etc.
James Bros. et al.

3.56. As accents in cap lines have a tendency to break off in proofing, presswork, etc., they may be omitted, even if the same words carry accents in text.

3.57. Paragraph series letters in parentheses appearing in heads set in caps, caps and small caps, small caps, or in caps and lowercase are to be set as in copy.

Addresses, salutations, and signatures

3.58. The first word and all principal words in addresses, salutations, and signatures are capitalized. (See "Datelines, Addresses, and Signatures," p. 217.)

Interjections

3.59. The interjection *O* is always capitalized; within a sentence other interjections are not capitalized.

Sail on, O Ship of State!
For lo! the days are hastening on.
But, oh, how fortunate!

Historic or documentary accuracy

3.60. Where historic or documentary accuracy is required, capitalization and other features of style of the original text should be followed.

NOTES

4. GUIDE TO CAPITALIZATION

(Based on the preceding rules for capitalization)

A-bomb	Ages:
abstract B, 1, etc.	Age of Discovery
Academy:	Dark Ages
Andover; the academy	Elizabethan Age
Merchant Marine; the Academy	Golden Age (of Pericles only)
Military; the Academy	Middle Ages
National Academy of Sciences; the	but atomic age; Cambrian age; copper
Academy of Sciences; the Academy	age; ice age; missile age; rocket
Naval; the Academy	age; space age; stone age; etc.
but service academies	
Act (Federal, State, or foreign), short	Agreement, with name; the agreement:
or popular title or with number;	General Agreement on Tariffs and
the act:	Trade (GATT); the general agree-
Classification	ment
Economy	International Wheat Agreement; the
Lend-Lease Act; but lend-lease ma-	wheat agreement
terials, etc.	Status of Forces; but status-of-forces
Panama Canal	agreements
Public Act 145 (see also Public Act)	but the Geneva agreement; the Pots-
Revenue Act of 1928; but revenue	dam agreement
act(s); act of 1928; 1928 act	
Selective Training and Service	Air Force:
Tariff Act of 1930; 1930 Tariff Act	Air Explorers
Trademark	Air National Guard (see National)
Treasury Department Appropriation	Base (see Base; Station)
Act for the fiscal year ending June	Civil Air Patrol; Civil Patrol; the
30, 1943	patrol
Walsh-Healey Act; but Walsh-	Command (see Command)
Healey law	Reserve
Acting, if part of capitalized title	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
Adjutant General, the (see The)	WAF (see Women in the Air Force)
Administration, with name; capitalized	Airport: La Guardia; National; the
standing alone if referring to Fed-	airport
eral unit:	Alien Property, Office of (see Office)
Farmers Home	Alliance, Farmers', etc.; the alliance
Food and Drug	alliances and coalitions (see also
Maritime	powers):
Veterans' (follow apostrophe)	Allied Powers; the powers (World
but Roosevelt administration; admin-	Wars)
istration bill, policy, etc.	Axis, the; Axis Powers; the powers
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the	Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands,
Administrator	Luxembourg)
Admiralty, British, etc.	Big Four (European); of the Pacific
Admiralty, Lord of the	Big Three
Adviser, Legal (Department of State)	Central Powers; the powers (World
Africa:	War I)
east	European Economic Community
East Coast	(see also Common Market)
north	Fritalux (France, Italy, Benelux
South-West	countries)
West Coast	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Agency, if part of name; capitalized	(see Organization)
standing alone if referring to Fed-	Western Powers
eral unit:	Western Union (powers); the union
Chippewa (Indian); the agency	Allied (World Wars):
Federal Security; the Agency	armies
	Governments
	Nations

- Allied—Continued
 peoples
 Powers; the powers; *but* European powers
 Allies, the (World Wars); *but* our allies
 Ambassador:
 British, etc.; the Ambassador; the Senior Ambassador; His Excellency Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; the Ambassador; Ambassador at Large
 amendment:
 Social Security Amendments of 1954; 1954 amendments; the social security amendments; the amendments
 Tobey amendment to the Constitution (U.S.); first amendment, 14th amendment, etc. (see rule 11.10)
 American:
 Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO); the federation
 Gold Star Mothers, Inc.; Gold Star Mothers; a Mother Legion (see Legion)
 National Red Cross; the Red Cross Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)
 War Mothers; War Mothers; a Mother
 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a Mason; a Freemason
 Annex, if part of name of building; the annex
 Antarctic Ocean (see Arctic; Ocean)
 anti-New Deal
 appendix I, A, II, etc.; the appendix; *but* Appendix II, when part of title: Appendix II: Education Directory
 appropriation bill (see also bill): deficiency
 Department of Agriculture for any governmental unit independent offices
 Arab States
 Arabic numerals
 Archipelago, Philippine, etc.; the archipelago
 Architect of the Capitol; the Architect
 Archives, the, etc. (see The)
 Archivist of the United States; the Archivist
 Arctic:
 Circle
 Current (see Current)
 Ocean
 zone
but subarctic
 arctic (descriptive adjective): clothing
 conditions
 fox
 grass
- arctic—continued
 night
 seas
 Arctics, the
 Area, if part of name; the area: Cape Hatteras Recreational White Pass Recreation; etc.
but area 2; free trade area; Metropolitan Washington area
 Arlington: Memorial Amphitheater; the Memorial Amphitheater; the amphitheater
 Memorial Bridge (see Bridge)
 National Cemetery (see Cemetery)
 Arm, Cavalry, Infantry, etc. (military); the arm
 Armed Forces (synonym for overall Military Establishment)
 armed services
 armistice
 Armory, Springfield, etc.; the armory
 Army, American or foreign, if part of name; capitalized standing alone only if referring to U.S. Army:
 Active
 Adjutant General, the (see The)
 Band (see Band)
 branches: Gordon Highlanders; Royal Guards; etc.
 Brigade, 1st, etc.; the brigade; Robinson's brigade
 Command (see Command)
 Command and General Staff College (see College)
 Company A; A Company; the company
 Confederate (referring to Southern Confederacy); the Confederates
 Continental; Continentals
 Corps (see Corps)
 District of Washington (military); the district
 Division, 1st, etc.; the division
 Engineers (the Corps of Engineers); the Engineers; *but* Army engineer Establishment
 Field Establishment
 Field Forces (see Forces)
 Finance Department; the Department First, etc.
 General of the Army; *but* the general
 General Staff; the Staff
 headquarters, 1st Regiment
 Headquarters of the; the headquarters
 Hospital Corps (see Corps)
 Medical Museum (see Museum)
 Organized Reserves; the Reserves
 Regiment, 1st, etc.; the regiment
 Regular Army officer; a Regular
 Revolutionary (American, British, French, etc.)
 service
 Surgeon General, the (see Surgeon General)
 Volunteer; the Volunteers; a Volunteer

¹ The colon is preferred; a dash is permissible; but a comma is too weak.

army:	Badlands (S. Dak. and Nebr.)
Lee's army; but Clark's Fifth Army mobile mule, shoe, etc. of occupation; occupation army Red	Balkan States (see States) Baltic States (see States)
Arsenal, Rock Island, etc.; the arsenal article 15; but Article 15, when part of title: Article 15: ² Uniform Code of Military Justice	Band, if part of name; the band: Army, Marine, Navy, Sousa's Eastern, etc. (of Cherokee Indians)
Articles of Confederation (U.S.)	Bank, if part of name; the bank; capitalized standing alone if refer- ring to international bank:
Assembly of New York; the assembly (see also Legislative Assembly)	Export-Import Bank of Washington (Eximbank); Export-Import Bank; the Bank
Assembly (see United Nations)	Farm Loan Bank of Dallas; Dallas Farm Loan Bank; farm loan bank; farm loan bank at Dallas
Assistant, if part of capitalized title; the assistant	Farmers & Mechanics, etc.
assistant, Presidential (see Presidential)	Federal home loan bank at Cum- berland
Assistant Secretary (see Secretary)	Federal Land Bank of Louisville; Louisville Federal Land Bank; land bank at Louisville; Federal land bank
Associate Justice (see Supreme Court)	Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Richmond Federal Reserve Bank; but Reserve bank at Richmond; Federal Reserve bank; Reserve bank; Reserve city
Association, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Fed- eral unit:	First National, etc.
American Association for the Ad- vancement of Science; the associa- tion	German Central; the Bank
Federal National Mortgage (Fannie Mae); the Association	International Bank for Reconstruc- tion and Development; the Bank
Young Men's Christian; the associa- tion	International Monetary; the Bank
Astrophysical Observatory (see Ob- servatory)	International World; the Bank but blood bank, central reserve, soil bank
Atlantic:	Barracks, if part of name; the barracks: Carlisle
Charter (see Charter)	Disciplinary (Leavenworth)
coast	Marine (District of Columbia) but A barracks; barracks A; etc.
Coast States	Base, Andrews Air Force; Air Force base; the base (see also Naval Base)
Destroyer Flotilla; the destroyer flo- tilla; the flotilla	Basin (see geographic terms)
Fleet (see Fleet)	Battery, the (New York City)
mid-Atlantic	Battle, if part of name; the battle: of Gettysburg; but battle at Gettys- burg; etc.
North	of the Bulge; of the Marne; of the Wilderness; of Waterloo; etc.
Pact (see Pact)	battlefield, Bull Run, etc.
seaboard	battleground, Manassas, etc.
slope	Belt, if part of name; the belt: Corn
South	Cotton
time, standard time (see time)	Dairy
but cisatlantic; transatlantic	Ice
Attorney General (U.S.); but attorney general of Maine, etc.	Wheat
attorney, United States	but Bible belt, goiter belt
Authority, capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:	Bench (see Supreme Bench)
National Shipping; the Authority	Benelux (see alliances)
Port of New York; the port author- ity; the authority	Bible; Biblical; Scriptures; etc. (see also book)
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada; the authority	Big Inch; Little Inch (pipelines)
Tennessee Valley; the Authority	bill, Kiess; Senate bill 217; House bill 31 (see also appropriation bill)
autumn	Bill of Rights (historic document); but GI bill of rights
Avenue, Constitution, etc.; the avenue	Bizonia; bizonal; bizone
Award: Distinguished Service, Merit, Mother of the Year, etc.; the award (see also decorations, etc.)	
Axis, the (see alliances)	

² See footnote 1, p. 32.

Bluegrass region, etc.	Bridge—Continued
B'nai B'rith	M Street
Board, if part of name; capitalized standing alone only if referring to Federal, interdepartmental, District of Columbia, or international board:	but Pennsylvania Railroad bridge
Civil Aeronautics	Brother(s) (adherent of religious order)
Employees' Compensation Appeals	Budget of the United States (publication); the Budget (Bureau implied); the budget
Federal Maritime	budget:
Federal Reserve (see Federal)	department
General (Navy)	estimate
Loyalty Review	Federal
Macy Board, etc. (Federal board with name of person)	message
Military Production and Supply (NATO)	performance-type
of Directors (Federal unit); <i>but</i> board of directors (nongovernmental)	President's
of Education (District of Columbia)	Building, if part of name; the building:
of Health of Montgomery County; Montgomery County Board of Health; the board of health; the board	Capitol (see Capitol Building)
of Managers (of the Soldiers' Home)	Colorado
of Regents (Smithsonian)	House (or Senate) Office
of Visitors (Military and Naval Academies)	Investment
on Geographic Names	New House (or Senate) Office
Bolshevik; Bolsheviki (collective plural); Bolshevik; bolshevism	Old House Office
bond:	Pentagon
defense bond; defense savings bond; savings bond; defense savings bonds and stamps; E-bond; savings bonds and stamps	the National Archives; the Archives
Victory bond; the bond	Treasury; Treasury Annex
war savings bond; savings bond; war bond	Bulletin 420; Farmers' Bulletin No. 420
<i>also</i> Governments, Treasurys	Bureau, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal, District of Columbia, or international unit:
book:	of Customs; Customs Bureau
books of the Bible	of Engraving and Printing
First Book of Samuel; etc.	of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Good Book (synonym for Bible)	of Indian Affairs
book 1, I, etc.; <i>but</i> Book 1, when part of title: Book 1: ³ The Golden Legend	of Mines; Mines Bureau
border, United States-Mexican	of Social Hygiene, New York; the bureau; etc.
Borough, if part of name: Borough of the Bronx; the borough	of the Budget; Budget Bureau
Botanic Garden (National); the garden	
Bowl, Dust, Ice, Rose, etc.; the bowl	
Boxer Rebellion (see Rebellion)	
Boy Scouts (the organization); a Boy Scout; a Scout	
Branch, if part of name; capitalized standing alone only if referring to a Federal or District of Columbia unit:	Cabinet, American or foreign, if part of name or standing alone (see also foreign cabinets):
Accounts Branch	British Cabinet; the Cabinet
Public Buildings Branch	the President's Cabinet; the Cabinet; Cabinet officer, member
<i>but</i> executive, judicial, or legislative branch	
Bridge, if part of name; the bridge: Arlington Memorial; Memorial Francis Scott Key; Key	Calendar, if part of name; the calendar: Consent; etc.
	House
	No. 99
	of Bills and Resolutions
	Private
	Senate
	Unanimous Consent
	Union
	Wednesday (legislative)
	Cambrian age (see Ages)
	Camp Gary, etc.; the camp
	Canal, with name; the canal: Isthmian
	Panama
	Zone (Isthmian); the zone (see also Government)
	Cape (see geographic terms)
	Capital, Capital City, National Capital (Washington, D.C.); <i>but</i> the capital (State)
	Capitol Building (State); the capitol

³ See footnote 1, p. 32.

Capitol, the (Washington, D.C.):	Charter, capitalized with name; the charter:
Architect of (see Architect of the Capitol)	Atlantic
caucus room	United Nations
Chamber	cheese: Camembert, Cheddar, Roquefort, etc.
dome	Chief, if referring to head of Federal or District of Columbia unit; the Chief:
Grounds	Forester (see Forester)
Hall of Fame; the Hall	Intelligence Office
Halls (House and Senate)	Justice (U.S. Supreme Court); but chief justice (of a State)
Halls of Congress	Magistrate (the President)
Hill; the Hill	of Division of Publications
Police (see Police)	of Engineers (Army)
Power Plant	of Naval Operations
Prayer Room	of Staff
Press Gallery, etc.	of the Bureau of Insular Affairs
rotunda	Chief Clerk, if referring to head of Federal or District of Columbia unit
stationery room	Christian; Christian name, etc.; Christendom; Christianity; Christianize; but christen
Statuary Hall	church and state
the well (House or Senate)	church calendar:
Cemetery, if part of name: Arlington	Christmas
National; the cemetery	Easter
Census:	Lent
Seventeenth Decennial (title); Seventeenth Census (title); the census	Whitsuntide (Pentecost)
1950 census	Church, if part of name of organization or building
1950 Census of Agriculture; the census of agriculture; the census	Circle, if part of name; the circle:
the 14th and subsequent decennial censuses	Arctic
Center, Agricultural Research, etc.; the center	Logan
central Asia, central Europe, etc.	but great circle
Central States	Circular 420
central time, central standard time (see time)	cities, sections of, official or popular names:
century, first, 20th, etc. (see rule 11.10)	East Side
Chair, the, if personified	Latin Quarter
Chairman:	North End
of the Board of Directors; the Chairman	Northwest Washington, etc. (District of Columbia); but northwest (directional)
man (Federal); but chairman of the board of directors (non-Federal)	the Loop
of the Committee of the Whole House; the Chairman	City, if part of corporate or popular name; the city:
of the Federal Trade Commission; the Chairman	Kansas City; the two Kansas Citys
of the Loyalty Board; the Chairman	Mexico City
but chairman of the Appropriations Committee	New York City
Chamber of Commerce; the chamber: of Boston; Boston Chamber of Commerce; the chamber of commerce	Twin Cities
of the United States; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; the chamber of commerce	Washington City; but city of Washington
Chamber, the (Senate or House)	Windy City
channel 3 (TV); the channel (see also geographic terms, p. 43)	but Reserve city (see Bank)
Chaplain (House or Senate); but Navy chaplain	civil action No. 46
chapter 5, II, etc.; but Chapter 5, when part of title: Chapter 5: ⁴ Research and Development	Civil Air Patrol (see Air Force)
Chargé d'Affaires, British, etc.; the Chargé d'Affaires; the Chargé	Civil Service, capitalize only when word "Commission" follows or is implied:
chart 2, A, II, etc.; but Chart 2, when part of legend: Chart 2.—Army strength	the Civil Service has ruled but civil service employee, examination, etc.
	Civil War (see War)
	Clan, if part of tribal name; the clan
	class 2, A, II, etc.; but Class 2 when part of title: Class 2: ⁴ Leather Products

⁴ See footnote 1, p. 32.

Clerk, the, of the House of Representatives; of the Supreme Court of the United States
 coal sizes: pea, barley, buckwheat, stove, etc.
 coast: Atlantic, east, gulf, west, etc.
 Coast Guard, U.S.; the Coast Guard; Coastguardsman Smith; *but* a coast-guardsman; a guardsman
 Coastal Plain (Atlantic and Gulf)
 Code (in shortened title of a publication); the code:
 District
 Federal Criminal
 Internal Revenue
 International (signal)
 of Federal Regulations
 Penal; Criminal; etc.
 Pennsylvania State
 Uniform Code of Military Justice
 United States
but civil code; flag code; Morse code
 collection, Brady, etc.; the collection
 collector of customs
 College, if part of name; the college:
 Armed Forces Staff
 Command and General Staff
 Gettysburg
 National War
 of Bishops
but electoral college
 college degrees: bachelor of arts, master's, etc.
 Colonials (American Colonial Army); *but* colonial times, etc.
 Colonies, the:
 Thirteen
 Thirteen American
 Thirteen Original
but 13 separate Colonies
 colonists, the
 Colony: Cyprus, Crown Colony of Hong Kong; the colony, crown colony
 Cominform (see U.S.S.R.)
 Command, capitalize with name; the command:
 Air Materiel
 GHQ Far East
 Joint Far Eastern
 Potomac River Naval
 Zone of Interior
 Commandant, the (Coast Guard or Marine Corps only)
 Commandos, the; Commando raid; a commando; a commandoman
 Commission, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal, District of Columbia, or international commission:
 Alaska Road
 Atomic Energy
 Civil Service
 District (District of Columbia)
 Electoral
 International Boundary, United States, Alaska, and Canada

Commission—Continued
 of Fine Arts
 on Civil Rights
 on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover)
 Public Buildings
 Public Utilities (District of Columbia)
 Commissioner, if referring to Federal, District of Columbia, or international commission; the Commissioner
 Land Bank; *but* land bank commissioner loans
 of Customs
 of Immigration and Naturalization
 of Patents
 of the District of Columbia; the Commissioner(s)
 of the Five Civilized Tribes, etc.
 U.S. (International Boundary Commission, etc.)
but a U.S. commissioner
 Committee, if part of name; the Committee, if referring to international or noncongressional Federal committee or to the Committee of the Whole, the Committee of the Whole House, or the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union:
 American Medical Association Committee on Education; the committee
 Appropriations, etc.; the committee; Subcommittee on Appropriations; the subcommittee; subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee
 Democratic National; the national committee; the committee; national committeeman
 Democratic policy committee; the committee
 Interagency Advisory Committee on Domestic Transport and Storage and Post Utilization; the committee
 Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the Joint Committee; the committee; *but* a joint committee of Defense Ministers (NATO); the Committee (see also Organization, North Atlantic Treaty)
 of One Hundred, etc.; the committee on Finance; the committee on Post Office and Civil Service; the committee on Public Safety; the committee
 President's Advisory Committee on Management; the Committee
 Republican National; the national committee; the committee; national committeeman
 Republican policy committee; the committee

Committee—Continued	Congressional:
Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration; the select committee	Directory; the directory
Senate policy committee	District, First, 11th, etc.; the First, 11th, District (see rule 11.10); the congressional district; the district
Subcommittee No. 5, etc.; the sub-committee	Library; the Library
Subcommittee on Immigration but Kefauver committee ad hoc committee	Medal of Honor (see decorations) but congressional action, committee, etc.
Committee Print No. 32; committee print	Congressman; Congressman at Large; Member of Congress; Member; membership
Common Market (European Economic Community); also Common Market Treaty	Constitution, with name of country; capitalized standing alone when referring to a specific national constitution; but New York State constitution; the constitution
Commonwealth of Australia, Massachusetts, etc.; British Commonwealth; the Commonwealth	constitutional
Commune (of Paris)	consul, British, etc.
Communist; communism; communistic	consul general, British, etc.
Communist government, etc. (see U.S.S.R.)	consulate, British, etc.
Community, European Coal and Steel; European Economic; the Community compact, U.S. marine fisheries, etc.; the compact	Consumer Price Index (official title); the price index; the index; but a consumers' price index (descriptive)
Company, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to unit of Federal Government:	Continent, only if following name; American Continent; the continent; but the Continent (continental Europe)
Panama Railroad Company; the Company	Continental:
Procter & Gamble Co.; the company	Army; the Army
Comptroller:	Congress; the Congress
of the Currency; the Comptroller	Divide (see Divide)
of the Post Office Department; the Comptroller	Outer Continental Shelf
Comptroller General (U.S.); the Comptroller	Shelf; the shelf
comelrad	continental:
Confederacy (of the South)	care not a continental, etc.
Confederate Army; government; soldier; States	Europe, United States, etc.
Confederation, Swiss; the Confederation	Continents (Revolutionary soldiers)
Conference, if referring to governmental (U.S.) or international conference: Bretton Woods; the Conference	Convention, governmental (U.S.), international, or national political; the convention
Judicial Conference of the United States; U.S. Judicial Conference; Judicial Conference; the Conference	Constitutional (United States, 1787): the Convention
Sixth Annual Conference of Southern Methodist Churches; the conference	Democratic National
but conference of Governors; conference of mayors; Governors' conference	Genocide
Confession, Augsburg	19th Annual Convention of the American Legion
Congress (convention), if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to international congress:	on International Civil Aviation
International Good Roads; Good Roads; the Congress	Universal Postal Union; Postal Union
of Parents and Teachers, National; the congress	also International Postal; Warsaw
Congress (legislature), if referring to national congress:	convention of 1907 (not formal name)
of Bolivia, etc.; the Congress	Coordinator of Information; the Coordinator
of the United States; First, Second, 11th, 82d, etc. (see rule 11.10); the Congress	copper age (see Ages)
	Corn Belt (see Belt)
	Corporation, if part of name; the Corporation, if referring to unit of Federal Government:
	Commodity Credit
	Federal Deposit Insurance
	Petroleum Reserves
	Rand Corp.; the corporation (see also abbreviation, p. 160)
	St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Corporation—Continued
 Union Carbide Corp., the corporation
 Virgin Islands
 Corps, if part of name; the corps (see also Reserve):
 Adjutant General's
 Army Hospital
 Artillery
 Chemical
 Counterintelligence
 Enlisted Reserve
 Finance
 Foreign Service Officer (see Foreign Service)
 Judge Advocate General's
 Marine (see Marine Corps)
 Medical
 Military Police
 Nurse
 of Engineers; Army Engineers; *but*
 Army engineer
 Officers' Reserve
 Ordnance
 Quartermaster
 Reserve Officers' Training (ROTC)
 VII Corps, etc. (see rule 11.10)
 Signal
 Transportation
 Women's Army (WAC); a Wac, the
 Wacs
but diplomatic corps
 corpsman; hospital corpsman
 Cotton Belt (see Belt)
 Council, if part of name; capitalized
 standing alone if referring to Federal or international unit (see also United Nations):
 Boston City; the council
 Choctaw, etc.; the council
 Federal Personnel; the Council
 His Majesty's Privy Council; the
 Privy Council; the Council
 National Security; the Council
 of Foreign Ministers (NATO); the
 Council
 of the Organization of American
 States; the Council
 Philadelphia Common; the council
 councilor, privy
 Counsel (see General Counsel)
 County, Frederick; county of Frederick;
 County Kilkenny; etc.; the county
 Court (of law) (see also Courtwork, pp.
 225–236); capitalized if part of name of national or international court, U.S. court, district court, or State court; lowercased if part of the name of city or county court; capitalized standing alone if referring to the Supreme Court of the United States, to Court of Impeachment (U.S. Senate), or to international court:
 Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Circuit; Circuit Court for the Second Circuit; the circuit court; the court

Court—Continued
 Court of Appeals of the State of Wisconsin, etc.; the court of appeals; the court
 Court of Claims; the court
 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; the court
 Court of Impeachment, the Senate; the Court
 District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; the district court; the court
 District of Columbia municipal court
 Emergency Court of Appeals, United States; the court
 International Court of Justice; the Court
 Permanent Court of Arbitration; the Court
 Supreme Court of the United States (see Supreme Court)
 Supreme Court of Virginia, etc.; the supreme court; the court
 Tax Court; the court
 U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the court
 Covenant, League of Nations; the covenant
 Creed, Apostles'; the Creed
 Croix de Guerre (see decorations)
 Crown, if referring to a ruler; *but* crown colony, lands, etc. (see rule 3.19)
 Current, if part of name; the current:
 Arctic
 Humboldt
 Japan
 North Equatorial
 customhouse; customs official
 czar, czarist
 Dairy Belt (see Belt)
 Dalles, The; *but* the Dalles region
 Dam (see geographic terms)
 Dark Ages (see Ages)
 Dark Continent (Africa)
 Daughters of the American Revolution; a Real Daughter; King's Daughters; a Daughter
 days (see holidays)
 D-day, etc. (see holidays)
 dean of the diplomatic corps
 Declaration, capitalized with name: of Independence; the Declaration of Panama; the declaration
 decorations, medals, etc., awarded by United States or any foreign national government; the medal, the cross, the ribbon (see also awards):
 Air Medal
 Bronze Star Medal
 Commendation Ribbon
 Congressional Medal of Honor
 Croix de Guerre
 Distinguished Flying Cross
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Good Conduct Medal

decorations—continued

Iron Cross
 Legion of Merit
 Medal for Merit
 Medal of Freedom
 Medal of Honor
 Purple Heart
 Silver Star
 Soldier's Medal
 Victoria Cross
 Victory Medal
also Carnegie Medal, etc.
 Decree (see Executive; Royal Decree)
 Deep South
 defense bond (see bond)
 Defense Establishment (see Establishment)
 De Gaulle Free French; Free French;
 Fighting French; *but* de Gaullist
 Deity, words denoting, capitalized
 delegate (to a conference); the delegate;
 the delegation
 Delegate (U.S. Congress)
 Delta, Mississippi River; the delta
 Department, if part of name; capital-
 ized standing alone if referring to
 Federal, District of Columbia, or
 international unit:
 Highway (District of Columbia)
 Post Office
 Treasury
 Yale University Department of
 Economics; the department of
 economics; the department
 department:
 clerk
 legislative, executive, judicial depart-
 ments
 Depot, if part of name; the depot (see
 also Station)
 Deputy, if part of capitalized title; *but*
 the deputy
 derivatives of proper names:

alaska seal (fur)	britannia metal
angora wool	britanniaaware
angstrom unit	brussels carpet
apache (Paris)	brussels sprouts
argyle wool	bunsen burner
artesian well	burley tobacco
astrakhan fabric	cesarean opera- tion
axminster rug	canada balsam
babbitt metal	(microscopy)
bakelite	carlsbad twins
belleekware	(petrography)
benday process	cashmere shawl
bessemer steel	castile soap
bohemian set	chantilly lace
bologna sausage	chesterfield coat
bordeaux mix- ture	china clay
bourbon whisky	chinese blue
bowie knife	climax basket
braille	collins (drink)
brazil nut	congo red
brazilwood	cordovan leather
brewer's yeast	coulomb
bristolboard	curie

derivatives of proper names—con.

decauville rail	mach (no period)
degaussing ap-	number
paratus	madras cloth
delftware	maginot line
derby hat	manila paper
diesel engine,	maraschino
dieselize	cherry
dotted swiss	mason jar
epsom salt	maxwell
fedora hat	melba toast
fletcherize	mercerized fabric
frankfurt sau-	merino sheep
sage	monotype ⁵ mat-
frankfurter	ter
french chalk	morocco leather
french dressing	morris chair
french-fried po-	murphy bed
tatoes	navy blue
fuller's earth	nelson, half nel-
gargantuan	son, etc.
gauss	neon light
georgette crepe	newmarket cloak
german silver	newton
gilbert	nissen hut
glauber salt	norfolk jacket
gothic type	oriental rug
graham bread	osnaburg cloth
harderian gland	oxford shoe
harveyized steel	panama hat
herculean task	parianware
hessian fly	paris green
holland cloth	parkerhouse roll
hoalamite detec-	pasteurized milk
tor	persian lamb
hudson seal (fur)	petri dish
india ink	pharisaic
india rubber	philistine
intertype ⁵ slug	pitman arm
italic type	pitot tube
jamaica ginger	plaster of paris
japan varnish	portland cement
jersey fabric	prussian blue
johnin test	pullman car; pull-
joule	manize
kafircorn	quisling
krieg light	quixotic idea
knickerbocker	quonset hut
kraft paper	rembert wheel
lambert	roentgen
leghorn hat	roman candle
levant leather	roman cement
levantine silk	roman type
lilliputian	russia leather
linotype ⁵ slug	russian bath
logan tent	rutherford
london purple	sanforize
ludlow ⁵ type	saratoga chips
lufbery circle	scotch plaid
lynch law	scotch tape
lyonnaise pota-	shanghai
toes	siamese twins
macadamized	simon pure
road	spanish omelet

⁵ Lowercased as adjective, but still capitalized if referring to machine itself.

derivatives of proper names—con.

stillson wrench	vaseline
stubs wire	venetian blind
sarah silk	venturi tube
swiss cheese, <i>but</i>	victoria (carriage)
Swiss watch	vienna bread
tabasco sauce	virginia reel
taintor gate	wedgwoodware
timothy grass	wheatstone
turkey red	bridge
turkish towel	wilton rug
utopia, utopian	woodruff key
vandyke collar	zeppelin

deutsche mark

diplomatic corps (see also Corps; service)

Director, if referring to head of Federal, District of Columbia, or international unit; the Director:

District Director of Internal Revenue
of Coast and Geodetic Survey
of Fish and Wildlife Service
of the Budget
of the Mint
of Vehicles and Traffic
<i>but</i> director, board of directors (non-governmental)

Director General of Foreign Service; the Director General; the Director Distinguished Service Medal, etc. (see decorations)

District, if part of name; the district: Alexandria School District No. 4; the school district

Chicago Sanitary; the sanitary district

Congressional (see Congressional)

Federal (see Federal)

1st Naval; naval district

Grant County Public Utility; the utility district

Imperial Valley Irrigation; the irrigation district

Los Angeles Water; the water district

Manhattan Engineer (atomic)

but customs district No. 2; first assembly district; school district No. 4

District of Columbia; the District:

Anacostia Flats; the flats

Arlington Memorial Bridge; the Memorial Bridge; the bridge

District jail; the jail

Engineer Commissioner; the Commissioner

Engineer Department; the Department

General Hospital; the hospital

Highway Bridge; 14th Street Bridge; the bridge

juvenile court; the court

Mall, the

Metropolitan Police; Metropolitan policeman; the police

Monument Grounds; the grounds

Monument, Washington; the monument

District of Columbia—Continued

municipal court

police court

Public Library; the library

Reflecting Pool; the pool

Speedway, the

Tidal Basin; the basin

Washington Channel; the channel Divide, Continental (Rocky Mountains); the divide

Divine Father; *but* divine guidance, divine providence, divine service

Division, Army, if part of name: 1st Division; the division

Division, if referring to Federal or District of Columbia governmental unit; the Division:

Electro-Motive Division; the division; *but* division of General Motors

of Air Services

of Parcel Post

of Railway Mail Service

of the Federal Register

Passport

Trinity River division (reclamation); the division

Dixie; Dixiecrat

docket No. 66

Doctrine, Monroe; the doctrine; *but* Truman, Eisenhower doctrine

Document, if part of name; the document:

 Document No. 2

 Document Numbered One Hundred and Thirty

Dominion of Canada, of New Zealand, etc.; the Dominion; *but* British dominions; a dominion; dominion status

drawing II, A, 3, etc.; *but* Drawing 2 when part of title: Drawing 2.—

Hydroelectric Power Development

Driftless Area (Mississippi Valley)

Dust Bowl (see Bowl)

eagle boat (class)

earth, lowercase unless used with names of other planets

East:

 Coast (Africa)

 Europe (political entity)

 Germany (political entity)

 Middle, Mideast (Asia)

 Near (Balkans)

 South Central States

 the East (section of United States); *also* Communist political entity

east:

 Africa

 coast (U.S.)

 Pennsylvania

Eastern:

 Europe (political entity)

 Far (Orient) (see Far East)

 Germany (political entity)

Eastern—Continued	Executive—Continued
Gulf States	Office; the Office
Hemisphere (see Hemisphere)	Order No. 34; Order 34; <i>but Executive order</i>
Middle, Mideastern (Asia)	power
North Central States	executive:
Shore (Chesapeake Bay)	agreement department
States	branch document
United States	communication paper
eastern:	exhibit 2, A, II, etc.; <i>but Exhibit 2, when part of title: Exhibit 2: ⁶ Capital Expenditures, 1935–49</i>
France	Expedition, Byrd; Lewis and Clark; the expedition
seaboard	Experiment Station (see Station)
time, eastern standard time (see time)	Explorer I, etc.
Wisconsin	Exposition, California-Pacific International, etc.; the exposition
easterner	Express, if part of name: Federal Express, the
E-bond	Fair Deal
elector, presidential (see Presidential)	Fair, World's, etc.; the fair
electoral college; the electors	Falangist
Elizabethan Age (see Ages)	fall (season)
Emancipation Proclamation (see Proclamation)	Falls, Niagara; the falls
Embassy, British, etc.; the Embassy	fanciful appellations capitalized:
Emperor, Ethiopian, etc.; the Emperor	Bay State (Massachusetts)
Empire, Ethiopian, etc.; the Empire; but an empire	Big Four (powers, railroad, etc.)
Engine {Company, Bethesda; engine company No. 6; No. 6 engine company; the company}	City of Churches (Brooklyn)
Engineer Commissioner (see District of Columbia)	Fair Deal
Engineer Department (see District of Columbia)	Great Father (the President)
Engineer officer, etc. (of Engineer Corps)	Keystone State (Pennsylvania)
Engineers, Chief of (see Chief)	New Deal
Engineers, Corps of (see Corps)	the Hub (Boston)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Envoy; the Minister	Far East, Far Eastern (the Orient); Far West (U.S.); <i>but far western</i>
Equator, the; equatorial	Farm, if part of name; the farm:
Establishment, if part of name; the establishment:	Johnson Farm; <i>but Johnson's farm</i>
Army	San Diego Farm
Army Field	Wild Tiger Farm
Defense	Fascist; Fascisti; fascism
Military	Father of his Country (Washington)
Naval; <i>but naval establishments</i>	Federal (synonym for United States or other sovereign power):
Navy	District (Mexico)
Post Office; Postal	Government (of any national government)
Reserve	grand jury; the grand jury
Shore	land bank (see Bank)
<i>but civil establishment; legislative establishment</i>	Personnel Council (see Council)
Estate, Girard (a foundation); the estate	Register (publication); the Register
estate, third (the commons); fourth (the press); etc.	Reserve bank (see Bank)
European theater of operations; the European theater; the theater	Reserve Board, the Board; <i>also Federal Reserve System, the System; Federal Reserve Board Regulation W, but regulation W</i>
Excellency, His; Their Excellencies	federally
Exchange, New York Stock; the stock exchange; the exchange	fellow, fellowship (academic); lowercase with name
Executive (President of United States): Decree No. 100; Decree 100; <i>but Executive decree</i>	Field, Byrd, Stewart, etc.; the field
Document No. 95	fifth column; fifth columnist
Mansion; the mansion; the White House	figure 2, A, II, etc. (illustration); <i>but Figure 2, when part of legend: Figure 2.—Market scenes</i>

⁶ See footnote 1, p. 32.

firm names:

A-C Spark Plug Co.
 Allen-A Co.
 Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories
 Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
 Aluminium, Ltd.
 American Bank Note Co.
 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
 Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.
 Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
 Beech-Nut Life Savers, Inc.
 Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
 Champion Paper & Fibre Co.
 Chance Vought Aircraft, Inc.
 Chicago & North Western Railway Co.
 Colgate-Palmolive Co.
 Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.
 Curtiss-Wright Corp.
 D.C. Transit System, Inc.
 Deepfreeze Appliance Division
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
 DeVilbiss Co.
 Dillon, Read & Co.
 Dow, Jones & Co.
 Dun & Bradstreet
 E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 Francis I. du Pont & Co.
 Eagle-Picher Co., Inc.
 Electric Auto-Lite Co.
 Fibreboard Paper Products Corp.
 Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. (A. & P.)
 Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp.
 Halsey, Stuart & Co.
 Harris-Intertype Corp.
 Hart Schaffner & Marx
 Houghton Mifflin Co.
 Ingersoll-Rand Co.
 Johns-Manville Corp.
 Kennecott Copper Co.
 R. G. LeTourneau, Inc.
 Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
 Libby, McNeill & Libby
 Macmillan Co.
 Merck Sharp & Dohme Division
 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
 Montgomery Ward & Co.
 Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.
 Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
 Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
 Parke, Davis & Co.
 J. C. Penney Co.
 Phelps Dodge Corp.
 Price Waterhouse & Co.
 Procter & Gamble Co.
 Rand McNally & Co.
 Sears, Roebuck & Co.
 Sperry Rand Corp.
 Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co.
 Trans World Airlines
 First Lady (wife of President)
 First World War (see War)

flag code

flag, U.S.:

Old Flag, Old Glory
 Stars and Stripes
 Star-Spangled Banner

flags, foreign:

Tricolor (French)
 Union Jack (British)
 United Nations

Flats, Anacostia (see District of Columbia)
 Fleet, if part of name; the fleet:

Atlantic
 Channel
 Grand
 High Seas
 Marine Force
 Naval Reserve
 Pacific, etc. (naval)
 6th Fleet, etc.
 United States

floor (House or Senate)

Force(s), if part of name; the force(s):

Active Forces
 Air (see also Air Force)
 Armed Forces (synonym for overall Military Establishment)

Army Field Forces; the Field Forces

Fleet Marine

Navy Battle (see Navy)

Navy Scouting (see Navy)

7th Task; the task force; but task force report (Hoover Commission)

United Nations Emergency; the Emergency Force; the Force; but United Nations police force

foreign cabinets:

Foreign Office; the Office
 Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Minister
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry

Premier

Prime Minister

Foreign Legion (French); the legion

Foreign Service; the Service:

officer

Officer Corps; the corps

Reserve officer; the Reserve officer
 Reserve Officer Corps; the Reserve Corps; the corps

Staff officer; the Staff officer

Staff Officer Corps; the Staff Corps;
 the corps

Forest, if part of name; the national forest; the forest:

Angeles National

Black

Coconino and Prescott National Forests

but State and National forests

Forester (Chief of Forest Service); the Chief; also Chief Forester

form 2, A, II, etc.; but Form 2, when part of title: Form 1040:⁷ Individual Income Tax Return; but withholding tax form

Fort McHenry, etc.; the fort

⁷ See footnote 1, p. 32.

Foundation, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
 Chemical; the foundation
 Infantile Paralysis; the foundation
 National Science; the Foundation
 Russell Sage; the foundation
 Founding Fathers (colonial)
 four freedoms
 Four Power Pact (see Pact)
 free list; *but* Title I:⁸ Free List
 free trade area
 free world
 Frisco (for San Francisco; no apostrophe)
 Fritalux (see alliances)
 Fund, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to international or United Nations fund:
 Common Market
 Development Loan Fund; the Fund (U.S. Government corporation)
 International Monetary
 Rockefeller Endowment; the fund
 Special Projects
but civil service retirement fund;
 mutual security fund; national
 service life insurance fund; revolving fund

Gadsden Purchase
 Gallery of Art, National (see National)
 Garand rifle
 Geiger counter
 General Agreement (see Agreement)
 General Board (of Navy) (see Board)
 General Counsel; the Counsel (Federal)
 General Order No. 14; General Orders,
 No. 14; a general order
 gentle

geographic terms, such as those listed below,^{9,10} capitalized if part of name; lowercased in general sense (rivers of Virginia and Maryland):

Archipelago	Bay
Area	Bayou
Arroyo	Beach
Atoll	Bench
Bank	Bend
Bar	Bight
Basin, Upper (Lower) Col-	Bluff
orado River,	Bog
etc. (legal en-	Borough (boro)
tity); <i>but</i>	Bottom
Hansen flood-	Branch (stream)
control basin;	Brook
Missouri	Butte
River basin (drainage);	Canal; the canal (Panama)
upper Colo-	Canyon
rado River	Cape
storage proj-	Cascade
ect	Cave
	Cavern

geographic terms—continued

Channel; <i>but</i>	Mesa
Mississippi	Monument
River chan-	Moraine
nel(s)	Mound
Cirque	Mount
Coulee	Mountain
Cove	Narrows
Crag	Neck
Crater	Needle
Creek	Notch
Crossroads	Oasis
Current (ocean feature)	Ocean
Cutoff	Oxbow
Dam	Palisades
Delta	Park
Desert	Pass
Divide	Passage
Dome (not in geologic sense)	Peak
Draw (stream)	Peninsula
Dune	Plain
Escarpment	Plateau
Falls	Point
Fault	Pond
Flat(s)	Pool
Floodway	Port (water body)
Ford	Prairie
Forest	Range (moun- tain)
Fork (stream)	Rapids
Gap	Ravine
Geyser	Reef
Glacier	Reservoir
Glen	Ridge
Gorge	River
Gulch	Roads (anchor- age)
Gulf	Rock
Gut	Run (stream)
Harbor	Sea
Head	Seaway
Hill	Shoal
Hogback	Sink
Hollow	Slough
Hook	Sound
Hot Spring	Spit
Icefield	Spring
Inlet	Spur
Island	Strait
Isle	Stream
Islet	Summit
Keys (Florida only)	Swamp
Knob	Terrace
Lagoon	Thoroughfare
Lake	Trench
Landing	Trough
Ledge	Volcano
Lowland	Wash
Marsh	Waterway
Massif	Woods

Geological Survey (see Survey)
 German measles
 GI bill of rights
 Girl Scouts (organization); a Girl Scout;
 a Scout
 G-man

⁸ See footnote 1, p. 32.

⁹ List compiled with the cooperation of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

¹⁰ See also footnote on p. 58.

- Gold Star Mothers (see American)
 Golden Age (see Ages)
 Golden Rule
 Gospel, if referring to the first four books of the New Testament; *but* gospel truth
Government:
 British, Soviet, etc.; the Government Canal Zone; the government department, officials, -owned, publications, etc. (U.S. Government)
 National and State Governments
 Printing Office (see Office)
 U.S.; National; Federal; Central; General
government:
 Churchill
 Communist
 European governments
 Federal, State, and municipal governments
 insular; island
 military
 seat of
 State
 State and Provincial governments
 Territorial
governmental
Governor:
 of Puerto Rico; the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; the Governor of the Panama Canal; the Governor of Wisconsin, etc.; the Governor *but* State Governor(s); Governors' conference; a Governor
 Governor General of Canada; the Governor General
 grade, market (see market grades)
 Grand Army of the Republic; the Grand Army; the Army
 Grand Army Post No. 63; Post No. 63; Grand Army post; the post grand jury (see Federal)
 Grange, the (National)
 graph 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Graph 2, when part of title: Graph 2.—Production Levels
Great:
 Basin
 Beyond
 Divide
 Father (see fanciful appellations)
 Lakes; the lakes; lake(s) traffic
 Plains; *but* southern Great Plains
 Rebellion (see Rebellion)
 War (see War)
 White Way (New York City)
 great circle (navigation)
 Greater Los Angeles, Greater New York
 gross national product (GNP)
Group:
 Military Advisory Group; the group Standing (see Organization)
- group 2, II, A, etc.; *but* Group 2, when part of title: Group II:¹¹ List of Countries by States
 guaranteed annual wage (GAW)
 Guard, National (see National)
 guardsman (see Coast Guard; National Guard)
Gulf:
 Coast States; *but* gulf coast of Mexico; the gulf States
 Stream; the stream
Hall (U.S. Senate or House)
Halls of Congress
H-bomb; H-hour
Headquarters:
 Alaska Command; the command headquarters
 4th Regiment Headquarters; regimental headquarters
 32d Division Headquarters; the division headquarters
 Heaven (Deity); heaven (place)
 Hells (no apostrophe) Canyon
 Hemisphere, Eastern; Western; etc.; the hemisphere
High Church
High Commissioner
High Court (see Supreme Court)
High School, if part of name: Western; the high school
Highway Bridge (Washington, D.C.); the bridge
Highway No. 40; Route 40; State Route 9; the highway
His Excellency the Duke of Athol, etc.; His Excellency; Their Excellencies
His Majesty; Her Majesty; Their Majesties
historic events and epochs:
 Reformation, the Renaissance, the Restoration, the (English) Revolution of July (French) Revolution, the (American, 1775; French, 1789; English, 1688)
holidays and special days:
 Admission Day
 All Fools'
 Arbor Day
 Armed Forces Day
 Christmas Day, Eve
 Columbus Day
 D-day; D-plus-4-day
 Father's Day
 Flag Day
 Founders' Day
 Fourth of July
 Halloween
 Inauguration Day
 Independence Day
 Labor Day
 Lincoln's Birthday
 M-day

¹¹ See footnote 1, p. 32.

holidays and special days—continued	Institution, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
Memorial Day (also Decoration Day)	Carnegie Institution; the institution
Mother's Day	Smithsonian Institution; the Institution
New Year's Day, Eve	
S-D Day (Safe-Driving Day)	
Thanksgiving Day	
V-E Day; V-J Day	insular government; island government
Veterans (no apostrophe) Day	intercoastal waterway (see waterway)
Washington's Birthday	interdepartmental
but election day; primary day	
Holy Scriptures; Holy Writ (Bible)	International Court of Justice (see Court)
Home (see Naval; Soldiers')	International Geophysical Year (see Year)
Hospital, if part of name; the hospital:	International Postal Convention (see Convention)
District of Columbia General	international:
5th Regiment	banks (see Bank)
Freedmen's	date line
St. Elizabeths (no apostrophe)	law
but naval (marine or Army) hospital	Morse code (see Code)
hospital corpsman (see corpsman)	interprovincial
House, if part of name:	interstate
Johnson house (private residence)	Intra-coastal Waterway; the waterway (see also waterway)
Lee (hotel); the house	intrastate
of Representatives; the House (U.S.)	Irish potato
of the Woods (palace); the house	Iron Cross (see decorations)
Office Building (see Building)	Iron Curtain; the curtain
Ohio (State); the house	irrigation district (see District)
but both Houses; lower (or upper)	Isthmian Canal (see Canal)
House (Congress)	Isthmus of Panama; the isthmus
House of Representatives (U.S.), titles of officers standing alone capitalized:	Ivory Coast
Chairman (Committee of the Whole)	Japan Current (see Current)
Chaplain	Jersey cattle
Clerk; but legislative clerk, etc.	Jetty, Barnegat, etc.; the jetty
Doorkeeper	Jim Crow law, car, etc.
Official Reporter(s)	Joint Chiefs of Staff; Chiefs of Staff
Parliamentarian	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (see Committee)
Postmaster	Journal clerk; the clerk
Sergeant at Arms	Journal (House or Senate)
Speaker pro tempore	Judge Advocate General, the
Speaker; speakership	judiciary, the
Hudson's Bay Co.	King of England, etc.; the King
Hurricane Carol, etc.	Koran, the; Koranic
Hydrographer, the (Navy Department)	K-ration
ice age (see Ages)	Ku Klux Klan; the Klan
independence; in the year of our independence the one hundred and seventy-sixth	Laboratory, if part of name: Forest Products; the Laboratory; but the laboratory (non-Federal)
Indians:	Lake: Erie, of the Woods, Salt; the lake
Absentee Shawnee	Lakes, Great (see Great Lakes)
Eastern (or Lower) Band of Cherokee; the band	Lane, if part of name: Maiden; the lane
Five Civilized Tribes; the tribes	Latin American States (see States)
Shawnee Tribe; the tribe	Latter-day Saints
Six Nations (Iroquois Confederacy)	law of nations
Inquisition, Spanish; the Inquisition	law, Walsh-Healey, etc.; law 176; law No. 176; copyright law; Ohm's, etc.
Institute, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal or international organization:	Legal Adviser of the Department of State; the Legal Adviser
National Cancer; the Cancer Institute	Legation, Finnish, etc.; the Legation
National Institutes of Health; the Institutes	Legion:
of International Law; the Institute	American; the Legion; a Legionnaire
Woman's Institute; the institute	French Foreign; the legion

Legislative Assembly, if part of name:
of New York; the legislative assembly;
the assembly
of Puerto Rico; the legislative assembly;
the assembly
legislative branch, clerk, session, etc.
Legislature:
National Legislature (U.S. Congress);
the Legislature
Ohio Legislature; Legislature of Ohio;
the legislature
lend-lease materials, etc. (see also Act)
Letters Patent No. 378,964; but patent
No. 378,964; letters patent
Levant, the (Mediterranean region)
Liberty Bell; Liberty ship
Librarian of Congress; the Librarian
Library:
Army; the library
Franklin D. Roosevelt; the library
of Congress; the Library
Public (District of Columbia); the
library
Lieutenant Governor of Idaho, etc.; the
Lieutenant Governor
Light, if part of name; the light:
Boston
Buffalo South Pier Light 2; but light
No. 2; light 2
but Massachusetts Bay lights
Lighthouse (see Light Station)
Lightship, if part of name; the lightship:
Grays Reef Lightship
North Manitou Shoal Lightship
Light Station, if part of name; the light
station; the station:
Minots Ledge Light Station
Watch Hill Light Station
Line(s), if part of name; the line(s):
Burlington Lines (railroad)
Greyhound Line (bus)
Holland-America Line (steamship)
line:
DEW
Mason-Dixon line or Mason and
Dixon's line
Pinetree
State
Little Inch; Big Inch (pipelines)
Little Steel formula, etc.
Local: Teamsters Local Union No. 15;
but local No. 15
local time, local standard time (see time)
Loop, the (see cities)
Louisiana Purchase
Low Church
Lower, if part of name:
California (Mexico)
Colorado River Basin
Egypt
Peninsula (of Michigan)
but lower (or upper) House of Congress; lower Mississippi
Magna Carta
Majesty, His, Her (see His Majesty)

Majority Leader Johnson; but the
majority leader (U.S. Congress)
Mall (see District of Columbia)
Manager, General Manager (AEC),
if referring to head of Federal or
District of Columbia unit
Mansion, Executive (see Executive)
map 3, A, II, etc.; but Map 2, when
part of title: Map 2.—Railroads of
Middle Atlantic States
Marine Corps; the corps:
man
Marines (the corps); but marines
(individuals)
Organized Reserve; the Reserve
also a marine, a woman marine, the
women marines (individuals)
Maritime Provinces (Canada) (see
Province)
market grades and classes:
U.S. grade A
Western, Mixed, Malting Two-rowed
(barley)
Red Kidney, U.S. No. 2 Pea (beans)
Prime, Choice, Good (cattle)
Yellow, White, Mixed, Dent (corn)
Middling, Strict Good Ordinary,
Strict Low Middling, Good Ordinary,
etc. (cotton)
Timothy Light Clover Mixed, Up-
land Prairie (hay)
White, Red, Mixed (oats)
Yellow, Black, Mixed (soybeans)
Flue-cured, Fire-cured, Cigar-wrap-
per (tobacco)
Hard Red Spring, Red Durum,
Durum, Hard Red Winter, White,
Mixed, etc. (wheat)
Grade 60's, or one-half blood (wool)
Marshal (see Supreme Court)
Marshall plan (see plan)
Mason-Dixon line (see line)
M-day
medals (see decorations)
Member, if referring to Senator, Rep-
resentative, Delegate, or Resident
Commissioner of U.S. Congress; also
Member at Large; Member of Par-
liament, etc.; but membership
Memorial Bridge, Arlington (see
Bridge)
Memorial Parkway, George Washing-
ton (see Parkway)
Merchant Marine Reserve; the Re-
serve; but U.S. merchant marine; the
merchant marine
Metropolitan Washington, etc.
midcontinent region
Middle Ages (see Ages)
Middle Atlantic States
Middle East; Mideast; Mideastern;
Middle Eastern (Asia)
middle Europe
Middle West, Midwest (section of
United States)

Middle Western States; Midwestern States; *but* midwestern farmers, etc.

Midsouth (section of United States)

Military Academy (see Academy)

Military Establishment (see Establishment)

Militia, if part of name; the militia:

- 1st Regiment Ohio
- Indiana
- Naval
- of Ohio
- Organized

milkshed, Ohio, etc. (region)

Minister Plenipotentiary; the Minister; Minister Without Portfolio (see also foreign cabinets)

Ministry (see foreign cabinets)

Minority Leader Martin; *but* the minority leader (U.S. Congress)

Mint, Philadelphia, etc.; the mint

minutemen (colonial)

Mission, if part of name; the mission:

- Gospel Mission
- Mission 66
- but* diplomatic mission; military mission; Jones mission

Monroe Doctrine (see Doctrine)

Monument:

- Bunker Hill; the monument
- Grounds; the grounds (District of Columbia)

National (see National)

Washington; the monument (District of Columbia)

moon, lowercased unless used with names of other planets

Mountain States

mountain time, mountain standard time (see time)

Mr. Chairman; Mr. Secretary; etc.

Museum, capitalize with name; the museum:

- Army Medical; the Medical Museum
- Field
- National
- National Air; the Air Museum

mutual defense assistance program

Nation (synonym for United States); *but* nationwide; *also* French nation, Balkan nations

Nation, Creek; Osage; etc.; the nation

nation, in general, standing alone

National, in conjunction with capitalized name:

- Academy of Sciences (see Academy)
- and State institutions, etc.
- Archives, the (see The)
- Capital (Washington); the Capital
- Forest (see Forest)
- Gallery of Art; the National Gallery; the gallery
- Grange; the Grange

National—Continued

Guard, Ohio, etc.; Air National; the National Guard; the guard; a guardsman; *but* a National Guardsman

Institute (see Institute)

Legislature (see Legislature)

Monument, Muir, etc.; the national monument; the monument

Museum (see Museum)

Naval Medical Center (Bethesda, Md.)

Park, Yellowstone, etc.; Yellowstone Park; the national park; the park

Treasury; the Treasury

War College

Woman's Party; the party

Zoological Park (see Zoological)

national:

- agency check (NAC)
- anthem, customs, spirit, etc.
- British, Mexican, etc.
- defense agencies
- stockpile
- water policy (see policy)

Naval, if part of name:

- Academy (see Academy)
- Base, Guam Naval; the naval base
- District, 1st Naval (see District)
- Establishment (see Establishment)
- Home (Philadelphia); the home
- Militia; the militia
- Observatory (see Observatory)
- Potomac River Naval Command (see Command)
- Reserve; the Reserve; a reservist
- Reserve Force; the force
- Reserve officer; a Reserve officer
- Shipyard (if preceding or following name): Brooklyn Naval Shipyard; Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn; *but* the naval shipyard
- Station (if preceding or following name): Key West Naval Station; Naval Station, Key West; the station
- Volunteer Naval Reserve
- War College; the War College; the college
- Weapons Plant; the weapons plant; the plant

naval, in general sense:

- command (see Command)
- district (see District)
- expenditures, maneuvers, officer, service, stores, etc.
- petroleum reserves; *but* Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 2 (Buena Vista Hills Naval Reserve); reserve No. 2

navel orange

Navy, American or foreign, if part of name; capitalized standing alone only if referring to U.S. Navy:

- Admiral of the; the admiral
- Battle Force; the Battle Force; the force

Establishment; the establishment

Navy—Continued	Office, if referring to unit of Federal or District of Columbia Government; the Office:
Hospital Corps; hospital corpsman; the corps	Chicago Operations Office, etc. (AEC); the Operations Office
Regular	Executive
regulation 56	Foreign (see foreign cabinets)
Scouting Force; the scouting force; the force	General Accounting Office; the Accounting Office
Seabees (construction battalion); a Seabee	Government Printing; the Printing Office
7th Task Force (see Force)	New York regional office (including branch, division, or section therein); the regional office; the office
Nazi; nazism	of Alien Property
Near East (Balkans, etc.)	of Chief of Naval Operations
Negro; Negress	of Education
Network, Red, Blue; the network	of Experiment Stations
New Deal; anti-New Deal	of the Secretary (Defense); Secretary's Office
New, if part of name: New Willard	Patent
New England States	officer:
New World	Army
Niagara Frontier; the frontier	Marine; <i>but</i> naval and marine officers
Nike-Ajax, etc.	Navy; Navy and Marine officers
Nine Power Treaty; the treaty	Regular Army; Regular; a Regular Reserve
North:	WAC, WAVE
Atlantic	Old Dominion (Virginia)
Atlantic Pact (see Pact)	Old South
Atlantic States	Old World
Atlantic Treaty (see Treaty)	Olympic games; Olympiad; VII Olympic games
Atlantic Treaty Organization (see Organization)	Operation Deep Fréeeze, Snowdrop, etc.; <i>but</i> Deep Freeze operation
Equatorial Current (see Current)	Order of Business No. 56 (congressional calendar)
Korea	Ordnance:
Pole	Corps (see Corps)
Star (Polaris)	Department; the Department
the North (section of United States)	Depot (see Depot)
north:	Organization, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to international unit:
Africa	Educational, Scientific, and Cultural (UNESCO)
Ohio	International Labor
north-central region, etc.	North Atlantic Treaty (NATO):
northern Ohio	Chiefs of Staff
Northern States	Committee of Defense Ministers
northerner	Council
Northwest Pacific	Council of Foreign Ministers
Northwest Territory (1799)	Defense Committee
Northwest, the (section of United States)	Military Committee
Northwest Washington (see cities)	Military Production and Supply Board
Northwestern:	mutual defense assistance program
States	Pact (see Pact)
United States	Regional Planning Group; the Group Standing Group; the Group
numbers capitalized if spelled out as part of a name:	of American States (formerly Pan American Union)
Charles the First	United Nations (see United Nations)
Committee of One Hundred	Organized:
Fourteenth Census (see Census)	Marine Corps Reserve; Marine Reserve; the Reserve Militia; the militia
Observatory, capitalized with name:	
Astrophysical; the Observatory	
Lick; the observatory	
Naval; the Observatory	
Occident, the; occidental	
Ocean, if part of name; the ocean:	
Antarctic	
Arctic	
Atlantic	
North Atlantic, etc.	
Pacific	
South Pacific, etc.	
Southwest Pacific, etc.	

Organized—Continued
 Naval Militia; the Naval Militia; the militia
 Reserve Corps; the Reserve
 Orient, the; oriental
 Outer Continental Shelf (see Continental)

Pacific (see also Atlantic):
 coast
 Coast (or Slope) States
 Northwest
 Northwest Pacific
 seaboard
 slope
 South Pacific
 States
 time, Pacific standard time (see time)
but cispacific; transpacific

Pact, capitalized with name; lowercased standing alone:
 Atlantic; Atlantic Defense
 Baghdad
 Four Power
 Kellogg
 North Atlantic; North Atlantic Defense

pan-American
 Pan American Union (see Organization of American States)

Panel, Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations (Federal), etc.; the Panel

Panhandle of Texas; Texas Panhandle; the panhandle; etc.

papers, Woodrow Wilson, etc.; the papers; *but* white paper

Parish, Caddo, etc.; *but* parish of Caddo (Louisiana civil division); the parish

Park, Fairmount, etc.; the park (see also National)

Park Police, U.S. (District of Columbia); park policeman

Park, Zoological (see Zoological)

Parkway, George Washington Memorial; the memorial parkway; the parkway

Parliament, Houses of; the Parliament

Parliamentarian (U.S. Senate or House)

part 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Part 2, when part of title: Part 2:¹² Iron and Steel Industry

party, political (see political parties)

Pass, Brenner, capitalized if part of name; the pass

patent (see Letters Patent)

Peninsula, Upper (Lower) (Michigan); the peninsula

Penitentiary, Albany, etc.; the penitentiary

Permanent Court of Arbitration (see Court)

Philippine Republic (see Republic)

Pilgrim Fathers (1620); the Pilgrims; a Pilgrim

Place, if part of name: Jefferson Place; the place

Plains (Great Plains), the plan:
 Colombo
 controlled materials
 5-year
 Marshall (European recovery program)
 Reorganization Plan No. 6 (Hoover Commission); plan No. 1

Planetarium, Fels, Hayden; the planetarium

Plant, Rockford Arsenal; the plant; *but* Savannah River (AEC) plant; United States Steel plant

plate 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Plate 2, when part of title: Plate 2.—Rural Structures

Plaza, Union Station (Washington, D.C.); the plaza

point 4; point 4 program

Pole: North, South; the pole; subpolar

Pole Star (Polaris); polar star

Police, if part of name; the police:
 Capitol
 Metropolitan (District of Columbia)
 Park, U.S. (District of Columbia)
 White House

policy, national water

political parties and adherents (Party, if part of name; the party):
 Communist; a Communist; a Commie
 Conservative; a Conservative
 Democratic; a Democrat
 Free Soil; a Free Soiler
 Independent; an Independent
 National Woman's; Woman's Party
 Progressive; a Progressive
 Republican; Grand Old Party; *but* grand old Republican Party; a Republican
 Socialist; a Socialist
 States' Rights; States' Righter; a Dixiecrat; *but* States rights (in general sense)

Pool, Northwest Power, etc.; the pool

Pope; *but* papal, patriarch, pontiff, primate

Port, if part of name; the port:
 of New York Authority (see Authority)
but Baltimore port; port of Baltimore

Post Office (Department implied)

Post Office Box (not abbreviated), capitalized as part of address; otherwise lowercased

postal savings account

Postal Savings System (see System)

Postal Union (see Union)

Postmaster General

Powers, if part of name; the powers (see also alliances)

Allied (World Wars I and II)

Axis (World War)

Big Four

but European powers

¹² See footnote 1, p. 32

precinct; first, 11th precinct (see rule 11.10)	Ranch, King, etc.; the ranch
Premier (see foreign cabinets)	Range, Cascade, etc. (mountains); the range
Preserve, Wichita National Forest Game; etc.; Wichita Game Preserve; Wichita preserve	Rebellion, if part of name; the rebellion: Boxer
Presidency (office of head of government)	Great (Civil War)
President:	War of the
of the United States; the Executive; the Chief Magistrate; the Commander in Chief; the President-elect; ex-President; former President; also preceding name	Whisky
of any other country; the President of Federal or international unit	Reconstruction period (post-Civil War)
but president of the Erie Railroad	Red army
Presidential assistant, authority, order, proclamation; but presidential candidate, election, timber, year	Red Cross, American (see American)
Prime Minister (see foreign cabinets)	Reds, the; a Red (political)
Prison, Auburn, etc.; the prison	Reformation, the
Privy Council, His Majesty's (see Council)	Reformatory, Elmira, etc.; the reformatory
Prize, Nobel, Pulitzer, etc.; the prize	Refuge, Blackwater Migratory Bird, etc.; Blackwater Bird Refuge; Blackwater refuge
Proclamation, Emancipation; Presidential Proclamation No. 24; Proclamation No. 24; the proclamation; but Presidential proclamation	region, north-central, etc.; first region, 10th region (see rule 11.10); mid-continent
program:	Register of the Treasury; the Register
European recovery	Regular Army, Navy; a Regular (see also officer)
mutual defense assistance	regulation:
point 4	ceiling price regulation 8
universal military training	56 (Navy)
project:	supplementary regulation 22
Central Valley	Veterans Regulation 8; but veterans regulations
Manhattan	W (see also Federal Reserve Board)
McNary Dam	Reign of Terror (France, 1792)
Rochester atomic energy	religious terms:
University of California atomic energy	Bahai
Project Farside, Sidewinder, Vanguard, etc.; but Vanguard project	Baptist
Province, Provincial, if referring to an administrative subdivision: Ontario Province; Province of Ontario; Maritime Provinces (Canada); the Province	Brahman
Proving Ground, Aberdeen, etc.; the proving ground	Buddhist
Public Act 26; Public Law 9; Public 37; Public Resolution 3; also public enemy No. 1	Catholic; Catholicism; but catholic (universal)
Public Printer; the Government Printer; the Printer	Christian
public utility district (see District)	Christian Science
Pueblo, Santa Clara; the pueblo	Evangelical United Brethren
Puerto Rico:	Hebrew
government	Latter-day Saints
Governor of; the Governor	Mohammedan
Legislative Assembly of; the legislative assembly	New Thought
Provisional Regiment; but Puerto Rico regiment	Protestant; Protestantism
Resident Commissioner	Seventh-day Adventists
Purchase, Gadsden, Louisiana, etc.	Seventh-Day Baptists
Puritan; puritanical	Zoroastrian
Quad Cities (Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline)	Renaissance, the (era)
	reorganization plan (see plan)
	Report, if part of name (with date or number); the annual report; the report:
	Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense for the year ended June 30, 1950
	Hoover Commission Report on Paperwork; but Hoover Commission report; Hoover report; task force report
	1950 Report of the Chief of the Forest Service
	President's Economic Report; the Economic Report
	Report No. 31

Report—Continued

Railroad Retirement Board Annual Report, 1950; *but* annual report of the Railroad Retirement Board
 17th Annual Report of the Public Printer; *but* 17th annual report U.S. Reports (publication)
 Reporter, the (U.S. Supreme Court) Representative; Representative at Large (U.S. Congress)
 Republic, capitalized if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to a specific government:
 French
 Irish
 of Panama
 of the Philippines; Philippine Republic
 United Arab
 United States
also the American Republics; the Latin American Republics; South American Republics; the Republics Reservation (forest, military, or Indian), if part of name; the reservation:
 Great Sioux
 Hill Military Reserve, if part of name; the Reserve (see also Air Force; Army Corps; Foreign Service; Marine Corps; Merchant Marine; Naval):
 Active
 Air Force
 Army
 bank (see Bank)
 Board, Federal (see Federal)
 city (see Bank)
 Civil Air Patrol
 components
 Enlisted
 Establishment
 Inactive
 Naval
 officer
 Officers' Training Corps
 Ready
 Retired
 Standby
 Volunteer Naval
 Women's (see Women's Reserve)
 Reserves, the; reservist
 Resident Commissioner (see Member; Puerto Rico)
 Resolution, with number; the resolution: House Joint Resolution 3
 Public Resolution 6
 Resolution 42
 Senate Concurrent Resolution 18
but Kefauver resolution
 Revised Statutes (U.S.); Supplement to the Revised Statutes; the statutes Revolution, Revolutionary (if referring to the American, French, or English Revolution) (see also War)
 Road, if part of name: Benning; the road

Roman numerals, common nouns used with, not capitalized:
 book II; chapter II; part II; etc.
but Book II:¹³ Modern Types (complete heading); Part XI:¹³ Early Thought (complete heading)
 route No. 12466; mail route 1742; railway mail route 1144; *but* Route 40, State Route 9 (highways)
 Royal Decree No. 24; Decree 24; the royal decree rule 21; rule XXI; *but* Rule 21, when part of title: Rule 21:¹³ Renewal of Motion
 Ruler of the Universe (Deity)
 Rules:
 of the House of Representatives; *but* rules of the House Standing Rules of the Senate (publication); *but* rules of the Senate *also* Commission rules
 Sabbath; Sabbath Day
 sanitary district (see District)
 savings bond (see bond)
 schedule 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Schedule 2, when part of title: Schedule 2:¹³ Open and Prepay Stations
 School, if part of name; the school: any school of the U.S. Army or Navy Hayes
 Pawnee Indian
 school district (see District)
 Scriptures; Holy Scriptures (the Bible)
 Seabees (see Navy)
 seaboard, Atlantic, eastern, etc.
 Seaway (see geographic terms; Authority; Corporation)
 Second World War (see War)
 Secretariat (see United Nations)
 Secretaries of the Army and the Navy; *but* Secretaries of the military departments
 Secretary, head of national governmental unit:
 of Defense; of State; etc.; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (British); for the Colonies; etc.; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the Secretary
also the Assistant Secretary; the Executive Secretary
but secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission; secretary of state of Iowa
 Secretary General; the Secretary General:
 Organization of American States (formerly Pan American Union)
 South Pacific Commission
 United Nations
 section 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Section 2, when part of title: Section 2:¹³ Test Construction Theory
 Selective Service (see Service; System)

¹³ See footnote 1, p. 32.

Senate (U.S.), titles of officers standing alone capitalized:	Socialist; socialism; socialistic (see also political parties)	
Chaplain	Society, if part of name; the society: American Cancer Society, Inc.	
Chief Clerk	Boston Medical	
Doorkeeper	of the Cincinnati	
Official Reporter(s)	soil bank	
Parliamentarian	soil names:	
Postmaster	Alpine Meadow	Podzol
President of the	Bog	Prairie
President pro tempore	Brown	Ramann's Brown
Presiding Officer	Chernozem	Red
Secretary	(Black)	Rendzina
Sergeant at Arms	Chestnut	Sierozem (Gray)
Senate, Ohio (State); the senate	Desert	Solonchak
Senator (U.S. Congress); <i>but</i> lower-cased if referring to a State senator, unless preceding a name	Gray - Brown	Solonetz
senatorial	Podzolic	Soloth
Sergeant at Arms (U.S. Senate or House)	Half Bog	Terra Rossa
Sermon on the Mount	Laterite	Tundra
Service, if referring to Federal or District of Columbia unit; the Service:	Pedalfer	Wiesenboden
Employment	Pedocal	Yellow
Extension	Soldiers' Home, if part of name: Ohio Soldiers' Home; the soldiers' home; etc.	
Fish and Wildlife	Soldiers' Home, the (District of Columbia only); the home	
Foreign (see Foreign Service)	Solicitor for the Department of Commerce, etc.; the Solicitor	
Forest	Solicitor General (Department of Justice)	
Immigration and Naturalization	Son of Man (Christ)	
Internal Revenue	Sons of the American Revolution (organization); a Son; a Real Son	
Mediation and Conciliation	South:	
National Park	American Republics (see Republic)	
Officer Procurement	American States	
Postal Transportation	Atlantic	
Secret (Treasury)	Atlantic States	
Selective (see also System); <i>but</i> selective service, in general sense; selective service classification I-A, 4-F, etc.	Deep South (U.S.)	
Soil Conservation	Korea	
service:	Midsouth (U.S.)	
airmail	Pacific	
Army	Pole	
city delivery	the South (section of United States); Southland	
consular	southeast Asia	
customs (see Bureau)	southern California, southeastern California, etc.	
diplomatic	Southern States	
employment (State)	Southern United States	
extension (State)	southerner	
general delivery	Soviet (see U.S.S.R.)	
naval	Spanish-American War (see War)	
Navy	Special Order No. 12; Special Orders, No. 12; a special order	
parcel post	Speedway, the (see District of Columbia)	
postal	Spirit of '76 (painting); <i>but</i> spirit of '76 (in general sense)	
postal field	spring (season)	
railway mail (see Division)	sputnik; <i>but</i> Sputnik I, etc.	
rural free delivery; rural delivery; free delivery	Square, Lafayette, etc.; the square	
special delivery	Staff, Foreign Service (see Foreign Service)	
star route	Staked Plain	
Shelf, Continental (see Continental)	standard time (see time)	
ship of state (unless personified)		
Sister(s) (adherent of religious order)		
Six Nations (see Indians)		
Smithsonian Institution (see Institution)		

Star of Bethlehem	Station—Continued
Star-Spangled Banner (see flag)	Syracuse Air Force
state:	television station WSYR-TV
and church	Union; Union Depot; the depot
of the Union message	WRC station; station WRC; radio
statehood, statehouse, stateside,	station WRC; broadcasting sta-
statewide	tion WRC
downstate, tristate, upstate	substation A
welfare	Statue of Liberty; the statue
State:	Statutes at Large (U.S.) (see also Revised Statutes)
government	stockpile, national
legislature (see Legislature)	stone age (see Ages)
line, Iowa, Ohio-Indiana, etc.	Stream, Gulf (see Gulf; Geographic terms)
New York	Street, if part of name; the street:
of Israel	I Street (not Eye)
of Pennsylvania	Fifteen-and-a-Half
of Veracruz	110th Street
out-of-State (adjective)	subcommittee (see Committee)
prison	Subtreasury, New York, etc.; sub- treasury at New York; the subtreas- ury
rights; States rights	subtropical, subtropic(s) (see tropical)
Vatican City	summer
State's attorney	summit meeting
state's evidence	sun, lowercased unless used with names of other planets
States:	Superintendent, if referring to head of Federal or District of Columbia unit; the Superintendent: of Documents (Government Printing Office)
Arab	of the Naval (or Military) Academy
Balkan	Supplement to the Revised Statutes (see Revised Statutes)
Baltic	Supreme Bench; the Bench; also High Bench; High Tribunal
Communistic	Supreme Court (U.S.); the Court; also High Court; titles of officers standing alone capitalized:
Eastern; but eastern industrial States	Associate Justice; Justice
East North Central	Chief Justice
East South Central	Clerk
Eastern Gulf	Marshal
Eastern North Central, etc.	Reporter
Far Western	Surgeon General, the (Army, Navy, and Public Health Service)
Gulf; Gulf Coast	Survey, if part of name of Federal or District of Columbia unit; the Survey: Coast and Geodetic; Geo- logical
Lake	System, if referring to Federal or Dis- trict of Columbia unit; the System: Alaska Communication System; the system
Latin American	Federal Credit
Middle	Federal Home Loan Bank
Middle Atlantic	Federal Reserve
Middle Western	National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; National Sys- tem of Interstate Highways; Interstate System of Highways; Interstate Highway System; the Interstate System; the National System; the system; but highway system; Federal road system
Mountain	
New England	
North Atlantic	
Northern	
Northwestern, etc.	
Organization of American	
Pacific	
Pacific Coast	
rights	
South American	
South Atlantic	
Southern	
the six States of Australia	
Thirteen Original	
West North Central	
West South Central	
Western; but western Gulf; western	
farming States	
Station, if part of name; the station;	
not capitalized if referring to sur- veying or similar work:	
Grand Central	
Key West Naval (see Naval)	
Nebraska Experiment Station; Ex- periment Station, Nebraska; Ne- braska station	

System—Continued

Postal Savings

Selective Service (see also Service)
but Pennsylvania Railway system;
Pennsylvania system; Bell System,
the system
also Federal land bank system

table 2, II, A, etc.; *but* Table 2, when
part of title: Table 2:¹⁴ Degrees of
Land Deterioration

task force (see Force; Report)

Team, USAREUR Field Assistance,
etc.; the team

television station (see Station)

Territorial, if referring to a political
subdivision

Territory:

Northwest (1799); the territory
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Pacific Islands Trust Territory; the
trust territory, the territory

Yukon, Northwest Territories; the
Territory(ies), Territorial (Canada)

but territory of: American Samoa,
Guam, Virgin Islands; the territory,
territorial^{14a}

Test, Otis Mental Ability Group, etc.;
the group test; the test

The, part of name, capitalized:

The Adjutant General (only when so
in copy)

The Dalles; The Hague; The Weirs;
but the Dalles Dam; the Dalles
region; the Hague Conference; the
Weirs streets

but the National Archives; the
Archives; the Times; the *Mermaid*;
the Federal Express

Thirteen American Colonies, etc. (see
Colonies)

Thirteen Original States

Thruway, New York; the thruway
time:

Atlantic, Atlantic standard
central, central standard
eastern, eastern daylight, eastern
standard

Greenwich civil, etc.

local, local standard

mountain, mountain standard

Pacific, Pacific standard

universal

title 2, II, A, etc.; *but* Title 2, when
part of title: Title 2:¹⁴ General Pro-
visions

Tomb:

Grant's; the tomb

of the Unknown Soldier; Unknown
Soldier's Tomb; Tomb of the Un-
knowns; the tomb (see also Un-
known Soldier)

Tower, Eiffel, etc.; the tower

Township, Union; township of Union

¹⁴ See footnote 1, p. 32.

^{14a} Hawaiian statehood removes last capitalized
U.S. territory.

trade names (see also list of trade
names, p. 269)

Airwick	Photostat
CinemaScope	Plexiglas
Coca-Cola	Pyrex glass
Dacron	Royal typewriter
Deepfreeze	Shredded Wheat
Ditto	Snow Crop
Fiberglas	Technicolor
Mimeograph	Terramycin
Monel metal	Univac

transatlantic; transpacific; trans-Siberian,
etc.; *but* Transjordan

Treasurer, Assistant, of the United
States; the Assistant Treasurer; *but*
assistant treasurer at New York, etc.

Treasurer of the United States; the
Treasurer

Treasury notes; Treasurys

Treasury, of the United States; Gen-
eral; National; Public; Register of the
Treaty, if part of name; the treaty:
Jay Treaty

North Atlantic; North Atlantic De-
fense
of Versailles
but treaty of 1919

Tribunal, standing alone capitalized
only in minutes and official reports of
a specific arbitration; *also* High Tri-
bunal; the Tribunal (Supreme Court)

Tricolor (see flags)

Triple A (any three A group)

Trizonia; trizonal; trizone

Tropic of Cancer, of Capricorn; the
Tropics

tropical; neotropic, neotropical; sub-
tropic(s), subtropical

Trust, Power, etc.

trust territory (see Territory)

Tunnel, Lincoln, etc.; the tunnel; *but*
irrigation, railroad, etc., tunnel

Turnpike, Pennsylvania, etc.; the
turnpike

Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul)

U-boat

Under Secretary, if referring to officer
of Federal Government; the Under
Secretary:

of Agriculture

of State

of the Treasury

Uniform Code of Military Justice (see
Code)

Union, if part of proper name; capi-
talized standing alone if synonym
for United States or if referring to
international unit:

European Payments; the Union

International Typographical; the
Typographical Union; the union

Pan American (see Organization of
American States)

Station; *but* union passenger station;
union freight station

Union—Continued	U.S.S.R.—Continued
Teamsters Union; the Teamsters; the union; <i>also</i> the Auto Workers, etc.	Politburo
Universal Postal; the Postal Union; the Union	Red army
Western (see alliances)	Reds, the; a Red
Woman's Christian Temperance but a painters union; printers union	Soviet, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to central governmental unit:
Union Jack (see flags)	Government; <i>but</i> Communist government
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see U.S.S.R.)	Moscow
Unit, if referring to Federal or District of Columbia branch; the Unit:	National
Alcohol Tax	of Labor and Defense
Income Tax	<i>but</i> a soviet; sovietic; sovietism; sovietize
<i>but</i> Pasco unit	
United Nations:	Valley, Shenandoah, etc.; the valley; <i>but</i> the valleys of Maryland and Virginia
Charter; the charter	Vari-Typer (trade name); <i>but</i> vari-typed, varityping
Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Fund	V-E Day; V-J Day (see holidays)
Conference on International Organization; the Conference	veteran, World War
Economic and Social Council; the Council	Veterans' Administration (see Administration)
Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (see Organization)	Veterans Day (see holidays)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the Organization	vice consul, British, etc.
General Assembly; the Assembly	Vice President (same as President)
International Court of Justice; the Court	Victoria Cross (see decorations)
International Labor Organization (see Organization)	Victory:
Little Assembly; the Assembly	bond (see bond)
Permanent Court of Arbitration (see Court)	ship
Secretariat, the	<i>but</i> victory garden, speaker, etc.
Secretary General	Voice of America; the Voice
Security Council; the Council	volume 2, A, II, etc.; <i>but</i> Volume 2, when part of title: Volume 2: ¹⁵ Five Rivers in America's Future
Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED)	Volunteer Naval Reserve (see Reserve)
Trusteeship Council; the Council	
World Health Organization (WHO); the Organization	WAC (see Corps)
universal:	War, if part of name:
military training (see program)	Between the States
time (see time)	Civil
Universal Postal Union (see Union)	First World War; World War I; World War; Great War; Second World War; World War II
University, if part of name: Stanford; the university	French and Indian (1754–63)
Unknown Soldier; Unknown of World War II; World War II Unknown; Unknown of Korea; Korea Unknown; the Unknowns (see also Tomb)	Mexican
Upper, if part of name:	of the Nations
Colorado River Basin	of the Rebellion; the rebellion
Egypt	of the Revolution; the Revolution of 1812; <i>but</i> war of 1914
Peninsula (of Michigan)	Philippine Insurrection
<i>but</i> upper House of Congress	Revolutionary
U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics):	Seven Years'
Cominform (Communist Information Bureau)	Spanish
Communist International	Spanish-American
Communist States	the two World Wars
	<i>also</i> post-World War II
	war:
	cold, hot
	European
	French and Indian wars
	Indian
	Korean
	third world; world war III
	with Mexico
	with Spain

¹⁵ See footnote 1, p. 32.

- war bond (see bond)
 War College, National (see College)
 War Mothers (see American)
 ward 1, 2, etc.; first, 11th, etc. (see rule 11.10)
 Washington's Farewell Address
 water district (see District)
 waterway, inland, intercoastal, etc.;
 but Intracoastal Waterway
 Week, Fire Prevention; etc.
 welfare state
 West:
 Coast (Africa); *but* west coast (U.S.)
 End, etc. (section of city)
 Europe (political entity)
 Far West; Far Western States
 Florida (1763–1819)
 Germany (political entity)
 Middle (United States); Midwest
 South Central States, etc.
 the West (section of United States;
 also world political entity)
 west, western Pennsylvania
 Western:
 civilization
 countries
 Europe(an) (political entity)
 Germany (political entity)
 Hemisphere; the hemisphere
 North Central States
 Powers
 States
 Union (see alliances)
 United States
 World
 but far western; western farming
 States (U.S.)
 Wheat Belt (see Belt)
 whip, the (of political party in Congress)
 Whisky Rebellion (see Rebellion)
 White House:
 Blue Room
 East Room
 Police (see Police)
 Red Room
 State Dining Room
 white paper, British, etc.
 winter
- woman marine, etc. (see Marine Corps)
 Women's Army Corps (see Corps)
 Women in the Air Force (WAF); a Waf, Wafs (individuals)
 Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve; Women's Reserve; the Reserve; SPAR, popular name, made up of initial letters of motto *semper paratus—always ready*; a Spar
 Women's Reserve of the Naval Reserve; Women's Reserve; the Reserve; WAVES (women accepted for volunteer emergency service); a Wave
 Wood, if part of name:
 Belleau Wood
 House of the Woods (palace)
 World, New, Old
 World War (see War)
 World War II veteran
 world's series
- X-ray
- Year, International Geophysical; the Geophysical Year; the Year Young Men's Christian Association (see Association)
 Your Excellency; Your Honor; Your Majesty; etc.
- Zone, if part of name; the zone:
 Bizonia; bizonal
 British (in Germany)
 Canal (Panama)
 Canal Zone Government
 Eastern, Western (Germany)
 Frigid
 New York Foreign Trade; Foreign Trade Zone No. 1; *but* the foreign trade zone
 of Interior (see Command)
 Temperate, Torrid; the zone
 Trizónia; trizonal
 but Arctic, eastern standard time, polar, tropical zone, etc.
 Zoological Park (National); the zoo; the park

NOTES

5. SPELLING

(See also Compound Words; Abbreviations)

5.1. To avoid the confusion and uncertainty of various authorities on spelling, the Government Printing Office must of necessity adopt a single guide for the spelling of words the preferred forms of which are not otherwise listed or provided for in this manual. The guide is Webster's New International Dictionary, which, in successive editions, has been the accepted authority for Government printing for more than 90 years. Unless herein otherwise authorized, the Government Printing Office will continue to follow Webster's spelling. Colloquial and dialect spellings are not to be used unless required by the subject matter or specially requested.

Preferred and difficult spellings

5.2. In addition to indicating the preferred forms of words with variant spellings, the list also contains other words frequently misspelled or causing uncertainty. (See also Word Division, a supplement to the **STYLE MANUAL**; for brief description, see p. 2.)

abattoir	aline	atheneum	boulder
aberration	allottee	attester	bourgeoisie
abetter	all ready (prepared)	autogiro	breach (gap)
abettor (law)	already (previ- ous)	awhile (for some time)	breech (lower part)
abridgment	all right	a while (a short time)	brier
absorb (take in)	altogether	ax	briquet, -ted, -ting
adsorb (adhesion)	(completely)	aye	Britannia
abyssmal	all together	backward	broadax
a cappella	(collectively)	baloney (bun- combe)	bronco
accede (yield)	aluminum	bologna (sau- sage)	brunet (masc., fem.)
exceed (surpass)	ambidextrous	bandanna	buccaneer
accepter	ameba	bargainer	buncombe
acceptor (law)	ampoule	bargainor (law)	bunion
accessory	analog	baritone	bur
accommodate	analogous	bark (boat)	burned
accordion	anamia	barreled, -ing	bus, buses
accouter	anesthetic	bastille	butadiene
accursed	aneurysm	battalion	
acetic (acid)	anomalous	bazaar	
ascetic (austere)	anonymous	beboove	caffeine
acknowledgment	antediluvian	beneficent	calcareous
acoustic	antibiotics (n.)	benefited	calcimine
adapter	antibiotic (adj.)	bettor (wagerer)	caldron
adjurer	anyway (adv.)	beveled, -ing	calender (paper finish)
adjuster	anywise (adv.)	biased, -ing	caliber
ad nauseam	appall, -ed, -ing	bimetalism	caliper
adviser	appareled, -ing	blessed	calk
adz	aquatic	bloc (group)	calligraphy
aegis	aqueduct	blond (masc., fem.)	callus (n.)
affect (influence)	archeology	bluing	callous (adj.)
effect (result)	arrestor	bombazine	calorie
afterward	artifact	born (birth)	canceled, -ing
aging	artisan	borne (carried)	canceler
aid (n., v.)	asafetida	bouillon (soup)	cancellation
aide (military)	ascendance, -ant	bullion (metal)	candor
aide-de-camp	ascent (rise)		canister
airplane	assent (consent)		cannot
albumen (egg)	assassinate		cantaloup
albumin (chem- istry)			

canvas (cloth)	confidant (masc., fem.)	discreet (prudent)	ensheathe
canvass (solicit)	confirmer	discrete (dis-tinct)	ensnare
canyon	confirmor (law)	disheveled, -ing	enthral
capital (city)	conjurer	disk	entrench
capitol (build-ing)	connecter	dispatch	entrepreneur
carabao (sing., pl.)	connoisseur	dissension	entrust
carat (weight)	consecrator	distention	entwine
caret (omission mark)	consensus	distill, -ed, -ing,	envelop (v.)
carbureted, -ing	consignor	-ment	envelope (n.)
carburetor	consulter	distributor	enwrap
Caribbean	consummate	diverter	eon
caroled, -ing	contradicter	divorcee	epaulet, -ed, -ing
carotene	converter	doctoral	epiglottis
cartilage	conveyor	doctrinaire	epilog
caster (roller)	cooky	doggerel	equaled, -ing
castor (oil)	coolie	dossier	erysipelas
casual (unimpor-tant)	cornetist	dowelled, -ing	escaloped, -ing
causal (cause)	corollary	downward	escapable
catalog, -ed, -ing	corvette	draft	esophagus
cataloger	councilor (of coun-cil)	dreadnought	esthetic
catsup	counselor (ad-viser)	dreamed	etiology
caviar	counseled, -ing	drought	evacuee
caviled, -ing	cozy	dueled, -ing	evanescent
caviler	crawfish	duffelbag	exhibitor
cecum	creneled, -ing	dullness	exhilarate
center	crystaled, -ing	dumfound	exonerate
centipede	crystalline	dwelt	exorbitant
cesarean	crystallize	dyeing (coloring)	expellent
chairmaned	cudgeled, -ing	dying (death)	exposé (exposure) (n.)
chaise longue	cyclopedia	eastward	expose (to lay open) (v.)
chancellor	debarkation	ecstasy	exsiccate
channeled, -ing	decalog	edema	extant (in exist-ence)
chaperon	defense	edgewise	extent (range)
chautauqua	demagog	electronics (n.)	extoll, -ed, -ing
chauvinism	demarcation	electronic (adj.)	eying
check	dependent	eleemosynary	eyrie
chiffonier	descendant (n., adj.)	elicit (to draw)	falderal
chili (pepper)	desecrater	illicit (illegal)	fantasy
chile con carne	desiccate	embarrass	farther (distance)
chiseled, -ing	desuetude	embed	further (not dis-tance)
chlorophyll	detractor	emboweled, -ing	favor
cigarette	develop, -ment	emboweler	fecal
citable	device (contriv-ance)	emigrant (go from)	feces
clamor	devise (convey)	immigrant (go into)	fetal
clew (nautical)	dextrous	emigree	fetish
clue (other meanings)	diagrammed, -ing	employee	fetus
climactic (climax)	diagrammatic	enameled, -ing	fiber
climatic (cli-mate)	dialed, -ing	enage	filigree
cocaine	dialog	encase	finable
coconut	diaphragm	encave	finagle
cocoon	diarrhea	enclasp	fiord ¹
coleslaw	dickey	enclose	flammable (<i>not in-flammable</i>)
colloquy	dieresis	encumber	flection
colossal	dieretic	encumbrance	fledgling'
combated, -ing	dietitian	encyclopedia	flier
commingle	diffuser	endorse, -ment	flotage
commiserate	dike	endwise	flotation
complement (com-plete)	dilettante	enfeeble	fluorescent
compliment (praise)	dinghy (boat)	enforce, -ment	focused, -ing
confectionery	diphtheria	engraft	forbade
		enroll, -ed, -ing,	
		-ment	
		enshade	

¹ As common noun; as part of name, follow decisions of U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

forbear (endurance, etc.)	hemorrhage	labeled, -ing	meter
forebear (ancestor)	heterogeneous	lacquer	mil ($\frac{1}{1000}$ inch)
foresee	hiccup	lacrimal	mill ($\frac{1}{1000}$ dollar)
forgettable	highfalutin	landward	mileage
forgo (relinquish)	hijack	lath (wood)	miliary (tuberculosis)
forego (precede)	Hindu	lathe (machine)	milieu
forswear	homeopath	laureled	milk cow
fortissimo	homeward	leitmotiv	millenary (1,000)
fricassee	homogeneity	lengthwise	millinery (hats)
fuchsia	homolog	leukemia	millennium
fueler	hypocrisy	leveled, -ing	minable
fulfill, -ed, -ing,	hypotenuse	leveler	misspell
-ment	idiosyncrasy	liaison	miter
fulsome	idyl	libelant	moccasin
fungus (n., adj.)	impaneled, -ing	libeled, -ing	modeled, -ing
funneled, -ing	impasse	libelee	modeler
furor	imperiled, -ing	libeler	mold
fuse (all meanings)	impostor	license	molt
fuze (follow copy in military printing)	impresario	licorice	moneys
fuselage	imprimatur	likable	monogrammed, -ing
fusillade	indict (to accuse)	lilliputian	monolog
gage	indite (to compare)	lineage (lines)	mortise
gaiety	inequity (unfairness)	liquefy	Moslem
gaily	iniquity (sin)	liquor	movable
galosh	inferable	liqueur	mucilage
gamboled, -ing	infold	liter	mucus (n.)
garrote	ingenious (skillful)	livable	mucous (adj.)
gasoline	ingenuous (simple)	loath (reluctant)	mustache
gazetteer	innocuous	loathe (detest)	naphtha
gelatin	innuendo	lodestar	Navaho (but follow copy in congressional printing)
generalissimo	inoculate	lodestone	nazism
germane	inquire	lodgment	niacin
glamorous	inquiry	logistics (n.)	nickel
glamour	install, -ed, -ing,	logistic (adj.)	niter
glycerin	-ment	louver	nonplussed
gobbledygook	installation	luster	northward
goodby	instill, -ed, -ing	madam	numskull
gram	insure	maize (corn)	obligato
graveled, -ing	intelligentsia	maze (labyrinth)	obloquy
gray	interceptor	maneuver	ocher
grievous	interment (burial)	manifold	octet
groveled, -ing	interment (detention)	manikin	offal
gruesome	intern	mantel (shelf)	offense
guarantee (n., v.)	intervener	mantle (cloak)	omelet
guaranty (law)	intervenor (law)	manywise (adv.)	oneself
guerrilla (predatory)	intransigent (n., adj.)	marbleize	onward
gorilla (ape)	inward	margarin (chemistry)	ophthalmology
guttural	iridescent	margarine (butter substitute)	opossum
gypsy	isosceles	marijuana	orangutan
hallelujah	italic	marshaled, -ing	orbited, -ing
Halloween	jalopy	marshaler	ordinance (law)
hara-kiri	jeweled, -ing, -er	marveled, -ing	ordnance (military)
harass	judgment	marvelous	organdie
harebrained	jujitsu	meager	orthopedia
harken	kerneled, -ing	medaled, -ing	overseas (adv.)
healthful (producing health)	kerosene	medalist	oversea (adj.)
healthy (with health)	kidnaped, -ing	medieval	pajamas
heinous	kidnaper	metaled, -ing	paleontology
hemoglobin	kilogram	metalize	paneled, -ing
	kopek	meteorology (weather)	paraffin
		metrology (weights and measures)	paralleled, -ing
			parallelepiped

parceled, -ing	promissory	selvage (edging)	sylvan
partisan	pronunciation	salvage (save)	synonymous
pastime	propel, -led, -ling	sentineled, -ing	taboo
patrol, -led, -ling	propellant (n.)	separate	tactician
peccadillo	propellant (adj.)	sepulcher	tasseled, -ing
peddler	prophecy (n.)	seriatim	tattoo
penciled, -ing	prophesy (v.)	settler	taxied, -ing
pendant (n.)	ptomaine	settlor (law)	technique
pendent (u. m.)	pubic (anatomy)	sewage (waste)	teetotaler
percent	pulmотор	sewerage (drain	tercentenary
peremptory (decisive)	pusillanimous	system)	theater
p r e e m p t o r y (preference)	pygmy	sextet	therefor (for it)
perennial	quarreled, -ing	Shakespearean	therefore (for
periled, -ing	quartet	shellacking	that reason)
permittee	quaternary	shoveled, -ing	thiamine
perquisite (privilege)	questionnaire	shriveled, -ing	thrallodom
prerequisite (requirement)	queue	sideward	thrash
personal (individual)	raccoon	signaled, -ing	thresh (grain)
personnel (staff)	racket (all meanings)	siphon	threshold
perspective (view)	rapprochement	sirup	tie, tied, tying
prospective (expected)	rarefy	sizable	timber (wood)
petaled, -ing	rarity	skeptic	timbre (tone)
Pharaoh	rattable	skillful	tinselled, -ing
pharmacopoeia	rattan	skulduggery	titer
phenix	raveled, -ing	smolder	tonsillitis
phlegm	reconnaissance	sniveled, -ing	tormenter
phony	reconnaiter	snorkel	totaled, -ing
phosphorus (n.)	referable	soliloquy	toward
phosphorous (adj.)	registrar	sometime (for- merly)	toweled, -ing
photostated	r e i n f o r c e (all meanings)	some time (some time ago)	toxemia
pickax	relater	sometimes (at times)	trafficking
picnicking	relator (law)	southward	trammelled, -ing
pipet	remodeler	spacious (space)	tranquillity
plaque	renaissance	specious (plausible)	transcendent
plastics (n.)	reparable	specter	transferable
plastic (adj.)	repellant (n.)	spelled	transferor
pledger	repellent (adj.)	spirituous (liquor) (not spirituous)	transferred
pledgor (law)	rescision	spirochete	transonic
plenitude	responder (electronics)	spoliation	transponder (electronics)
plow	responser (electronics)	stanch	transshipment
poleax	revealed, er, -ing	stationary (fixed)	traveled, -ing
pollination	rhyme, rhythmic	stationery (paper)	traveler
pommelled, -ing	rivaled, -ing	statue (sculpture)	travelog
pontoon (military)	roweled, -ing	stature (height)	triptych
pontoon	ruble	statute (law)	trolley
practice (n., v.)	saccharin (n.)	stenciled, -ing	troop (soldiers)
precedence (priority)	saccharine (adj.)	stenciler	troupe (actors)
precedents (usage)	sacreligious	stifling	troweled, -ing
pretense	salable	stratagem	tryptophan
preventive	sandaled, -ing	stubbornness	tularemia
principal (chief)	satellite	stupefy	tunneled, -ing
principle (position)	satinet	subpena, -ed	tunneler
privilege	savable	subtlety	turquoise
professor	savanna	succor	typify
programmed, -er, -ing	savior	sulfur (also deriv- atives)	tyrannical
programmatic	Saviour (Christ)	sulfanilamide	tyro
prolog	scalloped, -ing	sulfureted, -ing	unctuous
	schizophrenia	supererogation	unwieldy
	scion (horticulture)	surreptitious	upward
	scurrilous	surveillance	uremia
	seismology	swiveled, -ing	vacillate

veld	villain	wainscoting	with
veranda	visa, -ed, -ing	weeviled, -ing	woeful
vermilion	vitamin	welder	woolen
vicissitude	vitrify	westward	woolly
victualed, -ing	votable	whimsey	worshiped, -er,
victualer	vying	whisky, -ies	-ing
vilify		willful	

Anglicized and foreign words

5.3. Diacritical marks are not used with completely anglicized words.

abaca	cortege	fiance (masc., fem.)	porte lumiere
aide memoire	coulee	frappe	portiere
a la carte	coup de grace	garcon	pousse cafe
a la king	coup d'etat	glace	premiere
alamode	coupe	grille	protege (masc.,
angstrom	creme	gruyere	fem.)
aperitif	crepe	habitue	puree
applique	crepe de chine	ingenue	rale
apropos	debacle	jardiniere	recherche
auto-da-fe	debris	litterateur	regime
blase	debut	materiel	risque (masc.,
boutonniere	debutante	matinee	fem.)
brassiere	decollte	melange	role
cabana	dejeuner	melee	rotisserie
cafe	denouement	menage	roue
cafeteria	depot	mesalliance	sauta
caique	dos-a-dos	metier	seance
canape	eclair	moire	senor
cause celebre	eclat	naive	smorgasbord
chateau	ecru	naivete	soiree
cliche	elan	nee	souffle
cloisonne	elite	opera bouffe	suede
comedienne	entree	opera comique	table d'hote
communique	etude	papier mache	tete-a-tete
confrere	facade	piece de resistance	tragedienne
consomme	faience	pleiade	vicuna
	fete	porte cochere	vis-a-vis

5.4. Foreign words carry the diacritical marks as an essential part of their spelling.

à l'américaine	chargé d'affaires	longéron	père
attaché	congé	mañana	piña
béton	crédit foncier	maté	précis
blessé	crédit mobilier	mère	raisonné
calèche	curé	nacré	résumé
cañada	doña	outré	touché
cañon	entrepot	passé (masc., fem.)	
chargé	exposé	pâté	

Plural forms

5.5. Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel add *s* to form the plural; nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es* to form the plural, except as indicated in the following list.

albinos	Eskimos	mementos	sextodecimos
armadillos	falsettos	merinos	sextos
avocados	gauchos	mestizos	siroccos
banjos	gringos	octavos	solos
cantos	halos	octodecimos	tangelos
cascos	inamoratos	pianos	tobaccos
centos	indigos	piccolos	twos
didos	juntos	pomelos	tyros
duodecimos	kimonos	provisos	virtuosos
dynamics	lassos	quartos	zeros
escudos	magnetos	salvos	

5.6. In forming the plurals of compound terms, the significant word takes the plural form.

Significant word first:

adjudants general
aides-de-camp
ambassadors at large
attorneys at law
attorneys general
bilsts-doux
bills of fare
brothers-in-law
chargés d'affaires
commanders in chief
comptrollers general
consuls general
courts-martial
crepes suzette
daughters-in-law
governors general
grants-in-aid
heirs at law
inspectors general
men-of-war
ministers-designate
mothers-in-law
notaries public
postmasters general
presidents-elect
prisoners of war
rights-of-way
secretaries general
sergeants at arms
sergeants major
surgeons general

Significant word in middle:

assistant attorneys general
assistant chiefs of staff
assistant comptrollers general
assistant surgeons general
deputy chiefs of staff

Significant word last:

assistant attorneys

Significant word last—Continued

assistant commissioners
assistant corporation counsels
assistant directors
assistant general counsels
assistant secretaries
brigadier generals
deputy judges
deputy sheriffs
general counsels
judge advocates
judge advocate generals
lieutenant colonels
major generals
provost marshals
provost marshal generals
quartermaster generals
trade unions
under secretaries
vice chairmen
vice presidents

Both words of equal significance:

Bulletins Nos. 27 and 28; but Bulletin No. 27 or 28

coats of arms
masters at arms
men buyers
men cooks
men employees
secretaries-treasurers
women aviators
women students
women writers

No word significant in itself:

forget-me-nots
hand-me-downs
jack-in-the-pulpits
man-of-the-earth
pick-me-ups
will-o'-the-wisps

5.7. When a noun is hyphenated with an adverb or preposition, the plural is formed on the noun.

comings-in	goings-on	listeners-in	makers-up
fillers-in	hangars-on	lookers-on	passers-by

5.8. When neither word is a noun, the plural is formed on the last word.

also-rans	go-betweens	run-ins
come-ons	higher-ups	tie-ins

5.9. Nouns ending with *ful* form the plural by adding *s* at the end; if it is necessary to express the idea that more than one container was filled, the two elements of the solid compound are printed as separate words and the plural is formed by adding *s* to the noun.

- 5 bucketfuls of the mixture (1 bucket filled 5 times)
- 5 buckets full of earth (separate buckets)
- 3 cupfuls of flour (1 cup filled 3 times)
- 3 cups full of coffee (separate cups)

5.10. The following list comprises other words the plurals of which may cause difficulty.

addendum, addenda	lens, lenses
adieu, adieus	lira, lire
agendum, agenda	locus, loci
alga, algae	madam, mesdames
alumnus, alumni (masc.); alumna, -alumnae (fem.)	Marys
antenna, antennas (antennae, zoology)	matrix, matrices
appendix, appendixes	maximum, maximums
aquarium, aquariums	medium, mediums or media
automaton, automatons	memorandum, memorandums
axis, axes	minimum, minimums
bandeau, bandeaux	minutia, minutiae
basis, bases	monsieur, messieurs
beau, beaus	nucleus, nuclei
cactus, cactuses	oasis, oases
calix, calices	octopus, octopuses
chassis (singular and plural)	opus, opera
cherub, cherubs	parenthesis, parentheses
cicatrix, cicatrices	phenomenon, phenomena
Co., Cos.	phylum, phyla
coccus, cocci	plateau, plateaus
crisis, crises	podium, podiums
criterion, criteria	procès-verbal, procès-verbaux
curriculum, curriculums	radius, radii
datum, data	radix, radices
desideratum, desiderata	referendum, referendums
dilettante, dilettanti	sanatorium, sanatoriums
dogma, dogmas	sanitarium, sanitariums
ellipsis, ellipses	septum, septa
equilibrium, equilibriums (equilibria, scientific)	sequela, sequelae
erratum, errata	seraph, seraphs
executrix, executrices	seta, setae
flambeau, flambeaus	ski, skis
focus, focuses	stadium, stadiums
folium, folia	stimulus, stimuli
formula, formulas	stratum, strata
fungus, fungi	stylus, styluses
genius, geniuses	syllabus, syllabuses
genus, genera	symposium, symposia
gladiolus (singular and plural)	synopsis, synopses
helix, helices	tableau, tableaus
hypothesis, hypotheses	taxi, taxis
index, indexes (indices, scientific)	terminus, termini
insigne, insignia	testatrix, testatrices
Kansas Citys	thesaurus, thesauri
lacuna, lacunae	thesis, theses
larva, larvae	thorax, thoraxes
larynx, larynxes	vertebra, vertebrae (vertebrae, zoology)
	virtuoso, virtuosos
	vortex, vortexes

Endings "ible" and "able"

5.11. The following words end in *ible*; other words in this class end in *able*. Words with both endings indicated differ in meaning.

abhorrible	apprehensible	cohesive	compatible
accendible	audible	collapsible	compossible
accessible	avertible	collectible	comprehensible
addible	bipartible	combustible	compressible
adducible	circumscribable	comestible	conducible
admissible	coctible	committible	conductible
affectible	coercible	commonsensible	confluxible
appetible	cognoscible	compactible	congestible

connectible	extendible	indivisible	plausible
contemptible	extensible	indocile	possible
contractible	fallible	inducible	prehensible
controvertible	feasible	ineffervescent	prescriptive
conversible (conversable)	fencible	ineligible	producible
convertible	flexible	ineludible	productible
convincible	fluxible	inevitable	protrusible
corrigeable	forcible	inexhaustible	putrescible
corrodible	frangible	inexpansible	receptible
corrosible	fungible	inexpressible	redemptible
corruptible	fusible	infallible	redressible
credible	gullible	infeasible	reducible
crucible	horrible	inferrible	reflectible
cullible	ignitable	(inferable)	reflexible
decoctible	illegible	inflexible	refrangible
deducible	immerseble	infractible	remissible
deductible	immiscible	infrangible	renascible
defeasible	impartible	infusible	rendible
defectible	impassible	innascible	reprehensible
defensible	(impassable)	inscribable	repressible
delible	impatible	insensible	reproducible
deprehensible	impedible	instructible	resistible
depressible	imperceptible	insubmersible	responsible
descendible	impermisible	insuppressible	reversible
destructible	imperscriptible	insusceptible	reversible
diffrangible	impersuasible	intactable	risible
diffusible	implausible	intangible	runcible
digestible	impossible	intelligible	sconcible
dimensible	imprescriptible	interconvertible	seducible
discernible	impressible	interruptible	sensible
discerpible	imputrescible	intervisible	sponsible
discerptible	inaccessible	invendible	subdivisible
discussible	inadmissible	inventible	submersible
dispersible	inapprehensible	invertible	subvertible
dissectible	inaudible	invincible	suggestible
distensible	incircumscribable	invisible	supersensible
distractible	includible	irascible	suppressible
divertible	incoercible	irreducible	susceptible
divestible	incognoscible	irrefrangible	suspensible
divisible	incombustible	irremissible	tangible
docile	incommiscible	irreprehensible	tensible
edible	incompatible	irrepressible	terrible
educible	incomprehensible	irresistible	thurable
effectible	incompressible	irreversible	traducible
effervescible	inconcussible	legible	transfusible
eligible	incontrovertible	mandible	transmissible
eludible	inconvertible	marcescible	transvertible
enforceable	inconvincible	miscible	tripartible
erodible	incorrigible	negligible	unadmissible
evasive	incorrodible	nxible	uncorruptible
eversible	incorruptible	omissible	unexhaustible
evincible	incredible	ostensible	unexpressible
exemptible	indefeasible	partible	unintelligible
exhaustible	indefensible	possible	unresponsible
exigible	indelible	(passable)	unsusceptible
expandible	indeprensible	perceptible	vendible
expansible	indestructible	perfectible	vincible
explosible	indigestible	permissible	visible
expressible	indiscernible	persuasible	vitrescible
	indivisible	pervertible	

Endings "ise," "ize," and "yze"

5.12. A large number of words have the termination *ise*, *ize*, or *yze*. The letter *l* is followed by *yze* if the word expresses an idea of loosening or separating, as *analyze*; all other words of this class,

except those ending with the suffix *wise* and those in the following list, end in *ize*.

advertise	compromise	excise	prise (to force)
advise	demise	exercise	prize (to value)
afranchise	despise	exorcise	reprise
apprise (to inform)	devise	franchise	revise
apprize (to appraise)	disenfranchise	improvise	rise
arise	disguise	merchandise	supervise
chastise	emprise	misadvise	surmise
circumcise	enfranchise	mortise	surprise
comprise	enterprise	premise	televise

Endings "cede," "ceed," and "sede"

5.13. Only one word ends in *sede* (*supersede*); only three end in *ceed* (*exceed*, *proceed*, *succeed*); all other words of this class end in *cede* (*precede*, *secede*, etc.).

Doubled consonants

5.14. A single consonant following a single vowel and ending a monosyllable or a final accented syllable is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

bag, bagging	red, reddish	corral, corralled	but total, totaled
get, getting	rob, robbing	transfer, transferred	travel, traveled

5.15. If the accent in a derivative falls upon an earlier syllable than it does in the primitive, the consonant is not doubled.

refer, reference	prefer, preference	infer, inference
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Indefinite articles

5.16. The indefinite article *a* is used before a consonant and an aspirated *h*; *an* is used before silent *h* and all vowels except *u* pronounced as in *usual* and *o* pronounced as in *one*.

a historical review	a union	an honor
a hotel	an herbseller	an onion
a human being	an hour	an oyster
a humble man		

5.17. When a group of initials begins with *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *y*, or *z*, each having a consonant sound, the indefinite article *a* is used.

a BLS compilation	a GAO limitation
a CIO finding	a PHS project

5.18. When a group of initials begins with *a*, *e*, *f*, *h*, *i*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *r*, *s*, or *x*, each having a vowel sound, the indefinite article *an* is used.

an AEC report	an NSC (en) proclamation
an FCC (ef) ruling	an RFC (ahr) loan

5.19. Use of the indefinite article *a* or *an* before a numerical expression is determined by the consonant or vowel sound of the beginning syllable.

an 11-year-old	an VIII (eight) classification
a onetime winner	a IV-F (four) category
a III (three) group	a 4-H Club

Possessives and apostrophes

5.20. The possessive case of a singular or plural noun not ending in *s* is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s*; the possessive case of a singular or plural noun ending in *s* or with an *s* sound is formed by adding an apostrophe only.

man's, men's	hostess', hostesses'	Mars'
prince's, princes'	princess', princesses'	Dumas'
Essex's, Essexes'	Jones', Joneses'	Schmitz'
Co.'s, Cos.'	Jesus'	

5.21. In compound nouns, the 's is added to the element nearest the object possessed.

comptroller general's decision
attorneys general's appointments
Mr. Brown of New York's motion
attorney at law's fee
John White, Jr.'s (no comma) account

5.22. Joint possession is indicated by placing an apostrophe on the last element of a series, while individual or alternative possession requires the use of an apostrophe on each element of a series.

soldiers and sailors' home	editor's or proofreader's opinion
Brown & Nelson's store	Roosevelt's or Truman's administration
men's, women's, and children's clothing	Mrs. Smith's and Mrs. Allen's children
St. Michael's Men's Club	the Army's and the Navy's work
	master's and doctor's degrees

5.23. In the use of an apostrophe in geographic names, firm names, the names of organizations and institutions, and the titles of books, the authentic form is to be followed.

Harpers Ferry; Hells Canyon	Court of St. James's
Masters, Mates & Pilots' Association	St. Peter's Church
Dentists' Supply Co. of New York	St. Elizabeths Hospital
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	Johns Hopkins University
	Hinds' Precedents

5.24. The apostrophe should not be used after names of countries and other organized bodies ending in *s*, or after words more descriptive than possessive (not indicating personal possession), except when plural does not end in *s*.

United States control	editors handbook
United Nations meeting	sirup producers manual
Southern States industries	technicians guide
Massachusetts laws	teachers college
Bureau of Ships report	merchants exchange
Actors Equity Association	children's hospital
House of Representatives session	Young Men's Christian Association
Teamsters Union	but Veterans' Administration (in conformity with enabling statute)

5.25. Possessive pronouns do not take an apostrophe.

its	theirs
-----	--------

5.26. Possessive indefinite or impersonal pronouns require an apostrophe.

each other's books	someone's pen
one's home	but somebody else's proposal

5.27. The singular possessive case is used in such general terms as the following:

author's alterations	distiller's grain	printer's ink
confectioner's sugar	fuller's earth	traveler's checks
cow's milk	miner's inch	writer's cramp

5.28. An apostrophe is used to indicate contractions, the omission of figures or letters (see also "Courtwork," rule 18.9, p. 225), and the coined plurals of letters, figures, and symbols.

don't	the 1920's or the	TV'ers	a's; Y's; 7's
I've	twenties; not	B.t.u.'s	T's, Y's
ne'er	the '20's nor	OK's	2 by 4's (lumber)
it's (it is)	20's	YMCA's	but 10s (yarn and thread)
class of '92	4-H'ers	A B C's	4½s (bonds)
spirit of '76	49'ers	three R's	3s (golf)

5.29. The apostrophe is omitted in abbreviations, and also in shortened forms of certain other words.

Danl., not Dan'l	coon	Halloween
Sgt., not Sg't	possum	copter
phone	Frisco	

5.30. The plural of spelled-out numbers, of words referred to as words, and of words already containing an apostrophe is formed by adding *s* or *es*; but '*s*' is added to indicate the plural of words used as words if the omission of the apostrophe would cause difficulty in reading.

twos	ins and outs	yeses and noes
threes	ups and downs	but do's and don'ts
sevens	whereases and	which's and that's
ands, ifs, and buts	wherefores	

5.31. The possessive case is often used in lieu of an objective phrase even though ownership is not involved.

1 day's labor (labor for 1 day)	5 or 10 billion dollars' worth
2 hours' travel time	for charity's sake
a stone's throw	for pity's sake
2 weeks' pay	

5.32. The possessive case is not used in such expressions as the following, in which one noun modifies another.

day labor (labor by the day)	State prison
quartermaster stores	State rights

5.33. For euphony, nouns ending in *s* or *ce* and followed by a word beginning with *s* form the possessive by adding an apostrophe only.

for goodness' sake	for old times' sake	for conscience' sake
Mr. Hughes' service	for acquaintance' sake	

5.34. A possessive noun used in an adjective sense requires the addition of '*s*'.

He is a friend of John's	Stern's is running a sale

5.35. A noun preceding a gerund should be in the possessive case.

in the event of Mary's leaving	the ship's hovering nearby

Geographic names

5.36. The spelling of geographic names must conform to the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. In the absence of such a decision, the U.S. Directory of Post Offices is to be used for names in the United States and its possessions, and the Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World is to be followed in the spelling of foreign names.

5.37. If the decisions or the rules of the Board permit the use of either the local official form or the conventional English form, it is the prerogative of the originating office to select the form which is most suitable for the matter in hand; therefore, in marking copy or reading proof, it is required only to verify the spelling of the particular form used. The Government Printing Office preference is for the conventional English form. Copy will be followed as to accents, but these should be uniform throughout each job.

Nationalities, etc.

5.38. The table on page 243 shows forms to be used for nouns and adjectives denoting nationality.

5.39. In designating the natives of the several States, the following forms will be used.

Alabamian	Indianian	Nebraskan	Rhode Islander
Alaskan	Iowan	Nevadan	South Carolinian
Arizonan	Kansan	New Hampshirite	South Dakotan
Arkansan	Kentuckian	New Jerseyite	Tennessean
Californian	Louisianian	New Mexican	Texan
Coloradan	Mainer	New Yorker	Utahan
Connecticuter	Marylander	North Carolinian	Vermontter
Delawarean	Massachusettsan	North Dakotan	Virginian
Floridian	Michiganite	Ohioan	Washingtonian
Georgian	Minnesotan	Oklahoman	West Virginian
Hawaiian	Mississippian	Oregonian	Wisconsinite
Idahoan	Missourian	Pennsylvanian	Wyomingite
Illinoisan	Montanan		

5.40. Observe the following forms:

Guamanian
Puerto Rican

Part-Hawaiian (applies to
Hawaii only)
but part-Japanese

Indian words

5.41. In Indian words, including tribal and other proper names, copy is to be followed literally as to spelling and the use of spaces, hyphens, etc.

Ligatures

5.42. Ligatures are not used in anglicized or Latin words; in other foreign words, national practice is followed.

Caesar
Leguminosae

Cædmon (Old English)
vœu (French)

Transliteration

5.43. In the spelling of nongeographic words transliterated from Chinese, Japanese, or any other language that does not have a Latin alphabet, copy is to be followed literally. (Countries that do not use a Latin alphabet officially are marked with an asterisk in the table on p. 243.)

NOTES

6. COMPOUND WORDS

(See also Guide to Compounding; Word Division (supplement to STYLE MANUAL), description on p. 2)

6.1. A compound word is a union of two or more words, either with or without a hyphen. It conveys a unit idea that is not as clearly or quickly conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession. The hyphen in a compound is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but separates the component words, and thus facilitates understanding, aids readability, and insures correct pronunciation.

6.2. In applying the following rules and in using the Guide to Compounding, the living fluidity of our language should be kept in mind. Word forms constantly undergo modification. Two-word forms first acquire the hyphen, later are printed as one word, and not infrequently the transition is from the two- to the one-word form, bypassing the hyphen stage.

6.3. The rules as laid down cannot be applied inflexibly. Exceptions must necessarily be allowed, so that general good form will not be offended. However, current language trends point definitely to closing up words which, through frequent use, have become associated in the reader's mind as units of thought. The tendency to amalgamate words, particularly two short words, assures easier continuity, and is a natural progression from the older and less flexible treatment of words.

General rules

6.4. In general, omit the hyphen when words appear in regular order and the omission causes no ambiguity in sense or sound. (See also rule 6.15.1, p. 71.)

banking hours	eye opener	real estate
blood pressure	fellow citizen	rock candy
book value	living costs	training ship
census taker	palm oil	violin teacher
day laborer	patent right	

6.5. Compound two or more words to express a literal or nonliteral (figurative) unit idea that would not be as clearly expressed in unconnected succession.

afterglow	forget-me-not	right-of-way
bookkeeping	gentleman	whitewash
cupboard	newsprint	

6.6. Unless otherwise indicated, a derivative of a compound retains the solid or hyphened form of the original compound.

coldbloodedness	ill-advisedly	praiseworthyness	X-rayer
footnoting	outlawry	railroader	Y-shaped

6.7. Except after the short prefixes *co*, *de*, *pre*, *pro*, and *re*, which are generally printed solid, a hyphen is used to avoid doubling a vowel or tripling a consonant. (See also rules 6.28, 6.31, p. 73.)

cooperation	anti-inflation	brass-smith	ultra-atomic
deemphasis	micro-organism	Inverness-shire	shell-like
preexisting	semi-independent	thimble-eye	hull-less

Solid compounds

6.8. Print solid two nouns that form a third when the compound has only one primary accent, especially when the prefixed noun consists of only one syllable or when one of the elements loses its original accent.

airship	cupboard	footnote
bathroom	dressmaker	locksmith
bookseller	fishmonger	workman

6.9. Print solid a noun consisting of a short verb and an adverb as its second element, except when the use of the solid form would interfere with comprehension.

blowout	hangover	pickup	throwaway
breakdown	holdup	runoff	but cut-in
flareback	makeready	setup	run-in
giveaway	markoff	showdown	tie-in

6.10. Compounds beginning with the following nouns are usually printed solid.

book	house	school	way
eye	mill	shop	wood
horse	play	snow	work

6.11. Compounds ending in the following are usually printed solid, especially when the prefixed word consists of one syllable. (See also rules 8.5, p. 127; 8.7, p. 131.)

berry	house	piece	wide
blossom	keeper	power	wise
boat	keeping	proof	woman
book	light	room	wood
borne	like	shop	work
bound	maker	smith	worker
brained	making	stone	working
bush	man	store	worm
fish	master	tail	wort
flower	mate	tight	writer
grower	mill	time (not clock)	writing
hearted	mistress	ward	yard
holder	monger	weed	

6.12. Print solid *any*, *every*, *no*, and *some* when combined with *body*, *thing*, and *where*; when *one* is the second element, print as two words if meaning a single or particular person or thing; to avoid mispronunciation, print *no one* as two words at all times.

anybody	everybody	nobody	somebody
anything	everything	nothing	something
anywhere	everywhere	nowhere	somewhere
anyone	everyone	no one	someone

but any one of us may stay; every one of the pilots is responsible.

6.13. Print as one word compound personal pronouns.

herself	oneself	thysel&
himself	ourselves	yourself
itself	themselves	yourselves
myself		

6.14. Print as one word compass directions consisting of two points, but use a hyphen after the first point when three points are combined.

northeast	north-northeast
southwest	south-southwest

Unit modifiers

(See also rule 9.57, p. 138.)

6.15. Print a hyphen between words, or abbreviations and words, combined to form a unit modifier immediately preceding the word modified, except as indicated in rule 6.15.1 and elsewhere throughout this chapter. This applies particularly to combinations in which one element is a present or past participle.

Baltimore-Washington road	long-term-payment loan
collective-bargaining talks	lump-sum payment
contested-election case	most-favored-nation clause
drought-stricken area	multiple-purpose uses
English-speaking nation	no-par-value stock
fire-tested material	part-time personnel
Federal-State-local cooperation	rust-resistant covering
German-English descent	service-connected disability
guided-missile program	1-inch diameter; 2-inch-diameter pipe
hard-of-hearing class	10-word telegram
high-speed line	a 4-percent increase; <i>but</i> 4 percent [of]
large-scale project	hydrochloric acid, 4 percent [of] interest
law-abiding citizen	U.S.-owned property; U.S.-flag ship
long-term loan	

6.15.1. Where meaning is clear and readability is not aided, it is not necessary to use a hyphen to form a temporary or made compound. Restraint should be exercised in forming unnecessary combinations of words used in normal sequence.

atomic energy power	mutual security funds
bituminous coal industry	national defense appropriation
child welfare plan	natural gas company
civil rights case	per capita expenditure
civil service examination	portland cement plant
durable goods industry	production credit loan
flood control study	public utility plant
free enterprise system	real estate tax
high school student; elementary school grade	small businessman
income tax form	social security pension
interstate commerce law	soil conservation measures
land bank loan	special delivery mail; parcel post delivery
land use program	speech correction class
life insurance company	<i>but</i> no-hyphen rule (readability aided); <i>not</i> no hyphen rule

6.16. Print without a hyphen a compound predicate adjective or predicate noun the second element of which is a present participle.

The duties were price fixing.

The shale was oil bearing.

The effects were far reaching.

The area was used for beet raising.

6.17. Print without a hyphen a compound predicate adjective the second element of which is a past participle; also, omit the hyphen in a predicate modifier of comparative or superlative degree.

The area is drought stricken.

This material is fire tested.

The paper is fine grained.

The cars are higher priced.

The boy is freckle faced.

The reporters are best informed.

6.18. Print without a hyphen a two-word modifier the first element of which is a comparative or superlative.

better drained soil
best liked books
higher level decision
highest priced apartment
larger sized dress
better paying job
lower income group

<i>but</i> uppercrust society
lowercase, uppercase type (printing)
undercoverman
upperclassman
bestseller (noun)
lighter-than-air craft
higher-than-market price

6.19. Do not use a hyphen in a two-word unit modifier the first element of which is an adverb ending in *ly*, nor use hyphens in a three-word unit modifier the first two elements of which are adverbs.

eagerly awaited moment	often heard phrase
heavily laden ship	<i>but</i> ever-normal granary
unusually well preserved specimen	ever-rising flood
very well defined usage	still-new car
longer than usual lunch period	still-linging doubt
very well worth reading	well-known lawyer
not too distant future	well-kept farm

6.20. Proper nouns used as unit modifiers, either in their basic or derived form, retain their original form; but the hyphen is printed after combining forms.

Latin American countries	Afro-American program
North Carolina roads	Anglo-Saxon period
South American trade	Franco-Prussian War
United States laws	<i>but</i> Indochina ¹ border
Red Cross nurse	Minneapolis-St. Paul region
Winston-Salem festival	North American-South American sphere
Washington-Wilkes-Barre route	French-English descent

6.21. Do not confuse a modifier with the word it modifies.

elderly clothesman	old-clothes man
competent shoemaker	wooden-shoe maker
field canning factory	tomato-canning factory
gallant serviceman	service men and women
light blue hat	light-blue hat
average taxpayer	income-tax payer
American flagship	American-flag ship
well-trained schoolteacher	elementary school teacher

but common stockholder; small businessman

6.22. Where two or more hyphenated compounds have a common basic element and this element is omitted in all but the last term, the hyphens are retained.

2- or 3-em quads, <i>not</i> 2 or 3-em quads; 2- to 3- and 4- to 5-ton trucks
2- by 4-inch boards, <i>but</i> 2 to 6 inches wide
8-, 10-, and 16-foot boards
moss- and ivy-covered walls, <i>not</i> moss and ivy-covered walls
long- and short-term money rates, <i>not</i> long and short-term money rates
<i>but</i> twofold or threefold, <i>not</i> two or threefold
goat, sheep, and calf skins, <i>not</i> goat, sheep, and calfskins
intrastate and intracity, <i>not</i> intra-state and -city
American owned and managed companies
preoperative and postoperative examination

6.23. Do not use a hyphen in a unit modifier consisting of a foreign phrase.

ante bellum days	ex officio member	per diem employee
bona fide transaction	per capita tax	prima facie evidence

6.24. Do not print a hyphen in a unit modifier containing a letter or a numeral as its second element.

abstract B pages	class II railroad	point 4 program
article 3 provisions	grade A milk	ward D beds

6.25. Do not use a hyphen in a unit modifier enclosed in quotation marks unless it is normally a hyphenated term, but quotation marks are not to be used in lieu of a hyphen. (See also rule 9.116, p. 145.)

"blue sky" law "good neighbor" policy "tie-in" sale *but* right-to-work law

¹ Decision of U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

6.26. Print combination color terms as separate words, but use hyphen when such color terms are unit modifiers.

bluish green
dark green

orange red
bluish-green feathers

iron-gray sink
silver-gray body

6.27. Do not use a hyphen between independent adjectives preceding a noun.

big gray cat

a fine old southern gentleman

Prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms

6.28. Print solid combining forms and prefixes, except as indicated elsewhere.

afterbirth	foretell	monogram	proconsul
Anglomania	heroicomic	multicolor	pseudoscholastic
antedate	hypersensitive	neophyte	reenact
antislavery	hypocaid	nonneutral	retrospect
bimonthly	inbound	offset	semiofficial
bylaw	infrared	outbake	stepfather
circumnavigation	interview	overactive	subsecretary
cisalpine	intraspinal	pancosmic	supermarket
cooperate	introvert	paracentric	thermocouple
contraposition	isometric	particoated	transonic
countercase	macroanalysis	peripatetic	tranship
deenergize	mesothorax	planococonvex	tricolor
demitasse	metagenesis	polynodal	ultraviolet
excommunicate	microphone	postscript	unnecessary
extracurricular	misstate	preexist	underflow

6.29. Print solid combining forms and suffixes, except as indicated elsewhere.

portable	kilogram	meatless	partnership
coverage	geography	outlet	lonesome
operate	manhood	wavelike	homestead
plebiscite	selfish	procurement	northward
twentyfold	pumpkin	innermost	clockwise
spoonful			

6.30. Print solid words ending in *like*, but use a hyphen to avoid tripling a consonant or when the first element is a proper name.

lifelike
lilylike

bell-like
girllike

Florida-like
Truman-like

6.31. Use a hyphen or hyphens to prevent mispronunciation, to insure a definite accent on each element of the compound, or to avoid ambiguity.

anti-hog-cholera serum
co-op
mid-ice
non-civil-service position
non-tumor-bearing tissue

re-cover (cover again)
re-sorting (sort again)
re-treat (treat again)
un-ionized
un-uniformity

6.32. Use a hyphen to join duplicated prefixes.

re-redirect sub-subcommittee super-superlative

6.33. Print with a hyphen the prefixes *ex*, *self*, and *quasi*.

ex-governor
ex-serviceman
ex-trader
ex-vice-president

self-control
self-educated
but selfhood
selfsame

quasi-academic
quasi-argument
quasi-corporation
quasi-young

6.34. Unless usage demands otherwise, use a hyphen to join a prefix or combining form to a capitalized word. (The hyphen is retained in words of this class set in caps.)

anti-Arab	<i>but</i>	nongovernmental
pro-British		overanglicize
un-American		prezeppelin
non-Government		transatlantic
post-World War II or post-Second World War		

Numerical compounds

6.35. Print a hyphen between the elements of compound numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine and in adjective compounds with a numerical first element. (See also rule 11.23, p. 170.)

twenty-one	3-to-1 ratio	<i>but</i> one hundred and twenty-one
twenty-first	5-to-4 vote	100-odd
6-footer	.22-caliber cartridge	foursome
24-inch ruler	2-cent-per-pound tax	threescore
3-week vacation	four-in-hand tie	foursquare
8-hour day	three-and-twenty	\$20 million airfield
10-minute delay	two-sided question	
20th-century progress	multimillion-dollar fund	

6.36. Print without a hyphen a modifier consisting of a possessive noun preceded by a numeral. (See also rule 5.31, p. 67.)

1 month's layoff	2 hours' work
1 week's pay	3 weeks' vacation

6.37. Print a hyphen between the elements of a fraction, but omit it between the numerator and the denominator when the hyphen appears in either or in both.

one-thousandth	twenty-three thirtyths
two-thirds	twenty-one thirty-seCONDS
two one-thousandths	three-fourths of an inch

6.38. A unit modifier following and reading back to the word or words modified takes a hyphen and is always printed in the singular.

motor, alternating-current, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 115-volt
glass jars: 5-gallon, 2-gallon, 1-quart
belts: 2-inch, 1½-inch, ½-inch, ¼-inch

Civil and military titles

6.39. Do not hyphen a civil or military title denoting a single office, but print a double title with a hyphen. (See also rule 5.6, p. 62.)

ambassador at large	notary public
assistant attorney general	secretary general
commander in chief	under secretary; <i>but</i> under-secretaryship
comptroller general	vice president; ² <i>but</i> vice-presidency
Congressman at large	secretary-treasurer
major general	treasurer-manager
sergeant at arms	

6.40. The adjectives *elect* and *designate*, as the last element of a title, require a hyphen.

President-elect	ambassador-designate
Vice-President-elect	minister-designate

² In official usage, the title of Vice President of the United States is written without a hyphen; the hyphen is also omitted in all like titles, such as vice admiral, vice consul, etc.

Scientific and technical terms

6.41. Do not print a hyphen in scientific terms (names of chemicals, diseases, animals, insects, plants) used as unit modifiers if no hyphen appears in their original form. (See list of plant names, p. 127, and insect names, p. 131.)

carbon monoxide poisoning	whooping cough remedy
guinea pig raising	<i>but</i> screw-worm raising
hog cholera serum	Russian-olive plantings
methyl bromide solution	white-pine weevil
stem rust control	Douglas-fir tree

6.41.1. Chemical elements used in combination with figures do not use a hyphen, even as a unit modifier.

polonium 210 uranium 235; *but* U²³⁵; Sr⁹⁰; ₉₂U²³⁴ Freon 12

6.41.2. Note use of hyphens and closeup punctuation in chemical formulas.

9-nitroantra(1,9,4,10)bis(1)oxathiazone-2,7-bisdioxide
Cr-Ni-Mo
2,4-D

6.42. Print a hyphen between the elements of technical compound units of measurement.

candle-hour	light-year
horsepower-hour	passenger-mile
kilowatt-hour	

Improvised compounds

6.43. Print with a hyphen the elements of an improvised compound.

blue-pencil (v.)	stick-in-the-mud (n.)
know-it-all (n.)	let-George-do-it attitude
know-how (n.)	how-to-be-beautiful course
make-believe (n.)	hard-and-fast rule

6.44. Use hyphens in a prepositional-phrase compound noun consisting of three or more words.

cat-o'-nine-tails	man-of-war	<i>but</i> coat of arms
government-in-exile	mother-in-law	heir at law
grant-in-aid	mother-of-pearl	next of kin
jack-in-the-box	patent-in-fee	officer in charge

6.45. When the corresponding noun form is printed as separate words, the verb is always hyphenated.

cold-shoulder blue-pencil cross-brace

6.46. Print a hyphen in a compound formed of repetitive or conflicting terms and in a compound naming the same thing under two aspects.

boogie-woogie	devil-devil	walkie-talkie
comedy-ballet	farce-melodrama	willy-nilly
dead-alive	pitter-patter	young-old

6.47. Use a hyphen in a nonliteral compound expression containing an apostrophe in its first element.

asses'-eyes	cat's-paw	<i>but</i> The cat's paw is soft.
ass's-foot	crow's-nest	There is the crow's nest.
bull's-eye		

6.48. Print a hyphen to join a single capital letter to a noun or a participle.

H-bomb

I-beam

T-shaped

U-boat

V-necked

X-ray

X-raying

S-iron

T-square

6.49. Print idiomatic phrases without hyphens.

come by

inasmuch as

insofar as

Monday week

7. GUIDE TO COMPOUNDING

7.1. The following list is based on the rules for compounding given on pages 69 to 76. Manifestly, such a list cannot be complete. However, by analogy with listed words of like prefixes or suffixes, with consideration given to length and readability, and the application of the rules, fuller treatment of unlisted compounds will be achieved. Nevertheless, the list is reasonably complete for meeting the needs of printers, editors, and writers.

7.2. In order to keep the list from becoming cumbersome, certain restrictions had to be adopted.

7.3. The listing of hyphened compounds ending in *ed* was kept to a minimum, it being thought adequate to give one or two examples under a keyword rather than to admit needless repetition.

7.4. Similarly, many two-word forms which create no difficulty were omitted.

7.5. On the other hand, care was exercised to achieve fuller coverage of solid compounds, particularly when the adopted form is at variance with that laid down in Webster's New International Dictionary. It should be added that while Webster's, with indicated exceptions (pp. 57-61), is our guide to the spelling of words, it is not our guide for the compounding of words. The rules and the guide prescribe and limit our practice.

7.6. Distinction should be made between words used in a non-literal sense—e.g., *highlight* (prominent detail), *sideline* (added activity), where the one-word form differentiates from literal use—e.g., *high light* (elevation of a light), *side line* (physical line), where the two-word form frequently assures proper emphasis in pronouncing more distinctly each word in the group.

7.7. Distinction should also be made in the compounding of two words to form an adjective modifier and the use of the same words as a predicate adjective; e.g., "crystal-clear water," *but* "the water is crystal clear"; "fire-tested material," *but* "the material is fire tested."

7.8. Caution should be exercised in distinguishing when a succession of words is intended as a compound and when it is merely a collocation; e.g., "we know someone who will do it," *but* "we ought to master some one thing well."

7.9. For better appearance, it may sometimes be necessary to treat alike words which would have different forms when they appear separately; e.g., *bumblebee* and *queen bee*, *farmhand* and *ranch hand*. In juxtaposition, these and similar words should be made uniform by being printed as two words. This is only a temporary expedient and does not supersede the list.

7.10. Combining forms and prefixes are usually printed solid. For greater readability, the hyphen is sometimes required to avoid doubling a vowel (*anti-inflation*, *naso-orbital*), except as indicated in rule 6.7; or not to change a normally capitalized word (*mid-April*, *non-European*); or to assure distinct pronunciation of each element of a compound or ready comprehension of intended meaning (*contra-ion*,

un-ionized); or to join a combining form or prefix to an already hyphenated compound (*equi-gram-molar*, *pro-mother-in-law*).

7.11. As nouns and adjectives, *holdup*, *calldown*, *layout*, *makeup*, and similar words should be printed solid. Their *er* derivatives (*holder-up*, *caller-down*, *layer-out*, and *maker-up*) require hyphens. On the other hand, such compounds as *run-in*, *run-on*, and *tie-in* resist quick comprehension when solid. They are therefore hyphenated.

7.12. Words spelled alike but pronounced differently, such as *tear-dimmed* and *tearsheet*, *wind tunnel* and *windup*, are listed under the same keyword.

7.13. This list does not include the large group of plant and insect names which are covered in separate lists, pages 127 to 132.

7.14. The abbreviations *adv.* (adverb), *n.* (noun), *v.* (verb), *u.m.* (unit modifier), *pref.* (prefix), *c.f.* (combining form), and *conj.* (conjunction) indicate function.

[Words printed flush are combined with the words which follow to form solid or hyphenated compounds; a spacemark (#) indicates a two-word form (note that two-word forms in the adjective position use a hyphen, except as laid down in rule 6.15.1, p. 71)]

A	#B #O (n.)	adder	air-con.	air-con.	along
	-B-C (u.m.)	bolt	craft	strip	ship
	-bomb	fish	crew	tight	shore
	-day	brain	crewman	#time (radio and	side
	-flat	head	-dried (u.m.)	TV)	alpen
#1 (rating)		pate	-driven (u.m.)	#train	glow
-sharp	adeno (c.f.)		drome	#twist	stock
A	<i>all one word</i>		drop	ward	alpha
-frame	aero (c.f.)		#duct	wave	-cellulose
-pole	-otitis		field	way	-iron
a	<i>rest one word</i>		-floated (u.m.)	wayman	-naphthol
borning, etc.	before		flow	#well	#ray
foot	<i>all one word</i>		foil	wise	#test
piece (adv.)	Aframerican		-formed (u.m.)	woman	also-ran (n., u.m.)
sea	Afro-American		frame	worthy	altar
shipboard	after (c.f.)		freight	alder	piece
while (adv.)	<i>all one word</i>		freighter	-leaved (u.m.)	wise
abdomino (c.f.)	agar-agar		gap	man	alto
<i>all one word</i>	agateware		glow	woman	cumulus
able	age		hammer	ale	#horn
-bodied (u.m.)	less		head	cup	relievo
-minded (u.m.)	long		hole	-fed (u.m.)	stratus
about-face	-old (u.m.)		hose	glass	amber
above	-stricken (u.m.)		lane	house	-clear (u.m.)
board	-weary (u.m.)		lift	yard	-colored (u.m.)
-cited (u.m.)	agencywide		#line (line for air)	alkali #land	fish
deck	ague		line (aviation)	all	-tipped (u.m.)
-found (u.m.)	-faced (u.m.)		liner	-absorbing (u.m.)	ambi (c.f.)
-given (u.m.)	-plagued (u.m.)		link	-aged (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>
ground (u.m.)	proof		load	-American	amidships
-mentioned (u.m.)	-sore (u.m.)		mail	-clear (n., u.m.)	amino
-named (u.m.)	aide-de-camp		man	-fired (u.m.)	#acid
proof	air		mark (v.)	-flotation (mining)	<i>as prefix, all one word</i>
-said (u.m.)	base		marker	#fours	ampere
-water (u.m.)	#bends		mass	#hall	-foot
-written (u.m.)	bill		minded	#in	-hour
absentminded	blast		#navigation	mark (printing)	meter
ace-high (u.m.)	-blasted (u.m.)		park	mouth (fish)	-minute
acid	blown		path	-out (u.m.)	-second
#bath	borne		photo	over (n., u.m.)	amphi (pref.)
fast	bound		plane	-possessed (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>
proof	brained		port (all mean-	#right	amylo (c.f.)
-treat (v.)	brake		ings)	-round (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>
worker	brush		power	spice	anchor
works	burst		scop	star (u.m.)	hold
ack-ack	cargo		show	time (u.m.)	#light
acre	clear (u.m.)		sleeve	wise	plate
-foot	coach		ship	alleyway	angel
-inch	-condition (v.)		sick	allo (c.f.)	cake
actino (c.f.)	-conditioned		sickness	<i>all one word</i>	-eyed (u.m.)
<i>all one word</i>	(u.m.)		-slaked (u.m.)	aims	-faced (u.m.)
ad	-conditioning		space	giver	fish
man	(u.m.)		speed	giving	food
smith	-cool (v.)		stream	house	angio (c.f.)
	-cooled (u.m.)		strike	man	<i>all one word</i>

angle	arch (pref.)	assembly	back-con.	bail
hook	band	man	flash	out (n., u.m.)
#iron	bishop	#line	flow	piece
meter	duke	#room	-focus (v.)	wood
sight	enemy	astro (c.f.)	furrow	ball
wing	-Protestant	<i>all one word</i>	ground	board
wise	way	athwart	hand	house
worm	wise	hawse	handed	pan
Anglo (c.f.)	archeo (c.f.)	ship	haul	shop
-American, etc.	<i>all one word</i>	wise	hauled	stove
<i>rest one word</i>	archerfish	attorney #at #law	-in (n., u.m.)	bald
anhydr(o) (c.f.)	<i>all one word</i>	audio	land(s)	#eagle
<i>all one word</i>	archi (pref.)	frequency	lash	faced
ankle	<i>all one word</i>	gram	list (v.)	head (n.)
bone	archo (c.f.)	meter	log	headed
-deep (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	visual	lotter	pate
jack	areaway	auger	pack	ball
ant	aero (c.f.)	#box	paddle (v.)	flower
eater	<i>all one word</i>	#drill	pay	-like
hill	aristo (c.f.)	auri (c.f.)	payment	player
ante (pref.)	<i>all one word</i>	-iodide	pedal (v.)	point (u.m.)
#bellum, etc.	arithmo (c.f.)	<i>rest one word</i>	piece	proof
-Christian, etc.	<i>all one word</i>	author	plate	room
#mortem	arm	craft	rest	stock
mortem (non-literal)	band	ship	road	ballot #box
<i>rest one word</i>	bone	autotype	room	band
antero (c.f.)	chair	auto (c.f.)	run	box
<i>all one word</i>	hole	-objective	saw	cutter
anthra (c.f.)	lift	-observation	scatter	man
<i>all one word</i>	load	-omnibus	set	master
anthropo (c.f.)	piece	-ophthalmoscope	shift	#pulley
<i>all one word</i>	pit	<i>rest one word</i>	slide	saw
anti (pref.)	plate	awe	space	sawed
-American, etc.	rack	-bound (u.m.)	spin	sawing
-h o g - c h o l e r a (u.m.)	rest	-filled (u.m.)	spread	sawyer
-icer,-imperial,-infation, etc.	shaped (u.m.)	-inspired (u.m.)	staff	stand
-missile-missile (u.m.)	armor	some	stage	string
missile, personnel, trust, etc.	#bearer	ax	stairs	-tailed (u.m.)
-New Deal, etc.	#belt	-adz	stamp	wagon
<i>rest one word</i>	-clad (u.m.)	#grinder	stay	width
antro (c.f.)	-piercing (u.m.)	-grinding (u.m.)	stitch	work
<i>all one word</i>	plate	hammer	stop	bandsman
anvil	arm's-length (u.m.)	head	strap	bandy
-faced (u.m.)	army	maker	-streeter	ball
-headed (u.m.)	man	man	stretch (n.)	-legged (u.m.)
maker	woman	shaped (u.m.)	string	bang
smith	arrow	stone	strip (book)	tail
any	head	axe	stroke	up (n., u.m.)
body	headed	load	-swath (v.)	bank
how	-leaved (u.m.)	smith	swelt	book
#more	maker	tree	swing	man
one	plate	axo (c.f.)	tack	note
place (adv.)	shaped (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	talk	#paper
thing	shot	azo (c.f.)	tender	side (stream)
way(s)	smith	-orange	tenter	banner
where	stone	-orchil	-titrate (v.)	fish
wise	-toothed (u.m.)	-orseiline	track (v.)	man
aorto (c.f.)	worm	<i>rest one word</i>	trail	bantamweight
<i>all one word</i>	arseno (c.f.)	B-flat	trailer	bar
apo (pref.)	<i>all one word</i>	baby	up (n., u.m.)	#bit
<i>all one word</i>	arterio (c.f.)	face (n.)	wall	keeper
apple	<i>all one word</i>	faced	ward	maid
cart	arthro (c.f.)	#food	wash	man
grower	<i>all one word</i>	sit (v.)	water	master
jack	artillery	sitter	way	post
juice	man	sitting	woods	room
sauce	ship	back	yard	tender
-scented (u.m.)	asbestos	ache	backer	way
April-fool (v.)	-covered (u.m.)	band	-down	wise
aqua	-packed (u.m.)	bite (v.)	-off	-wound (u.m.)
#fortis	#frock	board	-up	barbed #wire
#green	ash	bone	badland(s) (geol.)	barber
marine	bin	boned	bag	fish
meter	can	breaker	-cheeked (u.m.)	shop
plane	#color	cap	house	bare
puncture	-colored (u.m.)	chain	maker	-armed (u.m.)
tint	-free (u.m.)	charge	making	back
tone	-gray (u.m.)	-country (u.m.)	man	backed
aquo (c.f.)	#heap	cross	pipe	boat
-ion	man	date	reef	bone
<i>rest one word</i>	pan	dated	room	boned
arborway	pile	down (n., u.m.)	-shaped (u.m.)	#train
arc	pit	drop	worm	faced
-over (n., u.m.)	tray	face	man	foot
-weld (v.)		feed	master	footed
		fill	#rack	handed
		fire	#room	headed
		flap	#train	legged
				necked
				worn

barge	battle—con.	bed—con.	bell—con.	bill—con.
board	field	light	making	board
#course	front	#linen	man	book
house	ground	load	mouthed	broker
-laden (u.m.)	#jacket	maker	ringer	broking
line	line	man	ringing	bug
load	plane	mate	wether	fish
man	-scarred (u.m.)	pad	bellow	fold
master	ship	pan	maker	head
bark	#star	plate	making	heading
bound	stead	post	man	holder
cutter	wagon	quilt	belly	hook
peel	wise	rail	ache	poster
#rot	bay	ridden	band	posting
-tanned (u.m.)	bolt	rock	bound	sticker
barley	man	room	buster	billet
corn	#rum	screw	button	-doux
field	beach	sheet	-fed (u.m.)	head
mow	comber	sick	land (v.)	man
#water	head	side	piece	billingsgate
barn	man	sore	pinch	bio (c.f.)
#dance	master	spread	belowstairs	-aeration
man	wagon	spring	belt	-osmosis
stormer	bead	stand	-driven (u.m.)	rest one word
yard	flush	stead	maker	birch
barracksmate	house	straw	making	bark
barrel	roll	#timber	man	wood
head	work	time	saw	bird
maker	beak	ward	bench	bath
making	head	way	board	bander
-roll (v.)	iron	bee	fellow	banding
-shaped (u.m.)	-shaped (u.m.)	bread	-hardened (u.m.)	cage
base	beakerman	-eater	land	call
ball	beam	herd	made (u.m.)	catcher
ball #bat	filling	hive	man	craft
baller	house	house	mark (nonliteral)	#dog
board	maker	keeper	#mark (surveying)	-eyed (u.m.)
hearted	-making (u.m.)	keeping	warmer	-faced (u.m.)
line	man	line	bent	house
#line (surveying)	#trawl	man	wing (n., u.m.)	land
load	work	way	wood	life
man (n.)	bean	beech	benzo (c.f.)	lime
#metal	bag	nut	all one word	lore
-minded (u.m.)	cod	wood	berry	man
#pay	-fed (u.m.)	beef	-brown (u.m.)	mouthed
bas (c.f.)	field	eater	#cone	seed
all one word	picker	-extract	picker	shop
basket	pole	-faced (u.m.)	picking	shot
ball	pot	head	best	skin
baller	setter	steak	#clad	#song
#case	-shaped (u.m.)	tongue	#dressed	stone
fish	stalk	beer	#known	woman
maker	bear	#cellar	#nan	bird's
ware	balting	maker	seller (n.)	-eye
#weave	herd	#yeast	selling (u.m.)	#nest (literal) (n.)
woman	hide	bees	beta	-nest (n., u.m., v.)
work	hound	wax	-glucose	birth
bas-relief	off (n., u.m.)	wing	#ray	bed
bass	skin	beet	#test	#date
-bar	trap	field	tron	#flower
#drum	beater	#pulp	#wave	land
#horn	man	#sugar	between	mark
#viol	-out	beetle	brain	mate
bat	#press	-browed (u.m.)	decks	place
blind	-up	head	whiles	#rate
-eyed (u.m.)	beauty	headed	bi (pref.)	right
fish	-blind (u.m.)	stock	-iliac	stone
fowl	-clad (u.m.)	stone	rest one word	#year
man	proof	before	big	biscuit
wing	#shop	-cited (u.m.)	-eared (u.m.)	#baker
bath	beaver	hand	eye (fish)	maker
house	board	-mentioned (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)	making
mat	peit	time	head (ego)	-shaped (u.m.)
robe	bed	beggar	hearted	bismuto (c.f.)
room	beard	man	horn (sheep)	all one word
#towel	bug	woman	-horned (u.m.)	bit
tub	case	behindhand	house (peniten-	stock
bats	chair	bell	-tiary)	wise
man	chamber	bird	#league (n.)	bitter
wing (c oth)	clothes	-bottomed (u.m.)	-leaguer	#end
batter	cord	boy	mouthed	-ender
cake	cover	#buoy	name (top rank)	head
man	fast	crank	(n., u.m.)	hearted
battle	fellow	-crowned (u.m.)	time (top rank)	sweet
ax	foot	hanger	(n., u.m.)	-tongued (u.m.)
#cruiser	frame	hop	bill	black
dore	goer	house	back	ball (nonliteral)
-fallen (u.m.)	lamp	maker	beetle	bird

black-con.	block-con.	blue-con.	bog-con.	book-con.
board	ship	hearted	trotter	case
-bordered (u.m.)	blood	-hot (u.m.)	way	craft
damp	#bank	jack	boil	dealer
-eyed (u.m.)	beat	jacket	down (n., u.m.)	#end
face	borne	#say	off (n., u.m.)	fair
faced	#count	nose	out (n., u.m.)	-fed (u.m.)
fire	curdling	-pencil (v.)	over (n., u.m.)	fold
fish	-drenched (u.m.)	point (oyster)	boiler	keeper
guard	fin (fish)	print	house	keeping
hearted	-giving (u.m.)	stocking	maker	-learned (u.m.)
jack	guilty	stone	making	#learning
leg	-hot (u.m.)	streak (nonlit-	man	-lined (u.m.)
#letter	bound	eral)	-off	list
list	letting	throat (bird)	-out	lore
mail	line	tongue (n.)	plate	lover
#market (n.)	mobile	wing (bird)	room	maker
-market (u.m., v.)	#pressure	blunder	shop	making
-marketeer	-red (u.m.)	buss	smith	man
-marketeer	ripe	head	works	mark
mouther	shed	blunt	boiling	mate
out (n., u.m.)	shot	-edged (u.m.)	#house	mobile
plate (printing)	spiller	hearted	#point	plate
print	spilling	-spoken (u.m.)	bold	rack
-robed (u.m.)	spot	boar	face (printing)	rest
#sheep	stain	skin	faced	room
shirted	stock	spear	hearted	sale
smith	stone	staff	-spirited (u.m.)	seller
snake	stream	board	bolsterwork	selling
strap (n.)	sucker	#foot	bolt	shelf
#widow	sucking	maker	cutter	shop
blameworthy	#test	man	head	stack
blank	thirst	#measure	header	stall
book	thirsty	rack	heading	stamp
#check	#type	walk	hole	stand
blanket	bloody	boarding	maker	stitch
maker	hearted (u.m.)	house	-shaped (u.m.)	-stitching (u.m.)
making	-nosed (u.m.)	#school	smith	store
blast	-red (u.m.)	boat	strake	-taught (u.m.)
hole	blossom	bill (bird)	work	#trade
plate	bill (duck)	builder	bomb	wise
blasto (c.f.)	-bordered (u.m.)	building	#bay	work
all one word	head (duck)	hook	drop	worm
bleach	-laden (u.m.)	head	fall	wright
field	time	house	line	writer
ground	blow	keeper	proof	boom
house	back	load	shell	boat
man	box	loader	sight	#brace
works	by (n., u.m.)	loading	thrower	-ended (u.m.)
yard	cock	man	-throwing (u.m.)	#sail
blear	down (n., u.m.)	master	bond	#stay
eye	fish	owner	holder	town
-eyed (u.m.)	gun	setter	#paper	yard
-witted (u.m.)	hard (n.)	shop	slave	boondoggling
blepharo (c.f.)	hole	side	stone	boot
all one word	iron	swain	woman	black
blight	lamp	tall	bonds	boy
bird	line	woman	man	holder
-resistant (u.m.)	off (n., u.m.)	wright	woman	hose
blind	out (n., u.m.)	yard	bone	jack
-bomb (v.)	outproof	bob	ache	lace
fish	pipe	cat	#ash	last
-flying (u.m.)	proof	sled	black	leg
fold	spray	stay	breaker	legger
-loaded (u.m.)	through (u.m.)	tall	-bred (u.m.)	lick
#man	torch	white	dog (fish)	maker
#pig	tube	bobby	-dry (u.m.)	making
spot	up (n., u.m.)	pin	eater	strap
stitch	blue	-soxer	fish	#top
story	-annealed (u.m.)	body	-hard (u.m.)	#tree
worm	beard (n.)	bearer	head	border
blink-eyed (u.m.)	bill (bird)	bending	headed	land
blithe	bird	builder	lace	line
hearted	blood	-centered (u.m.)	meal	bore
-looking (u.m.)	blooded	guard	set	hole
blitz	bonnet	maker	setter	safe
buggy	book (nonliteral)	making	shaker	sight
rieg	bottle	-mind	-white (u.m.)	bosom
block	breast (bird)	plate	work	-deep (u.m.)
buster	coat (n.)	#politic	booby	-folded (u.m.)
head	#devil	work	#hatch	maker
headed	-eye (bird)	bog	trap	-making (u.m.)
hole (v.)	-eyed (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)	boogie-woogie	bottle
house	fish	#iron	book	bird
#letter	gill	land	binder	-fed (u.m.)
like	grass	man	bindery	holder
maker	-gray (u.m.)	trot (v.)	binding	maker
man	-green (u.m.)		board	making

bottle—con.	brake—con.	breast—con.	bridle—con.	brow—con.
nose (fish)	shoe	rail	man	piece
-nosed (u.m.)	#wheel	rope	wise	point
tight	brandnew (u.m.)	wise	briefcase	post
#washer	brandy	wood	bright	brown
bottom	-burnt (u.m.)	work	-colored (u.m.)	back
#land	man	-blown (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)	#bread
#plate	wine	-tainted (u.m.)	work	-eyed (u.m.)
boughpot	brass	breath	brilliant	line (n., u.m.)
bow	-armed (u.m.)	-burnt (u.m.)	-cut (u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)
back	#band	taking	-green (u.m.)	print
bent	-bold (u.m.)	bredstitch	brimstone	#rot
#compass	bound	breech	brine	#rust
fin (fish)	#hat	block	bound	stone
grace	-smith	cloth	#cooler	tail (moth)
head	ware	loader	house	brush
knot	#winds	-loading (u.m.)	man	ball
legged	worker	lock	-soaked (u.m.)	bird
light	works	piece	bringer-up	#holder
line	brave	pin	bristle	land
maker	hearted	plug	bird	maker
making	-looking (u.m.)	sight	cone (u.m.)	making
man	-minded (u.m.)	breeze	-pointed (u.m.)	man
-necked (u.m.)	brazen	-borne (u.m.)	tail	off (n., u.m.)
#ear	-browed (u.m.)	-lifted (u.m.)	bristolboard	-treat (v.)
pin	face	-swept (u.m.)	broad	wood
#saw	faced	way	acre	work
shot	bread	brew	ax	brusher
sprit	basket	house	band (n., u.m.)	-off
stave	board	master	(radio)	-up
string	box	bribe	-beamed (u.m.)	bubble #gum
woman	crumb	-free (u.m.)	bill (bird)	buck
worker	earner	giver	brim	eye
wow	earning	giving	cast	-eyed (u.m.)
bowerbird	fruit	taker	caster	#fever
bowl	#knife	taking	cloth	horn
maker	line	worthy	#gage	hound
-shaped (u.m.)	liner	bric-a-brac	head	passer
box	maker	brick	hearted	passing
board	making	bat	#jump	plate
car	man	bound	leaf (n.)	pot
fish	plate	-built (u.m.)	-leaved (u.m.)	saw
haul	seller	-colored (u.m.)	loom	shot
head (printing)	stuff	field	minded	skin
keeper	#tray	kiln	-mouthed (u.m.)	skinned
#kite	winner	layer	share (n., v.)	stall
maker	winning	laying	sheet (n.)	stay
making	away (n., u.m.)	liner	side	stove
man	ax	maker	sword	tail
#office	back (n., u.m.)	making	tail (n.)	tooth
#score	bone (fever)	mason	way	wagon
#spring	#circuit	-red (u.m.)	wife	wash
work	down (n., u.m.)	setter	wise	bucket
boxer	-even (u.m.)	wise	woven	maker
-off	fast	work	broken	making
-up	fast #room	yard	-down (u.m.)	#seat
brachio (c.f.)	front	bride	hearted	-shaped (u.m.)
all one word	-in (n., u.m.)	bed	-legged (u.m.)	shop
brachy (c.f.)	#iron	bowl	-mouthed (u.m.)	bud
all one word	line (printing)	cake	bromo (c.f.)	#rot
brain	neck	chamber	all one word	time
ache	off (n., u.m.)	cup	bronchio (c.f.)	wood
cap	out (n., u.m.)	groom	all one word	buff
-cracked (u.m.)	over (n., u.m.)	knot	broncho (c.f.)	-tipped (u.m.)
craft	point	lace	all one word	ware
fag	stone	maiden	broncobuster	-yellow (u.m.)
#fever	through (n., u.m.)	stake	bronze	buffalo
pan	up (n., u.m.)	brides	bound	back (fish)
power	water	maid	-clad (u.m.)	#dance
sick	wind	man	-covered (u.m.)	bug
-spun (u.m.)	breaker	bridge	-red (u.m.)	bear
storm	-down	builder	smith	bite
-tired (u.m.)	man	head	wing (bird)	-eyed (u.m.)
wash	-off	house	broom	fish
washed	-up	keeper	#handle	head (fish)
washing	breast	maker	-leaved (u.m.)	house
work	band	man	maker	proof
worker	beam	master	-making (u.m.)	buildup (n., u.m.)
brake	bone	piece	stick	built
drum	-deep (u.m.)	pot	tail	-in (u.m.)
hand	-fed (u.m.)	#rail	brother	-up (u.m.)
head	-high (u.m.)	tree	-german	bulb
#lining	hook	#wall	hood	#rod
load	mark	ward	-in-law	-tee (u.m.)
maker	piece	way	brow	bulbo (c.f.)
making	pin	work	beat	all one word
man	plate	bridle	beaten	
meter	plow	#gate	beating	
power			bound	

bulk	bush—con.	C	camera	cap—con.
head	making	-sharp	#lucida	shore
headed	man	-star	man	stone
-pile (v.)	master	C-tube	#obscura	car
weigh (v.)	ranger	cab	camp	barn
bull	ranging	driver	#bed	borne
back	whacker	driving	#chair	boy
baiting	whacking	fare	craft	break
cart	wife	man	fire	builder
dog	woman	#owner	#follower	fare
doze	wood	stand	ground	#ferry
dozer	bushel	cabbage	#meeting	#float
-faced (u.m.)	man	fly	site	goose
#fiddle	woman	head	stool	hop
fight	business	worm	ward	line
fighter	man	cabin	can	load
fighting	woman	#car	#buoy	lot
finch	bustup (n., u.m.)	house	capper	man
frog	busy	cabinet	maker	-mile
head	body	maker	making	port
headed	-fingered (u.m.)	making	not	shop
hide	head	work	#opener	sick
man	headed	worker	canal	wash
-mouthed (u.m.)	-idle	working	boat	washing
neck	work	cable	man	#wheel
nose	butt	#car	side	carbo (c.f.)
nosed	-joint (v.)	holder	bomb	all one word
pen	saw	-laid (u.m.)	box	carbol (c.f.)
ring	stock	man	fish	all one word
skin	strap	#ship	foot	carcino (c.f.)
#terrier	-weld (v.)	way	holder	all one word
toad	butter	caco (c.f.)	-hour	card
-voiced (u.m.)	ball	all one word	light	board
whack	bill	cage	lighter	case
whacker	bird	#bird	lighting	holder
whip	box	man	lit	-index (u.m., v.)
bullet	-colored (u.m.)	#stand	maker	maker
head	#dish	work	making	making
headed	fat	cake	-meter	player
maker	fingered	baker	power	room
making	fingers	box	-shaped (u.m.)	sharp
proof	fish	bread	stand	stock
bull's	head	-eater	stick	cardio (c.f.)
-eye (nonliteral)	#knife	house	wick	-aortic
-foot	maker	maker	wright	rest one word
bumble	making	making	candy	care
bee	man	mixer	maker	free
foot	milk	-mixing (u.m.)	stick	-laden (u.m.)
kite	mouth	pan	cane	taker
bumboot	mouthed	walk	-backed (u.m.)	taking
bung	nut	walker	brake	-tired (u.m.)
hole	#packer	calci (c.f.)	#chair	worn
maker	print	all one word	crusher	carpet
start	-rigged (u.m.)	bound	cutter	bag
bunk	scotch	#love	field	bagger
house	-smooth (u.m.)	skin	#press	bagging
load	wife	time	#seat	beater
buntline	woman	calico	#sugar	beating
burn	worker	back (fish)	work	#cleaner
-in (n., u.m.)	-yellow (u.m.)	#bass	canker	-cleaning (u.m.)
out (n., u.m.)	button	calk-weld (v.)	bird	-covered (u.m.)
over (n., u.m.)	-eared (u.m.)	call	-eaten (u.m.)	filter
up (n., u.m.)	-headed (u.m.)	back (n., u.m.)	-mouthed (u.m.)	fitting
burned-over (u.m.)	holder	box	#sore	layer
burner-off	holder	boy	cannon	laying
burnt	hole	down (n., u.m.)	load	#loom
-out (u.m.)	holed	-in (n., u.m.)	man	maker
-up (u.m.)	holer	#market	proof	making
bus	holing	note	canoe	-smooth (u.m.)
#bar	hook	-off (n., u.m.)	load	#snake
boy	maker	out (n., u.m.)	man	#stitch
#conductor	making	-over (n., u.m.)	canvas	#sweeper
driver	mold	#rate	back	-sweeping (u.m.)
fare	#strike	up (n., u.m.)	-covered (u.m.)	way
line	worker	cam	maker	weaver
man	buzz	shaft	making	-weaving (u.m.)
bush	#bomb	#switch	man	web
beater	#saw	#wheel	#shoe	work
buck	#wig	camel	#stitch	woven
fighter	buzzerphone	back (rubber)	work	carpo (c.f.)
fighting	by	-backed (u.m.)	worker	-olecranial
-grown (u.m.)	-and-by	driver	cap	rest one word
hammer	-by	-faced (u.m.)	-flash (v.)	carriage
-headed (u.m.)	-the-way (n., u.m.)	keeper	maker	maker
land	-your-leave (n., u.m.)	man	making	-making (u.m.)
#league	rest one word	camel's	nut	smith
-leaguer		#hair (n.)	screw	way
maker		-hair (u.m.)	sheaf	carrierborne

carrot	catch—con.	cerato (c.f.)	check—con.	chicken—con.
-colored (u.m.)	cry	<i>all one word</i>	point	#wire
head (nonliteral)	land	cerebro (c.f.)	rack	#yard
juice	line (printing)	-ocular	rail	chief
top (nonliteral)	penny	<i>rest one word</i>	rein	#justice
carry	plate	cervico (c.f.)	ring	#justiceship
all (n., u.m.)	#title	-occipital	roll	#mate
around (n., u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)	-orbicular	roller	child
back (n., u.m.)	water	<i>rest one word</i>	room	bearing
in (n., u.m.)	weight	cess	rope	bed
out (n., u.m.)	word	pipe	row	birth
over (n., u.m.)	work	pit	rowed	crowding
cart	cater	pool	rower	hearted
load	corner	chafecutter	sheet	hood
man	cornered	chain	strap	kind
way	wauling	#bag	string	life
wheel (coin)	cat's	#belt	up (n., u.m.)	-minded (u.m.)
whip	-eye (nonliteral)	#gang	#valve	ridden
wright	-paw (nonliteral)	#driven (u.m.)	washer	wife
case	cattle	#maker	weigher	chill
bearer	#boat	making	weighman	-cast (u.m., v.)
#binding	#breeder	man	work	room
book	feed	stitch	writer	chin
bound	man	store	writing	band
hammer	#raiser	work	checker	-bearded (u.m.)
harden	-raising (u.m.)	chair	board	-chin
load	#ranch	borne	breast (bird)	cloth
maker	yak	fast	-in	cough
making	cauliflower	maker	-off	-high (u.m.)
mate	#ear	making	-out	piece
mated	-eared (u.m.)	man	-up	rest
wood	#ware	mender	wise	#shield
work	cause	mending	work	strap
worker	way	-shaped (u.m.)	cheek	china
worm	wayman	warmer	bone	#park
caser-in	cavalyman	woman	piece	-blue (u.m.)
cash	cave	chalk	strap	#shop
book	dweller	cutter	cheerleader	ware
box	-dwelling (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)	cheese	China
boy	#fish	line	board	man
girl	-in (n., u.m.)	stone	box	town
keeper	man	-white (u.m.)	burger	woman
cast	cease-fire (n., u.m.)	worker	cake	chip
away (n., u.m.)	cedar	chamber	cloth	board
back (n., u.m.)	bird	maid	curd	-munk
-by (u.m.)	-colored (u.m.)	woman	cutter	#shot
house	#leaf	change	head	chiro (c.f.)
off (n., u.m.)	maker	house	headed	<i>all one word</i>
out (n., u.m.)	ware	over (n., u.m.)	#knife	chisel
-ridden (u.m.)	celi (c.f.)	chap	lip	#bit
-weld (v.)	<i>all one word</i>	book	maker	-cut (u.m.)
caster	celio (c. f.)	fallen	making	-edged (u.m.)
-off	<i>all one word</i>	chapel	parer	#grinder
-out	cell	going	paring	#maker
castlebuilder	house	man	plate	mouth (fish)
(dreamer)	mate	char	#press	chitchat
cat	#tester	coal	chemico (c.f.)	chitter-chatter
back	#wall	coaled	<i>all one word</i>	chloro (c.f.)
beam	cellar	coaling	chemo (c.f.)	<i>all one word</i>
bird	man	pit	<i>all one word</i>	chock
block	way	woman	cherry	ablock
boat	woman	charge	bird	-full (u.m.)
call	cement	#book	-colored (u.m.)	chocolate
-eyed (u.m.)	-covered (u.m.)	man	picker	-brown (u.m.)
face (n.)	maker	off (n., u.m.)	picking	-coated (u.m.)
faced	making	out (n., u.m.)	#pie	#maker
facing	-temper (v.)	Charley horse	#pit	choir
fall	census	chart	stone (nonliteral)	boy
#fever	#taker	house	#stone (literal)	man
fish	-taking (u.m.)	room	#wine	#master
footed	center	chatter	chess	#school
gut	#bit	box	board	wise
head	board	mark	man	choke
hole	head (printing)	cheapskate	chestnut	bore
#hook	line	check	-colored (u.m.)	bored
-ion	most	bird	-red (u. m.)	boring
like	piece	bite	chicken	damp
nap	#point	book	bill	out (n., u.m.)
nip	-second	hook	-billed (u.m.)	point
-o'nine-tails	centi (c.f.)	-in (n., u.m.)	#breast	strap
piece	<i>all one word</i>	line	breasted	chokerman
skin	centimeter-gram-	list	#coop	chole (c.f.)
stitch	second	mark	#farm	<i>all one word</i>
tail	centri (c.f.)	mate	feed	chondro (c.f.)
walk	<i>all one word</i>	nut	heart	-osseous
catch	centro (c.f.)	off (n., u.m.)	hearted	<i>rest one word</i>
all (n., u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	out (n., u.m.)	house	chop
-as-catch-can	cephalo (c.f.)	passer (n.)	pox	-chop
(u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	passing		house

GUIDE TO COMPOUNDING

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chop-con.	clampdown (n., u.m.)	clipper	club-con.	cock-con.
stick	clans	-built (u.m.)	foot	eyed
#suey	man	man	footed	fight
chow	woman	#ship	hand	fighting
chow	clap	cloak	haul	head
line	board	-and-dagger (n., u.m.)	house	pit
#mein	net	maker	#link	roach
Christ	trap	making	man	#robin
-given (u.m.)	clasp	room	mobile	spur
-inspired (u.m.)	hook	clock	ridden	sure
like	#knife	case	room	tall
chromo (c.f.)	class	face	root	-tailed (u.m.)
all one word	book	house	-shaped (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)
chrono (c.f.)	-conscious (u.m.)	keeper	#steak	cockle
all one word	#consciousness	maker	woman	boat
chuck	#day	making	clutch	shell
hole	man	-minded (u.m.)	man	cocks
plate	mate	room	#shaft	comb
#rib	room	setter	co (pref.)	combed
wagon	work	smith	-op	cod
chuckle	claw	#tower	exist, operate, etc.	bank
head	bar	wise	rest one word	fish
headed	-footed (u.m.)	work	coach	fishery
chunkhead	hammer	cled	-and-four	fishing
church	hatchet	breaker	builder	head
craft	-tailed (u.m.)	head	building	headed
#door	clay	hopper	maker	#liver
goer	#band	hopping	making	man
going	bank	pate	man	pitchings
like	-colored (u.m.)	pated	whip	smack
man	man	close	woman	worm
manlike	pan	bred	work	codebook
ward	pit	breeding	coal	coffee
way	ware	-connected (u.m.)	bag	cake
woman	works	cross	bagger	-colored (u.m.)
work	clean	crossed	bed	#cream
yard	-cut (u.m.)	crossing	bin	#cup
churn	handed	-cut (u.m.)	-black (u.m.)	grower
-butted (u.m.)	hearted	fertilize (v.)	boat	growing (u.m.)
milk	out (n., u.m.)	handed	box	house
cider	-shaved (u.m.)	headed	breaker	maker
maker	-smelling (u.m.)	hearted	#car	making
making	up (n., u.m.)	minded	dealer	pot
cigar	clear	mouthing	digger	room
box	cole	out (n., u.m.)	-faced (u.m.)	shop
case	-cut (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)	field	time
cutter	-eyed (u.m.)	closed	fish	coff
fish	headed	-circuit (u.m.)	#gas	dam
holder	hearted	#end	hole	work
maker	sighted (u.m.)	#shop	-laden (u.m.)	coffin
making	starch (v.)	cloth	#loader	#bone
-shaped (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)	-backed (u.m.)	#mine	-headed (u.m.)
store	wing	bound	#miner	maker
cigarette	clearinghouse	maker	oil	making
#case	cleft	making	pit	cog
#holder	-footed (u.m.)	worker	rake	way
#maker	-graft (v.)	clothes	sack (astron.)	wheel
-making (u.m.)	clergy	bag	shed	coll
#paper	man	basket	ship	box
cine (c.f.)	woman	brush	#star	#packing
all one word	cliff	#closet	#truck	smith
eircuit	bound	horse	yard	#spring
#breaker	dweller	line	coast	coin
man	-dwelling (u.m.)	man	guardsman	box
#rider	#face	pin	land	holder
circum (pref.)	side	press	line	maker
arctic, pacific, etc.	top	rack	side	making
-Saturnal, etc.	-worn (u.m.)	#tree	wise	-operated (u.m.)
rest also one word	cliffsman	yard	coat	#silver
cirro (c.f.)	climbpath	cloud	hanger	coke
all one word	clinch	burst	rack	#dust
cis (pref.)	-built (u.m.)	cap	room	#iron
alpine	work	capped	tall	man
atlantic	cling	-hidden (u.m.)	talled	#oven
-trans (u.m.)	fish	land	cob	cold
rest also one word	stone	#ring	head	blooded
city	clink	clover	meal	-chisel (v.)
-born (u.m.)	-clank	bloom	web	#cream
bound	stone	#hay	webbed	-draw (v.)
-bred (u.m.)	clinker	leaf	webbing	finch
folk	-built (u.m.)	seed	work	-flow (v.)
#man	work	sick	cobblestone	-forge (v.)
scape	clip	sickness	cock	frame
wide	-clop	worm	bill	#front
clam	edged (u.m.)	club	bird	-hammer (v.)
bake	sheet	#car	brain	-hammered (u.m.)
cracker (fish)		#chair	crow	hearted
shell			crowing	pack
worm			eye	-press (v.)

cold—con.	cold—con.	corn	court—con.	crank—con.
proof	maker	bin	#plaster	-driven (u.m.)
-roll (v.)	making	bird	room	man
-rolled (u.m.)	-shaped (u.m.)	bread	ship	pin
room (n.)	speaker	cake	work	pit
-short (u.m.)	conference #room	cob	yard	shaft
shortness	Congress	-colored (u.m.)	cousin	#wheel
shoulder (v.)	man	cracker	-german	crape
store	man #at #large	crib	hood	fish
type (printing)	woman	crusher	-in-law	hanger
#war	contra (pref.)	cutter	cover	crash
#wave	-acting	dodger	sails	boat
-work (v.)	-approach	-fed (u.m.)	#crop	dive (v.)
cole	-ion	field	let	land (v.)
seed	rest one word	grower	side	crawfish
slaw	cook	house	up (n., u.m.)	crawl
coli (c.f.)	book	husk	cow	-a-bottom (fish)
all one word	house	husker	barn	up (n., u.m.)
collar	maid	land	bell	crayon
bag	off (n., u.m.)	loft	boy	board
band	out (n. u.m.)	meal	catcher	stone
#beam	room	picker	-eyed (u.m.)	crazy
bird	shack	#pit (market)	fish	bone
bone	shop	#pone	gate	cat
bound	stove	stalk	girl	headed
box	cool	starch	hand	#quilt
#button	headed	#stover	hearted	cream
maker	house	worm	herd	cake
making	coonskin	corner	hide	#cheese
man	cooped	bind	hitch	-colored (u.m.)
#pad	-in (u.m.)	piece	keeper	maker
frot	cooped	stone	lick	making
work	-up (u.m.)	wise	man	ware
colo (c.f.)	copper	corpsman	path	credit
all one word	bottom (v.)	costo (c.f.)	pen	man
color	-bottomed (u.m.)	all one word	#pony	#union
bearer	-colored (u.m.)	cotter	pox	creek
blind	head	#pin	puncher	bed
#blindness	-headed (u.m.)	way	shed	fish
fast	#mine	cotton	skin	side
-free (u.m.)	#miner	-clad (u.m.)	sucker	creep
#guard	nose	-covered (u.m.)	tail	hole
#line	plate	field	yard	mouse
maker	-plated (u.m.)	grower	crab	crepe
making	proof	-growing (u.m.)	cake	'de #chine
man	sidesman	#mill	catcher	#paper
type (printing)	smith	mouth (snake)	eater	#rubber
(n.)	ware	packer	eating	#suzette
-washed (u.m.)	wing (butterfly)	picker	faced	crest
comb	worker	#print	hole	fallen
#brush	works	seed	man	line
#ease	copy	sick	meat	crew
holder	book	tall	stick	cut
maker	cat	council	-yaws (n.)	#list
making	cupper	man	ajack (n., u.m.)	man
-toothed (u.m.)	cutting	woman	brained	mate
come	desk	count	down (n., u.m.)	member
-along (tool)	#editor	down (v.)	down (n., u.m.)	crib
back (n., u.m.)	fitter	#wheel	jaw	-bite (v.)
-between (n.)	fitting	counter	pot	-biter
down (n.)	holder	#check (banking)	-the-whip (n., u.m.)	strap
-off (n., u.m.)	holding	#septum	up (n., u.m.)	work
-on (n., u.m.)	man	-off	crackleware	crime
-out (n.)	reader	act, propaganda,	cracksman	buster
-outer	right	etc.	cradle	busting
uppance	righter	as combining form,	board	wave
comic	writer	one word	land	criss
#book	coral	countinghouse	maker	cross
#opera	-beaded (u.m.)	country	man	crossed
commander #in	bound	-born (u.m.)	side	crockeryware
#chief	-red (u.m.)	-bred (u.m.)	#snatcher	crook
commandoman	#reef	folk	man	all one word
committee	#stitch	man	song	crooked
man	cord	people	time	-foot (n.)
woman	maker	#seat	#union	-legged (u.m.)
common	wood	side	work	-nosed (u.m.)
#flaw	core	ward	crafts	-toothed (u.m.)
place	#drill	wide	man	crop
sense	maker	woman	woman	-bound (u.m.)
sensible	making	county	crane	-haired (u.m.)
weal	#print	#seat	#driver	head
wealth	cork	wide	man	#index
companion	board	court	way	land
ship	-lined (u.m.)	bred	cranio (c.f.)	man
way	maker	craft	all one word	cross
companywide	making	house	crank	-appeal
concertmaster	screw	like	bird	arm
cone	wing (bird)	-martial	case	armed
-in-cone (u.m.)				band

cross—con.	cross—con.	cup—con.	damp	dead—con.
banded	plow (v.)	head	proof	#end
banding	-pollinate (v.)	headed	proofing	-ender
bar	-pollination	holder	-stained (u.m.)	eye (n.)
barred	-purpose (n.)	#hook	damping-off (n., u.m.)	-fall
beak (bird)	-question	maker	dance	head
beam	rail	making	#band	headed
bearer	-reaction	stone	hall	hearted
bedded	-refer (v.)	curb	danger	#heat
bedding	-reference	#bit	-fearing (u.m.)	-heated (u.m.)
belt	-referring	#market	#line	-heater
bench	road	#roof	#point	-heavy (u.m.)
#bias	#rule	#sending	dare	house
bill (bird)	#section	#signaling	-all (n., u.m.)	latch
#bill (legal)	-service	stone	devil	#letter
bind	-shaft	stoner	deviltry	light
bolt	-slide	cure-all (n., u.m.)	say	#load
bond	-spale	curly	dark	lock
bones	-staff	head	-eyed (u.m.)	man (n.)
#brace	-sterile	headed	hearted	melt
bred	-sterility	locks (n.)	horse (nonliteral)	pan
breed	-stitch	currycomb	room	pay
breeding	-stone	cussword	skin (n.)	roast (v.)
-bridge (v.)	-stratification	custom	-skinned (u.m.)	weight (n., u.m.)
-brush (v.)	-sue (v.)	-built (u.m.)	dash	wood
#bun	-surge (v.)	house	board	deaf
-carve (v.)	tall (n.)	-made (u.m.)	light	-dumb
-channel (u.m.)	talk	-tailored (u.m.)	line (printing)	-dumbness
-check	tie	work	maker	-mute
-claim	tied	worker	plate	-muteness
-compound (v.)	-time (v.)	cut	pot	deal
-connect (v.)	-tined (u.m.)	away (n., u.m.)	wheel	fish
-country (u.m.)	town	back (n., u.m.)	date	worker
-cultivate (v.)	track	glass	line	yard
-cultivation	trail	#hole	lined	death
current	tree	-in (n., u.m.)	mark	bed
-curve (math.) (n.)	under (n., u.m.)	lips (fish)	#stamp	blow
cut	-vote	off (n., u.m.)	daughter-in-law	day
cutter	-voting	over (n., u.m.)	gray (u.m.)	-divided (u.m.)
cutting	crow	rate (u.m.)	light	-doom (v.)
-date (v.)	bait	throat	streak	#house
-drain (v.)	bar	-toothed (u.m.)	day	like
-dye (v.)	#flight	-under (u.m.)	beam	#rate
-dyeing (n.)	foot	-up (n., u.m.)	bed	-struck (u.m.)
-examination	footed	water	book	trap
-examine (v.)	hop	work	break	watch
-examiner	word	worm	-bright (u.m.)	-weary (u.m.)
-eye (n., u.m.)	crow's	cutter	dawn	deck
-eyed (u.m.)	-foot (nonliteral)	-built (u.m.)	dream	hand
fall	-nest (nonliteral)	-down	dreamer	house
feed	crow	head	dreaming	-land (v.)
-fertile (u.m.)	bar	man	-fly (aviation) (v.)	load
-fertilization	maker	-off	-flying (u.m.)	swabber
-fertilize (v.)	making	-out	going	deep
-fiber (u.m.)	piece	-rigged (u.m.)	#letter	-affected (u.m.)
field	#plate	-up	light	-cut (u.m.)
file	#post	cuttle	lighted	-engraven (u.m.)
fire	#sheet	bone	lit	-felt (u.m.)
flow	#wheel	fish	long (u.m.)	-freeze (u.m., v.)
foot	work	cyano (c.f.)	man	-freezing (u.m.)
-grained (u.m.)	crypty (c.f.)	all one word	mark	-frying (u.m.)
hair	-Christian, etc.	cycle	#nurse	going
hand	rest one word	car	room	-grown (u.m.)
handed	crystal	smith	#school	-laid (u.m.)
hatch	-clear (u.m.)	cyclo (c.f.)	#shift	most
hatching	-girded (u.m.)	-olefin	side	mouthed
haul	-smooth (u.m.)	rest one word	star	-rooted (u.m.)
head	cub	cysto (c.f.)	time	#sea
-immunity	master	all one word	work	-seated (u.m.)
-index (u.m.)	#shark	cyto (c.f.)	worker	-set (u.m.)
-interrogate (v.)	cubbyhole	all one word	de (pref.)	-sunk (u.m.)
-interrogatory	cuddlyhole	dairy	-air	-voiced (u.m.)
-invite (v.)	cullboard	-day	ice	water (u.m.)
legged	cumulo (c.f.)	-major	icer	waterman
legs	all one word	-plus 4-day	-ion	deer
-level (v.)	cup	D-handle	centralize, ener-	drive (n.)
-license (v.)	bearer	dairy	gize, etc.	-eyed (u.m.)
lift (v.)	board	#farm	rest one word	food
light	cake	-fed (u.m.)	dead	herd
line	#custard	-made (u.m.)	-alive	horn
lock	ful	maid	beat (n.)	hound
lots	#grease	man	born	keeper
mark		woman	-burn (v.)	#lick
mate (v.)		damsite	#center	meat
member			-cold (u.m.)	skin
over (n., u.m.)			-dip (v.)	stalker
patch			-drunk (u.m.)	stalking
path				
piece				

deer—con.	die—con.	disk	doll—con.	double—con.
stand	-cut (u.m., v.)	jockey	fish	#gear
stealer	cutter	plow	house	handed
yard	cutting	-shaped (u.m.)	maker	-headed (u.m.)
degree	hard (n., u.m.)	#wheel	making	header
-day (measure)	head	districtwide	#post	hearted
wise	holder	ditch	dollar	-leaded (u.m.)
hydr(o) (c.f.)	maker	bank	bird	#play
all one word	making	digger	fish	-quick (u.m.)
demi (pref.)	#mold	#hand	#mark	#space
-Christian, etc.	#plate	rider	dolly	#stitch
-incognito	#proof (philately)	side	head	talk
rest one word	(n.)	water	man	#thread
departmentwide	sinker	ditto	way	#time
depth #charge	sinking	graph	donkey	tone (printing)
dermato (c.f.)	-square (u.m.)	#mark	back	#track
all one word	stock	dive	-drawn (u.m.)	tree
derrick	-driven (u.m.)	-bomb (v.)	-eared (u.m.)	-trouble
#boat	-electric (u.m.)	#bomber	man	-up (u.m., v.)
#crane	#engine	keeper	#pump	#work
man	dillydally	diving	work	dough
desert	dim	#bell	doodlebug	boy
-bred (u.m.)	-lighted (u.m.)	#boat	doomsday	-colored (u.m.)
#fox	lit	do	door	face
#ship	out (n., u.m.)	-all (n., u.m.)	bed	-faced (u.m.)
desk	diner-out	-gooder	bell	head
#helper	ding	-little (n., u.m.)	boy	maker
man	bat	-nothing (n., u.m.)	brand	making
#room	dong	-nought (n., u.m.)	case	man
work	dining	dock	check	mixer
dessert	#car	hand	frame	nut
#fork	#hall	head	head	dove
#knife	#room	house	#amb	-colored (u.m.)
spoon	dinitro (c.f.)	land	keeper	cot
spoonful	#spray	man	knob	house
deutero (c.f.)	rest one word	master	maid	like
all one word	dinner	side	maker	tail
devil	#hour	worker	making	tailed
bird	time	yard	man	down
-devil	ware	doctor	mat	beat
-diver (bird)	dip	bird	nail	beater
dog (a marine)	-dye (v.)	fish	plate	bound
fish	-grained (u.m.)	doe	post	by
-inspired (u.m.)	head	bird	#roller	cast
-ridden (u.m.)	heading	skin	-shaped (u.m.)	check
dew	#slip	dog	sill	coast
beam	stick	bite	step	come
cap	ware	-bitten (u.m.)	stone	coming
-clad (u.m.)	dipper-in	bolt	stop	-covered (u.m.)
claw	direct	breeder	strap	crier
damp	-connected (u.m.)	cart	way	cry
-drenched (u.m.)	-indirect	catcher	yard	curved
drop	direction	#days	dope	cut
fall	#finder	-drawn (u.m.)	book	dale
-fed (u.m.)	-finding (u.m.)	-ear (v.)	sheet	draft
-laden (u.m.)	dirt	-eared (u.m.)	dorsi (c.f.)	drag
lap	board	face (infantry-	all one word	face
lapped	-cheap (u.m.)	-man)	dorsö (c.f.)	fall
point	#farmer	-faced (u.m.)	-occipital	fallen
dextro (c.f.)	fast	fall	rest one word	feed
all one word	-incrusted (u.m.)	fight	double	flow
di (pref.)	line	fish	-barrel (n., u.m.)	fold
all one word	plate	food	-barreled (u.m.)	folded
dia (pref.)	#road	head	-bitt (v.)	grade
all one word	dirty	-headed (u.m.)	-breasted (u.m.)	gradient
diamond	-faced (u.m.)	hole	-charge (v.)	growth
back	-minded (u.m.)	house	check (n., v.)	hanging
-backed (u.m.)	#work	leg	checked (u.m., v.)	haul
#dust	dis (pref.)	#owner	chin	headed
-shaped (u.m.)	rest one word	race	-chinned (u.m.)	hearted
work	dish	racing	#concave	hill
diazo (c.f.)	board	shore	#convex	lead
-oxide	cloth	#show	cross (nonliteral)	line
rest one word	#cover	skin	crosser (nonlit-	lock (n.)
dice	board	sled	eral)	look
box	#drainer	tail	crossing (nonlit-	most
board	maker	-tired (u.m.)	eral)	payment
#coal	making	tooth	#dagger	pour
cup	pan	-toothed (u.m.)	deal (v.)	rate
man	rack	#trainer	dealer	right
play	rag	trick	dealing	river
die	#towel	trot	-decker	rush
-away (u.m.)	washer	vane	-distilled (u.m.)	shore
back	washing	watch	-duty (u.m.)	sitting
case	water	-wearsy (u.m.)	-dye (v.)	slip
-cast (u.m., v.)	wiper	doll	-edged (u.m.)	slope
caster	wiping	beer	-ender	-soft (u.m.)
casting		face	#entry	
		#faced (u.m.)		

down—con.	draw—con.	drive	duck—con.	ear
spout	head	away (n., u.m.)	pond	ache
stage	horse	boat	#soup	cap
stairs	knife	bolt	walk	drop
state	knot	cap	due	drum
stream	link	head	-in (n., u.m.)	flap
street	loom	-in (n., u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	guard
stroke	net	pipe	duffelbag	hole
sun (adv., u.m.)	off (n., u.m.)	screw	dug	lap
swing	out (n., u.m.)	#shaft	out (n.)	mark
take	pin	way	-up (u.m.)	-minded (u.m.)
throw	plate	#wheel	way	#muff
thrust	point	drop	dull	phone
time	sheet	away (n., u.m.)	brained	pick
town	span	#bar	-edged (u.m.)	piece
trampling	stop	bolt	head	-piercing (u.m.)
trend	string	#bomb	headed	plug
trodden	tongs	#folio (printing)	hearted	ring
turn	tube	forge (v.)	-looking (u.m.)	screw
valley	#well	forger	-witted (u.m.)	shot
ward	-down	front	dum dum	sore
way	-in	hammer	dumb	splitting
weigh	-off	head	bell	tab
weight	-out	kick	head	wax
wind		leaf (n., u.m.)	waiter	wig
draft		leg	#well	witness
age (allowance)	drawing	light	dump	earth
#age (conscription)	#board	line	car	bank
-exempt (u.m.)	-in (n., u.m.)	man	cart	board
#horse	#room	off (n., u.m.)	#heap	born
draftsman	#table	out (n., u.m.)	#truck	bound
drag	dry	sonde	dunder	-bred (u.m.)
#anchor	#horse	stitch	head	#crust
bar	man	worm	headed	fall
boat	-haunted (u.m.)	drug	dung	fast
bolt	land	-addicted (u.m.)	beck	-fed (u.m.)
#harrow	lit	man	bird	fill
line	lore	mixer	hill	grubber
man	world	seller	duo (c.f.)	#hole
net		store	all one word	#house
pipe	dredge	drum	dust	kin
rope	boat	beat	bin	light
saw	#chain	fire	box	lit
staff	man	fish	brush	maker
wire	#net	head	cloth	making
dragger	dress	line	#counter	mover
-down	#goods	#saw	-covered (u.m.)	moving
-in	maker	stick	fall	nut
-out	making	-up (n., u.m.)	-gray (u.m.)	quake
-up	up (n., u.m.)	#winding	-laden (u.m.)	-shaking (u.m.)
dragon	dressing	dry	pan	slide
#beam	#room	-burnt (u.m.)	proof	#spring
-eyed (u.m.)	drift	#cell	storm	-stained (u.m.)
fish	#boat	clean	tight	wall
fly	bolt	cleaned	#well	ward
kind	meter	cleaner	woman	wide
#piece	-mining (u.m.)	cleaning	duster	work
dragon's	piece	cure (v.)	man	earthen
#blood	pin	dock	-off	hearted
#teeth	way	docked	duty	ware
drain	weed	-dye (v.)	bound	east
board	wind	-farm (v.)	-free (u.m.)	bound
cleaner	wood	farming (n., u.m.)	dwelling #house	-central (u.m.)
man	drill	#goods	dye	#end
pipe	book	goodsman	house	going
tile	case	house	maker	land
drainage	#clamp	#ilin	making	-northeast
#area	holder	land (u.m.)	mixer	#side
way	-like	lot	stone	-sider
dram	maker	-pack (u.m., v.)	stuff	-southeast
seller	man	#rot	#vat	ward
shop	master	-rotted (u.m.)	ware	Easter
draw	#pin	-salt (v.)	works	tide
-arch (n.)	#press	wash	#brush	time
arm	#rack	#weight	electric	easy
back	#rest	worker	genesis	going
bar	room	duck	metamorphosed	hearted
beam	stock	bill	phone	mark (n.)
bench	worker	-billed (u.m.)	static	-rising (u.m.)
board	yard	blind	dys (pref.)	-spoken (u.m.)
bolt	drip	board	all one word	eaves
bore	board	boat		drop
bridge	box	foot (tool)		dropper
cut	cock	hearted		dropping
down (n., u.m.)	#cup	house		#nolding
file	-drip	heartered		edge
gate	sheet	#hunter		maker
gear	stick	-hunting (u.m.)		making
glove	stone	pin		man
	#tank			

edge—con.	ender	ex	F
#plane	-on	#cathedra	-flat
shot	-up	cathedral	-horn
stone	endo (c.f.)	communicate	-sharp
ways	all one word	-governor	fable
wise	engine	#libris	#book
eel	-driven (u.m.)	#officio	land
cake	#driver	#post #facto	maker
catcher	house	#rights	teller
catching	maker	-serviceman	face
fare	man	-trader	about (n., u.m., v.)
#netting	room	express	#ache
pot	#shop	man	-arbor (v.)
pout	-sized (u.m.)	#train	cloth
shop	smith	way	-harden (v.)
skin	work	extra	-hardened (u.m.)
spear	#worker	-alimentary	lifting
worm	#yard	#allowance	maker
egg	entero (c.f.)	-American	man
beater (all mean- ings)	all one word	#binding	mark
bound	entry	bold	-on (n., u.m.)
cup	#book	bound	piece
eater	man	-Britannic	plate
fruit	way	-condensed (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)
head (nonliteral)	envelope	#current	wise
hot (n.)	#holder	curricular	work
nog	#maker	-fine (u.m.)	fact
plant	epi (pref.)	hazardous	book
-shaped (u.m.)	all one word	judicial	finding
shell	equi (c.f.)	-large (u.m.)	fade
-white (u.m.)	-gram-molar	-long (u.m.)	away (n., u.m.)
eight	rest one word	marginal	-in (n., u.m.)
-angled (u.m.)	ere	mural	out (n., u.m.)
#ball	long	ordinary	faint
fold	now	polar	heart
penny (nail)	errorproof	-strong (u.m.)	hearted
-ply (u.m.)	erythro (c.f.)	territorial	#ruling (printing)
score	all one word	vascular	-voiced (u.m.)
-wheeler	even	eye	fair
elbow	glow	#appeal	ground
board	handed	ball	-lead (n., u.m.)
chair	minded	bank	minded
room	-numbered (u.m.)	bar	play
elder	-tempered (u.m.)	blink	-skinned (u.m.)
#brother	tide	-blurred (u.m.)	#trade
brotherhood	time	bolt	water
brotherly	ever	brow	way
-leaved (u.m.)	-abiding (u.m.)	-conscious (u.m.)	fairy
man	bearing	cup	folk
woman	blooming	glance	hood
electro (c.f.)	-constant (u.m.)	glass	land
-optics	-fertile (u.m.)	hole	like
-osmosis	glade	lash	stone
-ultrafiltration	going	lens	tale
rest one word	green	lid	faith
embryo (c.f.)	lasting	light	breaker
all one word	more	line	breaking
empty	-normal (u.m.)	mark	#cure
handed	-present (u.m.)	-minded (u.m.)	worthy
headed	-ready (u.m.)	#opener	fall
hearted	sporting (biol.)	peep	away (n., u.m.)
-looking (u.m.)	which	piece	back (n., u.m.)
#word	wise	pit	fish
en #banc, #gros,	every	point	#guy
#route	body	service	-in (n., u.m.)
enamelware	day (n., u.m.)	shade	out (n., u.m.)
encephalo (c.f.)	#day (each day)	shield	-plow (v.)
all one word	how	shot	-sow (v.)
end	one (all)	sick	time
-all (n., u.m.)	#one (distributive)	sight	trap
bell	thing	sore	way
board	#time	spot	#wheat
brain	where	-spotted (u.m.)	#wind
gate	evil	stalk	fallow #land
#grain	doer	stone	false
lap	doing	strain	-bottomed (u.m.)
line	#eye	string	#face
long	-eyed (u.m.)	tooth	-faced (u.m.)
-match (v.)	-faced (u.m.)	wash	hearted
matcher	hearted	water	hood
-measure (v.)	-looking (u.m.)	wear	#keel
most	minded (u.m.)	#weariness	-tongued (u.m.)
#paper	sayer	wink	work
piece	speaker	winker	fame
-shrink (v.)	speaking	witness	-crowned (u.m.)
ways	wishing	witnessing	-thirsty (u.m.)
			worthy

father	fern	fill	fire-con.	fisher
-confessor	-clad (u.m.)	-in (n., u.m.)	lit	boat
-in-law	grower	out (n., u.m.)	man	boy
land	land	-up (n., u.m.)	pit	folk
fault	leaf	filler	place	girl
finder	-leaved (u.m.)	cap	plow	man
finding	ferro (c.f.)	-in	plug	people
line	-carbon-titanium	-out	-polish (v.)	woman
slip	-uranium	-up	power	fishyback (n., u.m.)
faux #pas	rest one word	#wall	proof	fit
fear	ferry	film	-red (u.m.)	out (n.)
-free (u.m.)	boat	cutter	-resistant (u.m.)	strip
nought	#bridge	goer	room	five
-pursued (u.m.)	#car	going	safe	bar
-shaken (u.m.)	house	land	safety	fold
feather	man	#paper	side	-ply (u.m.)
bed (v.)	master	slide	spout	-pointed (u.m.)
bedding	#slip	strip	stone	-reeler
bone	way	-struck (u.m.)	#test	score
brain	fever	fin	trap	-shooter
brained	#heat	back	truck	flag
edge	less	fish	wall	bearer
edged	like	foot (bird)	warden	boat
-footed (u.m.)	-stricken (u.m.)	#keel	water	maker
head	trap	-shaped (u.m.)	wood	making
headed	-warm (u.m.)	fine	work	pole
-leaved (u.m.)	fiber	-cut (u.m., v.)	worker	post
man	board	-draw (v.)	firm	-raising (u.m.)
stitch	-faced (u.m.)	-drawn (u.m.)	-footed (u.m.)	ship
-stitched (u.m.)	stitch	-featured (u.m.)	hearted	-signal (v.)
-stitching	fibro (c.f.)	-looking (u.m.)	-set (u.m.)	staff
-tongue (v.)	-osteoma	-set (u.m.)	-up (n., u.m.)	stick
way	rest one word	finger	first	stone
weight	fickle	breadth	#aid	#stop
wing (moth)	hearted	-cut (u.m.)	-aider	worm
work	minded (u.m.)	fish	flame	flame
worker	fiddle	hold	-colored (u.m.)	-colored (u.m.)
fed-up (u.m.)	back	hole	-cut (v.)	-cut (v.)
feeble	-fiddle	hook	proof	thrower
-bodied (u.m.)	head	mark	hand (adv., u.m.)	tight
brained	headed	nail	line (u.m.)	flange
hearted	maker	parted	-made (u.m.)	#nut
minded	-shaped (u.m.)	post	-named (u.m.)	way
feed	stick	print	-nighter	flannel
back (n., u.m.)	string	shell	-rate (u.m.)	mouth
bag	field	spin	-rater	mouthed
bin	ball	stall	fish	flap
board	bird	stone	back	cake
box	book	tip	backed	doodle
crusher	#corn	work	bed	-eared (u.m.)
cupper	fare (bird)	fire	-bellied (u.m.)	jack
head	glass	arm	berry	flare
lot	goal	back (n.)	bolt	back (n., u.m.)
mixer	house	ball	bone	board
pipe	man	bell	cake	light
rack	piece	bird	#day	out (n., u.m.)
store	work	board	eater	path
stuff	worker	boat	eye	up (n., u.m.)
#tank	fierce	bolt	-eyed (u.m.)	flash
#truck	-eyed (u.m.)	box	fall	back (n., u.m.)
#valve	hearted	brand	-fed (u.m.)	board
way	-looking (u.m.)	brat	food	bulb
#wire	flery	break	garth	card
feeder	-flaming (u.m.)	brick	hook	gun
-in	-hot (u.m.)	bug	house	lamp
-up	-red (u.m.)	-burnt (u.m.)	line	light
fellow	-tempered (u.m.)	#call	man	over (n., u.m.)
craft	fig	-clad (u.m.)	#market	pan
ship	bar	#clay	meal	point
rest two words	eater	coat	monger	power
felt	leaf	crest	mouth	proof
cupper	shell	-cure (v.)	plate	flat
-lined (u.m.)	figure	damp	pond	back (bookbind-ing)
maker	head	#drill	pool	bed (printing)
making	-of-eight (u.m.)	eater	pot	boat
packer	#work (printing)	fall	pound	-bottomed (u.m.)
#roller	file	fang	skin	car
#roofer	card	fanged	#stick	-compound (v.)
work	fish	fighter	tail	fish
worker	#grinder	fighting	trap	fold
fen	-hard (u.m.)	fly	way	foot (n.)
bank	maker	guard	weir	footed
land	making	-hardened (u.m.)	wife	hat
man	setter	hose	woman	head
fence	smith	house	works	headed
maker	-soft (u.m.)	light	yard	iron
post		line		
#row				

flat—con.	floor	fly—con.	foot—con.	forty-niner
land	beam	blown	-grain	foul
nose	board	boat	halt	#ball
out (n., u.m.)	cloth	boy	hill	#line
-rolled (u.m.)	head	-by-night (n., u.m.)	hold	-looking (u.m.)
#silver	lamp	catcher	-lambert	mouthed
top	line	catching	licker	#play
-topped (u.m.)	load	eater	licking	-spoken (u.m.)
ware	man	-fish (v.)	light(s)	-tongued (u.m.)
way	mat	-fisher	line	up (n., u.m.)
wise	mop	-fisherman	lining	foundry
woods	#plug	#fishing	lock	man
work	#show	flap	locker	#proof (printing)
yard	space	flapper	loose	fountain
flat		-free (u.m.)	man	head
board	stain	leaf	mark	#pen
drop	walker	line	note	four
field	#wax	man	noted	-bagger
-leaved (u.m.)	-waxing (u.m.)	over (n., u.m.)	pad	-ball (u.m.)
man	way	paper	path	-eyed (u.m.)
-polled (u.m.)	wise	proof	pick	-eyes (fish)
seed	work	sheet	plate	flush
wife	flophouse	speck	-pound	flusher
woman	flour	-specked (u.m.)	-pound-second	flushing
flea	bag	tail	power	fold
bite	bin	tier	print	-footed (u.m.)
-bitten (u.m.)	#blender	trap	race	-in-hand (n., u.m.)
hopper	#grinder	way	rail	-masted (u.m.)
fleet	maker	weight	rest	-master
foot	making	wheel	room	penny (nail)
-footed (u.m.)	#mill	winch	rope	-ply (u.m.)
wing	#miller	flying	scaid	score
flesh	#mixer	#boat	-second	some
brush	sack	#bomb	slogger	square
fly	meter	#fish	sore	squared
hook	off (n., u.m.)	foam	stalk	-wheeler
-pink (u.m.)	sheet	bow	stall	fox
pot		-crested (u.m.)	step	-faced (u.m.)
fleur-de-lis	flower	#rubber	stick	fish
flight	bed	-white (u.m.)	stock	hole
-hour	bud	fog	stone	hound
path	-crowned (u.m.)	born	stool	#hunting
-test (v.)	#cup	bound	-ton	skin
film	#grower	bow	walk	skinned
flam	-hung (u.m.)	dog	wall	tail
flammer	maker	eater	way	tailed
flint	making	-hidden (u.m.)	wear	#terrier
#glass	piece	horn	-weary (u.m.)	trot
hearted	pot	-ridden (u.m.)	work	fracto (c.f.)
lock	-scented (u.m.)	fold	worn	all one word
#paper	#shop	-in	for (pref.)	frame
work	#show	up (n., u.m.)	all one word	house
worker	#stalk	folk	fore	maker
flip	time	craft	-age	making
-flap	work	#dance	-and-aft (n., u.m.)	smith
-flop	flue	free (u.m.)	-and-after (n.)	up (n., u.m.)
over (n., u.m.)	-cure (v.)	lore	-edge	work
up (n., u.m.)	man	song	-end	worker
float	fluid	way	-exercise	frankhearted
board	-compressed (u.m.)	follow	rest one word	free
#iron	extract (pharm.)	through (n., u.m.)	forest	board
maker	(n.)	up (n., u.m.)	bound	boot
man	glycerate	follower-up	-clad (u.m.)	booter
plane	#ounce	food	-covered (u.m.)	born
stone	flu (c.f.)	grower	craft	drop
work	all one word	packer	#land	-for-all (n., u.m.)
flock	fluoro (c.f.)	shop	side	-grown (u.m.)
book	all one word	sick	fork	hand (drawing)
man	flush	stuff	head	handed
master	bound	fool	lift	hearted
owner	-cut (u.m.)	fish	maker	hold
wise	-decked (u.m.)	hardy	man	holder
flood	-decker	headed	-pronged (u.m.)	lance
board	gate	proof	smith	lancer
cock	#head (printing)	foolscap	tail	loader
flow	#tank	foot	-tailed (u.m.)	loading
gate	flute	-and-mouth (u.m.)	form	man
lamp	bird	ball	board	martin
light	like	band	#letter	-minded
lighting	mouth (fish)	bath	#work (printing)	masonry
mark	work	blower	forth	#port
#plain	fluvio (c.f.)	board	coming	-spoken (u.m.)
tide	all one word	brake	right	standing (u.m.)
time	fly	breadth	with	stone
wall	away	bridge	fortune	thinker
water	back	-candle	#hunter	thinking
way	ball	fall	#hunting	#trade
wood	-bitten (u.m.)	-free (u.m.)	teller	trader
	blow	gear	telling	way (highway)

free-con.	fuel	game	gelatin	glass-con.
wheel (u.m., v.)	#line	bag	-coated (u.m.)	#wool
wheeler	#oil	cock	maker	work
wheeling	wood	craft	-making (u.m.)	worker
#will (n.)	full	#fowl	gelatino (c.f.)	working
will (u.m.)	back	keeper	bromide	works
woman	-bellied (u.m.)	keeping	chloride	glaucō (c.f.)
freed	blood	room	gem	<i>all one word</i>
man	blooded	gang	cutter	glaze
woman	bloodedness	land	-set (u.m.)	#wheel
freeze	-bound (u.m.)	man	#stone	work
down (n., u.m.)	face	master	work	glidepath
out (n., u.m.)	faced	plank	genito (c.f.)	globe
up (n., u.m.)	-fashioned (u.m.)	#press	<i>all one word</i>	fish
freight	-flowering (u.m.)	saw	gentle	holder
#house	-grown (u.m.)	way	folk	trotter
-mile	-handed (u.m.)	wayman	hearted	trotting
#room	-headed (u.m.)	gape	-looking (u.m.)	glosso (c.f.)
French	hearted	seed	man (n.)	<i>all one word</i>
man	-lined (u.m.)	worm	-mannered (u.m.)	glove
-minded (u.m.)	#load	garageman	mouthed	maker
woman	mouth	garbage	spoken (u.m.)	making
fresh	mouthed	#can	woman (n.)	#silk
hearted	#speed	man	geo (c.f.)	glow
-looking (u.m.)	-strength (u.m.)	#truck	<i>all one word</i>	fly
man	-time (u.m.)	garnet	germ	lamp
-painted (u.m.)	#weight	-brown (u.m.)	#cell	meter
fret	fund	work	-free (u.m.)	worm
work	holder	gas	#layer	gluc(o) (c.f.)
worked	raising	bag	proof	<i>all one word</i>
friarbird	funnel	-driven (u.m.)	gerrymander	glue
frock	form	field	get	maker
#coat	maker	-fired (u.m.)	-at-able	making
maker	-shaped (u.m.)	firing	away (n., u.m.)	pot
frog	fur	fitter	off (n., u.m.)	stock
belly	-clad (u.m.)	fitting	-together (n., u.m.)	glycerō (c.f.)
eater	coat	-heated (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>
-eyed (u.m.)	-lined (u.m.)	holder	ghost	glyco (c.f.)
face	#lining	house	craft	<i>all one word</i>
fish	-trimmed (u.m.)	-laden (u.m.)	-haunted (u.m.)	go
hopper	fuse	lamp	land	-ahead (n., u.m.)
land	#block	light	#town	-around (n., u.m.)
mouth	board	lighted	write (v.)	-as-yo-u-please
nose	#gage	lighting	writer	(u.m.)
pond	plug	line	giddy	-back (n., u.m.)
skin		lock	brain	-between (n.)
tongue (medicine)		#main	brained	by (n.)
front	G	maker	head	cart
-focused (u.m.)	-major	man	headed	-devil (n.)
line	-man	#mask	-paced (u.m.)	down (n.)
#page	-minor	meter	gilt	-getter
piece	-sharp	tight	-edge (u.m.)	-getting (n., u.m.)
stall	gabfest	#well	-edged (u.m.)	-off (n., u.m.)
-wheel (u.m.)	gad	worker	head (fish)	goal
frontiersman	about (n., u.m.)	works	tail	keeper
fronto (c.f.)	fly	gastro (c.f.)	gin	mouth (fish)
-occipital	wall (duck)	-omental	house	post
-orbital	gaff-topsail	<i>rest one word</i>	-run (u.m.)	goat
<i>rest one word</i>	gag	gate	ginger	-bearded (u.m.)
frost	-check (v.)	house	#ale	-drunk (u.m.)
bird	#law	keeper	bread	-eyed (u.m.)
bite	man	leg (u.m.)	-colored (u.m.)	fish
bound	root	legged (u.m.)	snap	herd
bow	#rule	man	spice	land
fish	gage	pin	work	#milk
-free (u.m.)	#block	post	give	skin
-hardy (u.m.)	line	tender	-and-take (n., u.m.)	stone
-heaving (u.m.)	pin	ward	away (n., u.m.)	sucker (bird)
-killed (u.m.)	gain	way	glacio (c.f.)	goat's
lamp	say	wayman	<i>all one word</i>	-hair
line	sayer	wise	glad	-horn
proof	saying	woman	-cheered (u.m.)	God
work	set	works	hearted	-conscious (u.m.)
fruit	-sharing (u.m.)	gay	-sad	-fearing (u.m.)
cake	speaking	cat	glass	-forsaken (u.m.)
fly	twist	-colored (u.m.)	blower	given (u.m.)
grower	galact(o) (c.f.)	#dog	blowing	head
growing	<i>all one word</i>	-looking (u.m.)	cutter	-man
man	gall	gear	cutting	-ordained (u.m.)
picker	bladder	box	-eater	-sent (u.m.)
#shop	fly	case	-eyed (u.m.)	-sped (u.m.)
stalk	stone	-driven (u.m.)	fish	speed
#sugar	galley	fitter	-hard (u.m.)	-taught (u.m.)
time	man	maker	house	ward
wise	#proof (printing)	man	maker	god
woman	-west (u.m.)	-operated (u.m.)	making	child
frying #pan	worm	set	man	daughter
	galvano (c.f.)	shift	#paper	father
	<i>all one word</i>	wheel	ware	head

god—con.	goose—con.	grass—con.	green—con.	gum—con.
hood	rump	quit (bird)	wood (forest)	field
less	rumped	roots (nonliteral)	yard	-gum
like	skin	widow	greyhound	lac
mother	step	widower	grid	maker
parent	stepper	widowhood	iron	making
send	wing	grave	#teak	-saline (n.)
ship	winged	bound	line	shoe
son		clothes	griddlecake	gun
sonship		digger	grill	#barrel
wit (bird)		digging	room	bearer
goggle	like	maker	work	boat
-eye (fish)	-true (u.m.)	making	grindstone	builder
-eyed (u.m.)	gourdhead	side	grit	cotton
-nose (bird)		stead	man	crew
goings-on		stone	sack	deck
gold		ward	wheel	fight
beater	governmentwide	yard	gristmill	fighter
beating	(State, city, etc.)	gravel	gross	fighting
bound		-blind (u.m.)	-minded (u.m.)	fire
brick (swindle)		stone	#weight	flint
#brick (of real gold)		gray	grottowork	house (naval)
-bright (u.m.)	hook	back (n., u.m.)	ground	lock
-brown (u.m.)	rope	beard (n.)	bird	maker
bug	finder	-clad (n.)	borne	making
digger	line	coat (n.)	#glass	man
digging	mark	-eyed (u.m.)	hog	#mount
#dust	grain	fish	man	paper
field	#alcohol	-haired (u.m.)	mass	pit
-filled (u.m.)	-cut (u.m.)	head	nut	play
finch	field	-headed (u.m.)	path	point
funny (fish)	-laden (u.m.)	#market	plot	powder
fish	land	out (n., u.m.)	power	power
foil	man	pate (bird)	#sluice	rack
hammer (bird)	mark	grease	speed	-rivet (v.)
head (bird)	sick	#gun	#swell	room
inlaid (u.m.)	gram	#pit	time	runner
leaf	-fast (u.m.)	proof	ward	running
maker	-meter	great	wave	shop
making	-molecular	-aunt	#water	shot
plate (v.)	-negative (u.m.)	coat	work	-shy (u.m.)
-plated (u.m.)	-positive (u.m.)	coated	group	sight
-plating (u.m.)	grand	-eared (u.m.)	-connect (v.)	smith
#rush	aunt	-grandchild	#insurance	stock
smith	child	-granddaughter	grown	wale
smithing	daughter	-grandfather	up (n., u.m.)	gut
stone	father	-grandmother	upness	less
tail (moth)	fatherly	-grandson	grub	string
water (liquor)	mother	head (duck)	#hoe	guttapercha
work	motherly	-headed (u.m.)	stake	gutter
worker	nephew	hearted	guard	blood
-wrought (u.m.)	niece	mouthed	house	-bred (u.m.)
golden	parent	-nephew	line (printing)	man
#age	sire	-niece	plate	snipe
eye (bird)	son	-uncle	rail	spout
-fingered (u.m.)	stand	green	room	gymno (c.f.)
-headed (u.m.)	uncle	back (n., u.m.)	#wire	all one word
#mean	granite	backed	guardsman	gyno (c.f.)
mouthed	like	belt (community)	guess	all one word
wing (bird)	ware	bone (fish)	rope	gyro
good	grant-in-aid	-clad (u.m.)	warp	#horizon
by	grape	-eyed (u.m.)	work	#mechanism
#fellow	fruit	finch	guest	#pelorus
-fellowship	juice	fish	chamber	plane, compass,
-for-nothing (n.,	-leaved (u.m.)	gage (plum)	house	etc.
u.m.)	seed	gill	room	as combining form,
hearted	shot	grocer	rope	one word
-looker	skin	grocery	guide	H
-looking (u.m.)	stalk	head (duck)	board	
-natured (u.m.)	stone	headed	book	
#will (kindness)	vine	hearted	craft	
will (asset)	graph	horn	line	
goose	alloy	house	post	
beak (fish)	#paper	keeper	#rail	
bird	grapho (c.f.)	keeping	way	
bone	all one word	-leaved (u.m.)	#word	
-cackle	grass	room	guided-missile (u.m.)	
#egg	bird	sand (geology)	guiding-in	
-eyed (u.m.)	#blade	sick	guinea	
fish	-clad (u.m.)	stone (mineral)	#owl	
flesh	-covered (u.m.)	stuff	#hen	
-footed (u.m.)	cupper	sward	#pig	
herd	flat	tail (fish)	gum	
house	-green (u.m.)	town (community)	#arabio	
mouth	hop	ware	boll	
neck	hopper	wing (bird)	chewer	
necked	land	#wood (literal)	digger	
pimples	nut		drop	
pimply	plot			

half	half-con.	hand-con.	hard-con.	hay
#fellow	-weekly (u.m.)	mold (v.)	pan	band
stone	wit	off (n., u.m.)	-pressed (u.m.)	bird
storm	-witted (u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	#rubber	cap
hair	-yearly (u.m.)	pick (v.)	#set (u.m.)	cart
band	hall	picked	#shell (n.)	cock
bird	boy	post	ship	field
breadth	mark	press	spun	fork
brush	way	pressman	stand	grower
-check (n.)	shackle	print	standing	lift
cloth	string	rail	tack	loft
cut (n.)	hammer	railing	tail (fish)	maker
do	bird	reading	top (auto)	making
dresser	cloth	saw	#up	market
dressing	dress (v.)	scrape (v.)	ware	mow
-fibered (u.m.)	-hard (u.m.)	set	wareman	rack
line	-harden (v.)	shake	way (beach)	rake
lock	-hardened (u.m.)	shaking	#wheat	raker
pin	#hardening	spade	-won (u.m.)	rick
#raiser	head	spike	wood	-scented (u.m.)
#ribbon	headed	splice	#work	seed
space (printing)	lock	split	wrought	stack
splitter	maker	spring	hare	time
splitting	man	spun	brain	ward
spring	proof	-stamp (v.)	brained	wire
stone	smith	stand	foot	hazel
streak	stone	stitch	footed	-eyed (u.m.)
stroke (printing)	#thrower	stone	hearted	nut
#trigger	toe	stroke	hound	he-man
work	-weld (v.)	stuff	lip	head
worm	work	-tailored (u.m.)	lipped	ache
half	-wrought (u.m.)	tap	-mad (u.m.)	aching
-and-half (n., u.m.)	hand	tight	harness	achy
-afraid	bag	tool	maker	band
-alive	ball	-tooled (u.m.)	-making (u.m.)	bander
-angry	baller	tooling (u.m.)	#race	block
back (football)	bank (v.)	truck	harum-scarum	board
-backed (u.m.)	barrow	wear	harvest	cap
-baked (u.m.)	bill	weave	#lice	chair
beak (fish)	book	wheel	man	cheese
#binding	-bound (u.m.)	work	time	chute
blood (n.)	bow	worked	has-been (n.)	cloth
blooded	brake	worker	hash	dress
-bound (u.m.)	breadth	working	house	-ender
-bred (u.m.)	-built (u.m.)	woven	mark	first
breed	car	write (v.)	hat	fish
caste	-carry (v.)	writing	band	foremost
#cent	cart	written	box	frame
-clear	-carve (v.)	wrought	brim	gate
cock (v.)	clap	handie-talkie	brush	gear
cocked (nonlit-	clapping	handlebar	cleaner	house
eral)	clasp	hang	#hook	hunt
-dark	-clean (v.)	back (n.)	maker	hunter
#day	craft	bird	making	hunting
deck	crank	dog	piece (cap)	lamp
-decked (u.m.)	cuff	fire	pin	land
-decker	cuffed	man	rack	ledge
-feed (v.)	-cut (v.)	nail	rail	light
headed	#drill	nest (bird)	shop	lighting
hearted	-embroidered	net	stand	line
#hour	(u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	#tree	liner
-hourly (u.m.)	-fed (v.)	over (n., u.m.)	worm	lock
#load	#fishing	hanger	hatch	long
-loaded (u.m.)	fold	-back	man	man
-mast	grasp	-on	way	master
#measure	guard	-up	work	mistress
#mile	gun	happy-go-lucky	hatchet	mold
-miler	-high (u.m.)	hara-kiri	#face	most
#moon	hold	harbor	-faced (u.m.)	note
#nelson	hole	master	fish	-on (u.m.)
-on (n., u.m.)	-in-hand (u.m.)	side	man	phone
pace	kerchief	hard	#stake	piece
paced	-knit (v.)	-and-fast (u.m.)	haul	plate
#past	-knitter	back (beetle)	about (n., u.m.)	
penny	laid	-baked (u.m.)	away (n., u.m.)	
pennypworth	-letter (v.)	-biten (u.m.)	back (n.)	
-ripe	#lever	-boiled (u.m.)	haulageway	
-shy	lift (truck)	fist (n.)	have-not (n., u.m.)	
-sole (v.)	like	fisted	haversack	
#speed	line	handed	hawk	
stitch	liner	hat (n.)	bill	
-strength (u.m.)	made	head	-billed (u.m.)	
title	maid	headed	-nosed (u.m.)	
tone (printing)	-me-down (n.,	hearted	hawse	
track	u.m.)	-hit (u.m.)	hole	
-true	mill	-looking (u.m.)	man	
-truth	mix (v.)	mouth (fish)	piece	
way		mouthed	pipe	

head—con.	heavy	hen—con.	high—con.	hold
spin	back	pecked	-up (u.m.)	all (n., u.m.)
spring	-duty (u.m.)	pecking	#water	back (n., u.m.)
stall	-eyed (u.m.)	roost	way	-clear (n., u.m.)
stand	-footed (u.m.)	wife	wayman	down (n., u.m.)
start	handed	woodote	higher-up (n.)	fast (n., u.m.)
stick	headed	yard	hill	off (n., u.m.)
stock	hearted	hence	billy	out (n., u.m.)
stone	-looking (u.m.)	forth	bird	over (n., u.m.)
stream	-set (u.m.)	forward	#country	up (n., u.m.)
strong	#water	hepato (c.f.)	culture (farming)	upman
strongly	weight (n., u.m.)	all one word	man	holder
#tax	hecto (c.f.)	hepta (c.f.)	sale	-forth
wall	all one word	all one word	salesman	-on
waiter	hedge	here	side	-up
water	born	about	top	hole
way	bound	after	hind	-high (u.m.)
wear	breaker	at	brain	man
wind	hog	by	cast	through
work	hop	from	foremost	hollow
worker	hopper	in	gut (n.)	back (bookbind-
working	maker	inabove	head	ing)
yard	making	inafter	leg	-backed (u.m.)
header-up	pig	inbefore	most	-eyed (u.m.)
heal-all (n., u.m.)	row	into	quarter	faced
healthcraft	#trimmer	of	saddle	-ground (u.m.)
hearing #aid	heel	on	#shank	hearted
heart	ball	to	sight	ware
ache	band	tofore	wing	holo (c.f.)
aching	block	under	hip	all one word
beat	cap	unto	bone	holy
bird	fast	upon	mold	#day
block	grip	with	shot	stone
blood	#lift	heroicomic	hippo (c.f.)	tide
bound	maker	herringbone	all one word	#year
break	making	hetero (c.f.)	histo (c.f.)	home
breaker	pad	-ousia, etc.	all one word	-baked (u.m.)
breaking	path	rest one word	hit	body
broken	piece	hexa (c.f.)	-and-miss (u.m.)	born
burn	plate	all one word	-and-run (u.m.)	bound
burning	post	hi	-or-miss (u.m.)	bred
deep	print	-fi	hitch	brew
felt	ring	jacked	hiker	builder
free (u.m.)	stay	jacker	hiking	building
grief	strap	jacking	hoarfrost	-comer
heavy	tap	hide	hoary	coming
land	helio (c.f.)	-and-seek (n., u.m.)	-haired (u.m.)	craft
leaf	all one word	away (n., u.m.)	headed	-fed (u.m.)
leaved (u.m.)	hell	bound	hob	felt
line	bender	out (n., u.m.)	goblin	freeze (u.m., v.)
nut	bent	high	nail	freezer
quake	born	ball	nailed	freezing
seed	bound	binder	nailer	front
sick	box (printing)	born	nob	furnishing(s) (n.)
sickening	bred	boy	nobbed	goer
sickness	cat	bred	nobbing	going
sore	-dark (u.m.)	brow (nonliteral)	hobbyhorse	grown
string	diver	-caliber (u.m.)	hookshop	keeper
struck	dog	-class (u.m.)	hocus-pocus	keeping
throb	fire	#climber	hoc	land
-throbbing (u.m.)	hole	flier (n.)	#carrier	lander
-weary (u.m.)	hound	flying (u.m.)	man	life
wood	-red (u.m.)	-foreheaded (u.m.)	hodgepodge	like
hearth	ship	#frequency	hog	made
man	help	handed	back	maker
rug	mate	headed	-backed (u.m.)	ownership
stone	meet	hearted	#cholera	owning
warming	helter-skelter	jinks	-faced (u.m.)	plate
heat	hem	land (n., u.m.)	fat	room
drops	stitch	lander	fish	seeker
maker	stitching	#light (literal)	frame	sick
making	hema (c.f.)	light (nonliteral)	nose (machine)	sickness
proof	all one word	-minded (u.m.)	-nosed (u.m.)	site
#pump	hemato (c.f.)	#pass	pen	spun
#rash	all one word	-power (u.m.)	skin	stead
-resistant (u.m.)	hemi (pref.)	-pressure (u.m., v.)	sty	steader
stroke	all one word	-priced (u.m.)	-tie (v.)	stretch
treat (v.)	hemo (c.f.)	#proof	tight	town
-treating (u.m.)	all one word	-reaching (u.m.)	wash	ward
#wave	hemp	-rigger (n.)	-wild (u.m.)	work
heathland	seed	road	yard	woven
heaven	string	#school (u.m.)	hog's-back (geol.)	homeo (c.f.)
-inspired (u.m.)	hen	#seas	hoghead	all one word
-sent (u.m.)	bill	stepper	hoist	homo
ward	coop	stepping	away (n.)	#legalis
wide	feathered (u.m.)	tail (v.)	man	#sapiens
heaver	fish	-tension (u.m.)	way	
-off	hearted	#tide		
-out	house			
-over				

homo (c.f.)	horn-con.	hound-con.	hundred-con.	idle
-ousia, etc. rest one word	tail	man	-pounder	headed
honey	tip	shark	weight	-looking (u.m.)
-colored (u.m.)	work	hour	hung	-minded (u.m.)
comb	horny	glass	#jury	#wheel
combed	handed	#hand	-up (u.m.)	ileo (c.f.)
combing	head (fish)	#wheel	hunger	all one word
dew	horse	house	-mad (u.m.)	ilio (c.f.)
dewed	back	boat	-worn (u.m.)	all one word
drop	breaker	bound	hunts	ill
eater	car	boy	man	-advised (u.m.)
fogle	cloth	break	woman	-being (n.)
hearted	craft	breaker	husbandman	#blood
-laden (u.m.)	dealer	breaking	hush	-born (u.m.)
lipped	fair	broken	-hush	-bred (u.m.)
maker	fight	builder	#money	#breeding (n.)
making	fish	building	up (n., u.m.)	-doing (n., u.m.)
moon	flesh	cleaner	hydro (c.f.)	#fame
mooner	hair	-cleaning (u.m.)	electric, plant,	#health
moonlight	haired	coat	power, etc.	-humored (u.m.)
moonstruck	head	dress	#station	-looking (u.m.)
mouthed	herd	father	rest one word	-treat (v.)
pot	hide	fly	hygro (c.f.)	#usage
sucker	hoof	furnishing(s) (n.)	all one word	-use (v.)
sweet	hour	guest	hyper (pref.)	#will
honor	jockey	hold	-Dorian, etc.	-wisher
bound	keeper	holder	rest one word	-wishing (u.m.)
#man	keeping	holding	hypo (pref.)	in
worthy	laugh	keep (v.)	all one word	-and-in (u.m.)
hood	laughter	keeper	hystero (c.f.)	-and-out (u.m.)
cap	load	keeping	-ophorectomy	-and-outer
mold	man	line	-salpingo-oophorectomy	-being (adv., u.m.)
wink	manship	maid	rest one word	-flight (u.m.)
winked	meat	man	rest one word	-law (n.)
winking	mint	master	ice	asmuch,sofar
hoof	play	mate	berg	#re, #rem, #situ,
beat	pond	mating	bird	etc. (Latin)
bound	power	mistress	blind	in (pref.)
mark	power-hour	mother	#blindness	active, service, etc.
print	power-year	owner	blink	rest one word
-printed (u.m.)	pox	parent	block	inch
book	race	pest	boat	-deep (u.m.)
ladder	racer	.raising (u.m.)	bone	-long (u.m.)
maker	racing	ridden	bound	meal
making	sense	room	box	-pound
man	shoe	smith	breaker	-ton
nose	tail	top	breaking	index-digest
-nosed (u.m.)	thief	wares	cap	india
pin	#trade	warming	capped	#ink
smith	whip	wear	-clad (u.m.)	#paper
up (n., u.m.)	whipper	wife	-cold (u.m.)	#rubber
worm	woman	work	-cooled (u.m.)	indigo
hooker	hot	wright	-covered (u.m.)	-blue (u.m.)
-off	bed	how	craft	-carmine (u.m.)
-on	blood	-do-you-do (n.)	fall	Indo (c.f.)
-out	.blooded (u.m.)	ever	field	china ¹
-over	box	soever	fish	-European, etc.
-up	brain	hub	#fishing	industrywide
hoop	brained	cap	-free (u.m.)	infra (pref.)
maker	#bread	-deep (u.m.)	house	-anal
making	cake	maker	land	-auricular
stick	-cold	making	line	-axillary
hop	dog	human	maker	-esophageal
about (n., u.m.)	foot	kind	making	-umbilical
off (n., u.m.)	head (n.)	like	man	rest one word
scotch	headed	humble	pack	ingot
toad	hearted	bee	plant	#iron
yard	house	hearted	plow	maker
hope #chest	#iron	looking (u.m.)	quake	man
hopper	-mix (u.m.)	mouthed	#shelf ¹	inguino (c.f.)
burn	pack	-spirited (u.m.)	storm	all one word
#car	plate	humdrum	#water	ink
dozer	-press (v.)	humero (c.f.)	work	-black (u.m.)
man	rod (nonliteral)	rest one word	ichthyo (c.f.)	fish
horehound	-roll (v.)	hump	all one word	holder
hormono (c.f.)	-rolled (u.m.)	back	ideo (c.f.)	maker
all one word	spot	backed	legged (u.m.)	making
horn	#type	-shouldered (u.m.)	#percent	mill
bill	#war	humpty-dumpty	rest one word	mixer
blende	-work (v.)	hunch	pot	pot
blower	hotel	back	slinger	stain
book	keeper	backed	spot	stand
-eyed (u.m.)	man	hundred	spotted (u.m.)	stone
pipe	hound	fold	rest one word	stain
stay	#dog	legged (u.m.)	unit	stand
stone	fish	-percent	rest one word	stone

¹ See note on p. 111.² Decision of U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

ink—con.	j-bolt	jib—con.	kerato (c.f.)	kittenhearted
well	jack	man	<i>all one word</i>	Klans
writer	ass	-o-jib	kettle	man
inn	bird	stay	drum	woman
keeper	box	jig	drummer	knap
yard	fish	-a-jig	stitch	sack
inner	hammer	back	key	sacked
#man	head	-drill (v.)	board	sacking
spring	-in-the-box	man	bolt	knee
ino (c.f.)	knife	saw	#drawing (printing)	-braced (u.m.)
<i>all one word</i>	light	sawed	holder	brush
insect-borne (u.m.)	line	sawing	hole	cap
instrumentman	man	job	lock	-deep (u.m.)
inter (pref.)	-of-all-trades	holder	man	#halter
-American, etc.	-o'-lantern	#lot	note	-high (u.m.)
<i>rest one word</i>	-plane (v.)	man	noter	hole
intra (pref.)	pot	#press	ring	#jerk
-atomic, etc.	rabbit	#printer	seat	pad
<i>rest one word</i>	screw	seeker	seater	pan
intro (pref.)	shaft	#shop	smith	piece
<i>all one word</i>	snipe	site	stone	stone
Irish	stay	#ticket	stop	strap
-American	straw	#type	way	knick
-born (u.m.)	tar	work	word	knack
man	#towel	joggle	work	point
woman	yard	#piece	worker	knife
iron	yarder	work	kick	board
#age	jail	joint	about (n., u.m.)	#edge
back	bird	maker	back (n., u.m.)	#grinder
bound	house	#owner	-in (n., u.m.)	like
-braced (u.m.)	jam	joke	off (n., u.m.)	man
#casing	nut	book	out (n., u.m.)	smith
clad	pack	smith	up (n., u.m.)	way
fisted	packed	joulemeter	kid	knight
-free (u.m.)	jaw	journey	#point	-errant
handed	bone	man	skin	head
hard	breaker	work	kill	hood
headed	breaking	joy	deer (bird)	knit
hearted	fish	hop	devil	back
like	foot	killer	joy	#goods
-lined (u.m.)	-locked (u.m.)	ride	time (n., u.m.)	wear
#lung	smith	stick	kiln	work
maker	twister	jukebox	-dry (v.)	knob
making	jay	jump	eye	kerrie
man	hawk	master	hole	#lock
master	hawker	off (n., u.m.)	man	stick
mold	walk	rock	rib	stone
monger	walker	jungle	stick	knock
-red (u.m.)	walking	-clad (u.m.)	tree	about (n., u.m.)
shot	jelly	-covered (u.m.)	kilo (pref.)	away (n., u.m.)
(u.m.)	bean	side	gram-meter	down (n., u.m.)
#shot (golf)	fish	jerk	volt-ampere	-knee (n.)
side	roll	#pump	watt-hour	-kneed (u.m.)
sided	jerk	water	<i>rest one word</i>	off (n., u.m.)
smith	#pump	jestbook	kind	-on (n., u.m.)
stone	water	jet	heart	out (n., u.m.)
ware	builder	#airliner	hearted	stone
work	-built (u.m.)	#airplane	king	up (n., u.m.)
worked	jestbook	black (u.m.)	bird	knocker
worker	jet	#bomber	bolt	-off
working	#airliner	liner	#crab	-up
works	#airplane	plane	craft	knot
ironer-up	black (u.m.)	power	fish	hole
island	#bomber	-powered (u.m.)	fisher	horn
-born (u.m.)	liner	prop	head	work
-dotted (u.m.)	plane	-propelled (u.m.)	hood	know
man	power	ration	hunter	-all (n., u.m.)
wide	-powered (u.m.)	-term	like	-how (n., u.m.)
iso (c.f.)	prop	keel	maker	-it-all (n., u.m.)
-octane	-propelled (u.m.)	block	making	-little (n., u.m.)
-oleic	#propulsion	boat	piece	-nothing (n., u.m.)
-osmosis	stream	boatman	pin	knuckle
<i>rest one word</i>	ware	fat	#post	bone
ivory	wash	haul	folk	-deep (u.m.)
board	bird	hauled	man	#duster
bound	fish	hauling	people	-kneed (u.m.)
-tinted (u.m.)	stone	-laying (u.m.)	woman	Ku #Klux #Klan
#tower	jewel	#line	kiss-off (n., u.m.)	L
type (photog.)	-bright (u.m.)	man	kitchen	-bar
-white (u.m.)	house	keep	maid	-beam
ivy	-studded (u.m.)	sake	man	-block
bound	jew's-harp	worthy	#servant	-square
-clad (u.m.)	jib	kelp	ware	labio (c.f.)
-covered (u.m.)	head	fish	wife	<i>all one word</i>
	headed	ware	work	labor
	header		flier	saving
			flying	#union

GUIDE TO COMPOUNDING

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lace	land—con.	latero (c.f.)	leader	length
bug	-grant (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	#line	ways
-edged (u.m.)	holder	lath	work	wise
#edging	holding	-backed (u.m.)	leaf	lepto (c.f.)
maker	#horse	maker	boy	<i>all one word</i>
making	lady	work	bud	let
man	line	lathe	bug	down (n., u.m.)
#paper	locked	-bore (v.)	-clad (u.m.)	off (n., u.m.)
piece	look	man	-eating (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)
wing (insect)	looker	latter	girl	letter
-winged (u.m.)	lord	-day (u.m.)	hopper	bound
woman	lubber	most	#mold	box
work	man	lattice	-red (u.m.)	#carrier
worked	mark	#stitch	-shaped (u.m.)	drop
worker	mass	work	stalk	gram
lack	#measure	laughing	work	head
-all (n., u.m.)	mine	#gas	#paper	#perfect (u.m.)
beard	#office	stock	press	press
brain	owner	laundry	space	space
land	ownership	maid	spaced	spaced
-Latin	owning	man	spacing	spacing
-learning (u.m.)	plane	owner	writer	writing
love	-poor (u.m.)	#room	leuc(o) (c.f.)	<i>all one word</i>
luster	power	woman	lease	level
sense	right	law	back (n., u.m.)	headed
wit	scape	-abiding (u.m.)	hold	#line
ladder	sick	book	holder	liberal
-backed (u.m.)	side	breaker	holding	#arts
#stitch	site	breaking	leather	-minded (u.m.)
way	slide	#court	back	lieutenant
lady	slip	craft	-backed (u.m.)	#colonel
beetle	#snail	-fettered (u.m.)	board	-colonelcy
bird	spout	giver	-bound (u.m.)	#governor
finger	storm	giving	-brown (u.m.)	#governorship
fish	#tax	maker	-covered (u.m.)	life
killer	#taxer	making	craft	belt
killing	ward	#office	fish	blood
like	wash	proof	head	boat
ship	wire	suit	headed	boatman
lake	wreck	suiting	maker	#buoy
bed	yard	lawnmower	making	drop
front	lantern	lay	neck	#everlasting
land	-jawed (u.m.)	away (n., u.m.)	side	noat
lander	man	back (n., u.m.)	ware	giver
shore	#slide	boy	wing	giving
side	lap	-by (n.)	man	guard
#trout	board	down (n., u.m.)	work	hold
lamb	#joint	man	worker	holder
like	-lap	-minded (u.m.)	working	jacket
skin	robe	off (n., u.m.)	leavetaking	like
lameduck (nonliter-	#siding	on (n., u.m.)	lee	line
al) (n., u.m.)	streak	out (n., u.m.)	#anchor	long
lamp	streaked	over (n., u.m.)	board	#mask
black	streaker	up (n., u.m.)	-bow (v.)	#net
-blown (u.m.)	weld (v.)	woman	fang	raft
-foot	-welded (u.m.)	layer	#shore	#rate
holder	-welding (u.m.)	-on	#tide	ring
hole	wing (bird)	-out	ward	saver
-hour	work	-over	way	saving
#house	large	-up	#wheel	-size (u.m.)
light	brained	lazy	leech	sized (u.m.)
lighted	eyed	bird	eater	span
lighter	-handed (u.m.)	bones	#rope	spring
lit	hearted	boots	left	tide
maker	#intestine	#guy	-bank (v.)	time
making	-minded (u.m.)	#jack	-hand (u.m.)	timer
man	mouthed	legs	-handed (u.m.)	vest
post	-scale (u.m.)	lead	most	weary (u.m.)
shade	lark	-burn (v.)	over (n., u.m.)	work
stand	-colored (u.m.)	-filled (u.m.)	-sided (u.m.)	lift-off (n., u.m.)
wick	spur	-gray (u.m.)	ward	light
lance	laryngo (c.f.)	-in (n., u.m.)	wing (political)	-armed (u.m.)
#corporal	<i>all one word</i>	line	winger (political)	borne
man	-born (u.m.)	#line (med., naut.	wingism (politi-	trained
-oblong (u.m.)	-cited (u.m.)	only)	cal)	#buoy
land	-ditcher	man	leg	-clad (u.m.)
#base	-named (u.m.)	off (n., u.m.)	band	-colored (u.m.)
-based (u.m.)	latch	out (n., u.m.)	banding	-drab (u.m.)
#bird	bolt	#pencil	piece	-draft (u.m.)
blink	key	time	puller	face (printing)
born	man	way	pulling	faced
borne	string	work	rope (v.)	-footed (u.m.)
fall	late	leaden	work	handed
fast	-born (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)	lend-lease (all mean-	headed
flood	comer	hearted	nings)	hearted
form	coming	pated		
girl	-lamented (u.m.)	-souled (u.m.)		
grabber	grabbing			

light—con.	live—con.	long—con.	low—con.	mail
house	#wire	head (n.)	#tide	bag
house #keeping	wire (nonliteral)	headed	#water	box
(nautical)		horn (cattle)	lower	clad
#housekeeping	liver	-horned (u.m.)	case (printing)	guard
(domestic)	-brown (u.m.)	jaw (fish)	cased (printing)	man
houseman	-colored (u.m.)	leaf	#class	-order (u.m.)
keeper	hearted	-leaved (u.m.)	classman	plane
man	wurst	-legged (u.m.)	#deck	pouch
mouthed	living #room	legs (n.)	#grade	room
proof	load	-lived (u.m.)	most	truck
-producing (u.m.)	#displacement	#measure	#world	main
room (navigation)	line	mouthed	lug	#brace
ship	master	neck (duck)	bolt	land
-struck (u.m.)	meter	-necked (u.m.)	mark	lander
weight (n., u.m.)	loan	nose (n.)	#rig	mast
wood	monger	-nosed (u.m.)	sail	pin
-year	word	#past (u.m.)	lukewarm	sail
lighter	lob	play (records)	lumber	sheet
man	fig	playing (records)	jack	spring
-than-air (u.m.)	lolly	(u.m.)	man	stay
like	tail	run (u.m.)	#room	stream (nonlit-
-looking (u.m.)	lobster	shoreman	yard	eral)
-minded (u.m.)	#pot	spun	lumbo (c.f.)	top
wise	proof	standing (u.m.)	-ovarian	topman
lily	-tailed (u.m.)	stitch	rest one word	topmast
handed	lock	tail	lumen-hour	#yard
-shaped (u.m.)	box	time (u.m.)	lump	maize
-white (u.m.)	fast	#ton	fish	bird
lime	hole	wave (radio)	sucker	-eater (bird)
house	jaw	ways	lunchroom	major
juice	maker	wise	lung	-domo
juicer	making	wool (sheep)	#fever	#general
kiln	man	work	fish	#key
light	nut	look	-grown (u.m.)	#league
lighter	out (n., u.m.)	down (n., u.m.)	motor	-leaguer
pit	pin	-in (n., u.m.)	worm	-minor
quat	#pouch	out (n., u.m.)	lying-in (n., u.m.)	make
stone	ring	over (n., u.m.)	lyre	-believe (n., u.m.)
wash	smith	through (n., u.m.)	bird	fast (n.)
water	step	looker-on	man	ready (printing)
linch	stitch	loop	tail	shift
bolt	up (n., u.m.)	hole	-tailed (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)
pin	washer	#knot	maker	weight
pinched	work	stitch	-off	
line	locker	work	-up	
-bred (u.m.)	man	loose	making #up	
-breed (v.)	#room	leaf (u.m.)	mal (c.f.)	
casting	lode	mouthed	all one word	
cut (printing)	star	-tongued (u.m.)	man	
#engraving	stone	lop	back	
finder	stuff	-eared (u.m.)	bird	
man	lodginghouse	sided	-child	
up (n., u.m.)	book	loud	created (u.m.)	
walker	cock (bird)	mouthed	-day	
work	jam	speaker (radio)	eater	
link	line	-voiced (u.m.)	eating	
#motion	man	love	-fashion (u.m.)	
work	roll	bird	-grown (u.m.)	
lion	rolled	born	handle	
-bold (u.m.)	roller	-inspired (u.m.)	handled	
-headed (u.m.)	rolling	#knot	hater	
heart	wood	lorn	-high (u.m.)	
hearted	work	maker	hole	
like	logger	making	hood	
-maned (u.m.)	head	mate	-hour	
proof	headed	proof	keeper (bird)	
lip	logo (c.f.)	seat	killer	
read	all one word	sick	killing	
reader	#ago	sickness	kind	
reading	-awaited (u.m.)	worthy	like	
service	beard (n.)	low	made (u.m.)	
stick	-bearded (u.m.)	born	-minute	
work	bill (bird)	boy	of-war (ship)	
listener-in	-billed (u.m.)	bred	power	
litho (c.f.)	boat	brow (nonliteral)	rope	
-offset	borne	browed (nonliteral)	servant	
rest one word	bow	-built (u.m.)	servant	
littermate	cloth	drawn (u.m.)	size (u.m.)	
little	-distance (u.m.)	-down (n., u.m.)	slaughter	
-known (u.m.)	neck (clam)	-downer	slayer	
neck (clam)	-used (u.m.)	#frequency	slaying	
-used (u.m.)	felt	land (n., u.m.)	stealer	
live	fin (fish)	-lived (u.m.)	stealing	
#load	hair (n.)	-lying (u.m.)	stopper	
long	-haired (u.m.)	-power (u.m.)	stopping	
#matter	hand (nonliteral)	-pressure (u.m.)	trap	
stock	-handled (u.m.)		ward	
#weight	-handled (u.m.)		way	

man—con.	match—con.	merry—con.	mile	mirror
wife	making	making	-long (u.m.)	-faced (u.m.)
-woman	mark	man	-ohm	scope
-year	safe	meeting	post	mirthmaking
manic-depressive	stick	-minded (u.m.)	-pound	mis (pref.)
mantel	wood	wing (duck)	stone	<i>all one word</i>
piece	May	mesh	-ton	mischief
shelf	#Day	bag	way	maker
tree	-day	#knot	-wide (u.m.)	making
many	pole	work	militiaman	missile
-colored (u.m.)	tide	meso (c.f.)	milk	maker
fold	time	<i>all one word</i>	-fed (u.m.)	man
-folded (u.m.)	may	mess	#fever	work
plies	be (adv.)	hall	fish	mist
sided (u.m.)	beetle	kit	head	bow
map	bird	man	house	-clad (u.m.)
land	day (radio)	mate	maid	-covered (u.m.)
maker	fish	room	man	fall
making	fowl	tin	#run	miter
reader	hap	-up (n., u.m.)	shake	#box
reading	meadow	meta (pref.)	shed	lock (v.)
tack	land	<i>all one word</i>	shop	mix
wise	lark	metal	sick	blood
marble	meal	ammonium	sickness	up (n.)
head	man	bound	sop	mixing #room
hearted	time	-clad (u.m.)	stone	mizzen
-looking (u.m.)	mealy	-coated (u.m.)	-white (u.m.)	mast
-topped (u.m.)	bug	craft	mill	mastman
-white (u.m.)	mouth	-lined (u.m.)	board	topman
mare's	mouthed	ware	cake	mock
-nest	mean	work	course	bird
-tail	-acting (u.m.)	worker	dam	-heroic (u.m.)
mark	-spirited (u.m.)	working	feed	#turtle
down (n., u.m.)	time (meanwhile)	works	hand	up (n., u.m.)
man	#time (astronomi-	meter	-headed (u.m.)	mocker-up
off (n., u.m.)	cal)	ampères	#hole	mocking
shot	tone (u.m.)	#angle	house	bird
up (n., u.m.)	while	gram	man	stock
marker	meat	-kilogram	owner	-up (u.m.)
-down	ball	-kilogram-second	pond	model
-off	bird	man	post	maker
-up	cutter	-millimeter	race	making
marketplace	eater	metro (c.f.)	ring	mold
marks	fed (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	#run	board
man	hook	mezzo	site	made (u.m.)
manship	-hungry (u.m.)	graph	stock	mole
woman	man	relievo	stone	catcher
marrowbone	packer	soprano	stream	catching
marsh	packing	tint	tail	eyed (u.m.)
buck	works	tinter	#tax	head
field	mechanico (c.f.)	micro (c.f.)	ward	heap
land	<i>all one word</i>	-organism	#wheel	hill
mallow (confec-	medico (c.f.)	<i>rest one word</i>	work	skin
tion)	<i>all one word</i>	mid (c.f.)	worker	money
#mallow (plant)	medio (c.f.)	-American, etc.	wright	bag
man	<i>all one word</i>	-April	milli (c.f.)	box
masonwork	medium	-dish	gram-hour	changer
mass	-brown (u.m.)	-ice	<i>rest one word</i>	changing
-mined (u.m.)	#frequency	-1958	mince	getter
-produce (v.)	-size(d) (u.m.)	-Pacific, etc.	meat	getting
mast	weight (n., u.m.)	-Victorian, etc.	#pie	grubber
-brown (u.m.)	meek	<i>rest one word</i>	mind	grubbing
head	-eyed (u.m.)	middle	#healer	lender
man	hearted	#age	-healing (u.m.)	lending
master	-spirited (u.m.)	-aged (u.m.)	reader	-mad (u.m.)
#at #arms	meetinghouse	breaker	reading	maker
#bedroom	megaloo (c.f.)	brow (nonliteral)	sight	making
#key	<i>all one word</i>	-burst (v.)	mine	monger
#map	melon	buster	field	mongering
#mason	grower	#ear	layer	#order
mind	-laden (u.m.)	#ground	owner	saver
#of#ceremonies	like	man	#run	saving
piece	monger	most	ship	monk
ship	-shaped (u.m.)	-sized (u.m.)	sweeper	bird
#stroke	melt	splitter	sweeping	craft
work	down (n., u.m.)	way	swept (u.m.)	fish
#workman	#water	weight	thrower	monkey
mat	men	woman	work	-faced (u.m.)
board	folk	mighty	worker	#jacket
-covered (u.m.)	kind	-handed (u.m.)	works	like
maker	meningo (c.f.)	hearted	minor	nut
making	<i>all one word</i>	mil-foot	#key	pod
match	merchant	mild	#league	pot
board	like	-cured (u.m.)	-leaguer	shine
book	man	hearted	minute	tail
box	#ship (vessel)	heartedness	#book	#wrench
#joint	merry	-spoken (u.m.)	#hand	mono (c.f.)
-lined (u.m.)	-go-round		man	-ideistic
maker	maker		#mark	-lodo

mono—con.	moss—con.	mud—con.	nail—con.	nerve—con.
-iodohydrin	-grown (u.m.)	cap	sick	#cell
-ion	head	#color	smith	-celled (u.m.)
-ousian	-lined (u.m.)	-colored (u.m.)	-studded (u.m.)	-racked (u.m.)
rest one word	most-favored-nation	fish	name	net
month	(u.m.)	flat	board	ball
-end (u.m.)	moth	flow	-calling (u.m.)	braider
long (u.m.)	ball	guard	-dropping (u.m.)	fish
moon	balled	head	plate	maker
beam	balling	hole	sake	making
bill	-eaten (u.m.)	house	naptyme	man
blind	hole	land	narco (c.f.)	-veined (u.m.)
#blindness	proof	lark	all one word	work
blink	mother	sill	narrow	#worth
born	hood	skipper (fish)	#gage	nettle
-bright (u.m.)	-in-law	slinger	headed	bird
calf	land	slinging	hearted	fire
down (n.)	#lode	-splashed (u.m.)	heartedness	foot
eye	-of-pearl	stain	-mouthed (u.m.)	#rash
eyed	#ship	stone	minded	some
face	moto (c.f.)	sucker	naso (c.f.)	neuro (c.f.)
faced	all one word	track	-occipital	all one word
fish	motor	#turtle	-orbital	never
gazing	bike	muddle	rest one word	-ending (u.m.)
glow	boat	head	nationwide	more
head	bus	headed	native-born (u.m.)	theless
light	cab	muddy	nature	new
lighter	cade	brained	#print	born
lit	car	breast (bird)	navy	comer
-mad (u.m.)	#court	headed	-blue (u.m.)	-created (u.m.)
man	cycle	mule	man	fangled
path	cyclist	back	woman	-fashioned (u.m.)
rise	-driven (u.m.)	#deer	near	-front (v.)
sail	drome	man	-acquainted (u.m.)	#look
set	jet	skinner	-bordering (u.m.)	-made (u.m.)
shade	#lifeboat	multi (c.f.)	by	market (coat)
shine	man	all one word	-miss	-mown (u.m.)
shiner	-minded (u.m.)	multiple-purpose	sight	-rich (u.m.)
shining	ship	(u.m.)	sighted	newlywed
shot	#torpedo #boat	muscle	neatline	news
sick	truck	bound	neat's-foot (u.m.)	boat
stone	van	maker	neck	boy
stricken	way	making	band	case
struck	mound	power	-breaking (u.m.)	cast
tide	builder	music	cloth	caster
walker	building	-mad (u.m.)	-deep (u.m.)	casting
walking	maker	maker	fast	dealer
-white (u.m.)	making	making	guard	#editor
moor	work	room	-high (u.m.)	-greedy (u.m.)
ball	mountain	musico (c.f.)	hole	letter
bird	-high (u.m.)	all one word	lace	making
fowl	side	musk	line	man
#hen	top	#deer	mold	paper
tetter (bird)	-walled (u.m.)	#hog	piece	paperboy
moose	mouse	ox	tie	paperman
bird	bird	rat	wear	paperwoman
call	-brown (u.m.)	mutton	necro (c.f.)	paper #work
mop	-eared (u.m.)	bird	all one word	paper #worker
board	-eaten (u.m.)	#chop (meat)	needle	print
head	fish	chop (shape)	bill	reader
headed	hawk	fish	book	reel
stick	hole	fist	case	room
up (n., u.m.)	trap	head	fish	sheet
mopper-up	mouth	headed	-made (u.m.)	stand
mopping-up (u.m.)	breeder (fish)	#quad (printing)	maker	teller
moreover	-filling (u.m.)	myrin (c.f.)	making	worthy
morning	-made (u.m.)	all one word	man	writer
#sickness		mytho (c.f.)	point	writing
#star	piece	all one word	pointed	nick
tide	wash	myxo (c.f.)	proof	-cared (u.m.)
#watch	movie	all one word	-shaped (u.m.)	name
mortar	goer	nail	-sharp (u.m.)	nickel
board	land	bin	stone	plate (v.)
ware	maker	brush	#trade	-plated (u.m.)
mortgage	making	head	woman	-plating (u.m.)
#bond	mow	-headed (u.m.)	work	type
holder	burn	#hole	worked	night
mosquito	burnt	maker	worker	-black (u.m.)
#boat	land	making	worker	#blindness
#fleet	muck	print	ne'er-do-well	cap
-free (u.m.)	rake (v.)	proof	neo (c.f.)	capped
#net	raker	puller	-Greek, Syriac, etc	-clad (u.m.)
moss	sweat	rod	rest one word	clothes
back	muco (c.f.)	-shaped (u.m.)	nephro (c.f.)	club
backed	all one word	shop	all one word	dress
bound	mud		nerve	ache
bunker (fish)	bank		ache	#block
-clad (u.m.)	bath		block	fil (bird)
-green (u.m.)	boat			

night-con.	noon	oak	off-con.	olive-con.
-fly (aviation) (v.)	day	-beamed (u.m.)	shore	#oil
-flying (u.m.)	light	-clad (u.m.)	side	-skinned (u.m.)
fowl	tide	-green (u.m.)	-sorts (n.)	wood
gown	time	#leaf	spring	#wood (color)
-grown (u.m.)	north	-leaved (u.m.)	stage	omni (c.f.)
hawk	borne	wood (color)	street	-ignorant
#letter	bound	oar	take	rest one word
long (u.m.)	-central (u.m.)	fish	-the-record (u.m.)	on
man	east	-footed (u.m.)	type	-and-off (n., u.m.)
mare	east-bound (u.m.)	lock	ward	-go (n.)
#school	easter	oars	-wheel (n.)	as noun and adjective, one word
shade	eastern	man	-wheeler (n.)	once
#shift	#end	woman	-white (u.m.)	-over (n.)
shirt	going	oat	#year	-run (u.m.)
side	land	bin	office	one
tide	light	cake	#boy	-acter
time	most	most	holder	-armed (u.m.)
-veiled (u.m.)	-northeast	-fed (u.m.)	seeker	-decker
walker	#shore	field	-seeking (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)
walking	#side	land	worker	oftentimes
ward	#sider	meal	oath	ohm
#watch	ward	seed	-ammeter	-amended (u.m.)
#watchman	west-bound (u.m.)	oath	meter	ness
wear	nose	bound	-mile	-piece (u.m.)
work	bag	breaker	oil	self
worker	bleed	worthy	bird	-sided (u.m.)
nimble	bone	oblong	#burner	-sidedness
brained	dive	-elliptic (u.m.)	cake	signed (u.m.)
-fingered (u.m.)	down (n., u.m.)	-linear (u.m.)	can	step (dance)
footed	gay	-ovate (u.m.)	cloth	striper
nimbostratus	guard	-shaped (u.m.)	coat	time (formerly)
nine	-high (u.m.)	-triangular (u.m.)	cup	(u.m.)
fold	hole	occipito (c.f.)	-driven (u.m.)	-time (one action)
holes	-led (u.m.)	-otic	-fed (u.m.)	(u.m.)
-killer (bird)	over (n., u.m.)	rest one word	field	-two
-lived (u.m.)	piece	ocean	fish	-two-three
penny (nail)	pipe	-born (u.m.)	-forming (u.m.)	-way (u.m.)
pin	ring	borne	-harden (v.)	onion
score	-thumbing (u.m.)	bound	hole	peel
nitro (c.f.)	up (n., u.m.)	-girdled (u.m.)	man	skin
-hydro-carbon	wheel	going	meal	open
rest one word	notch	side	paper	-air (u.m.)
no	board	-spanning (u.m.)	proof	-armed (u.m.)
-account (n., u.m.)	wing (moth)	#trade	proofing	-back (u.m.)
body	note	wide	seed	-backed (u.m.)
-good (n., u.m.)	book	wise	#shake	band (yarn)
-hitter (n.)	head	octo (c.f.)	skin	beak (bird)
how	holder	all one word	skinned	bill (bird)
#man's land	#paper	odd	-soaked (u.m.)	east
-par (u.m.)	worthy	-jobber	stone	cut (mining)
-par-value (u.m.)	notwithstanding	-jobman	stove	#door
-show (n., u.m.)	novel	-looking (u.m.)	temper (v.)	#end
-throughfare (n.)	craft	#lot	tight	-faced (u.m.)
way (adv.)	maker	man (arbiter)	tightness	handed
where	making	#number	way	handedly
whit	#reader	-numbered (u.m.)	well	handedness
wise	-reading (u.m.)	woman	old	hearted
noble	#writer	off	-fashioned (u.m.)	#house
-born (u.m.)	-writing (u.m.)	-and-on (u.m.)	-fogy (u.m.)	minded
-featured (u.m.)	nucleo (c.f.)	beat	-growing (u.m.)	mouthed
hearted	all one word	cast	hearted	#pit
heartedly	nun	center (u.m.)	land (geol.)	#shop
heartedness	bird	color (u.m.)	-looking (u.m.)	side (u.m.)
-looking (u.m.)	#buoy	-colored (u.m.)	#maid	sided (u.m.)
man	nurse	cut (printing)	-maidish (u.m.)	work
-minded (u.m.)	girl	day	#man	worked
woman	hound (fish)	-fall (v.)	-new	opera
noise	maid	-flavor (n., u.m.)	#rose	goer
maker	nursery	-flow	style (printing)	going
making	maid	-go (n.)	time (u.m.)	#house
no	man	going	timer	ophthalmo (c.f.)
-pros (v.)	#school	grade	wife (fish)	all one word
-prossed (u.m.)	nut	hand	#woman	orange
-prossing (u.m.)	breaker	handed	-young	ade
non	-brown (u.m.)	look	oleo	bird
-civil-service (u.m.)	cake	-lying (u.m.)	#butter	blossom
-European, etc.	#coal	peak	#gear	-colored (u.m.)
-pros (v.)	cracker	print	#oil	grower
-prossed (u.m.)	#dash (printing)	put	#strut	man
-prossing (u.m.)	hatch	-reckoning (n.)	as combining form,	peel
#sequitur, etc.	hook	saddle	one word	#pekoe
-tumor-bearing	pecker	scape	olive	red (u.m.)
(u.m.)	pick	scour	-brown (u.m.)	stick
as prefix, one word	quad (printing)	scouring	-clad (u.m.)	woman
none	-shaped (u.m.)	scum	-drab (u.m.)	wood
such	shell	set	-growing (u.m.)	
theless	sweet	shoot		

orchard	ox—con.	pale	parlor	pea—con.
#house	hide	-belly	#car	#coal
land	horn	-blue (u.m.)	maid	coat
man	house	breast (bird)	part	cock
orderly #room	like	buck	-finished (u.m.)	cod
organ	man	-cheeked (u.m.)	#owner	field
bird	shoe	face (n.)	-time (u.m.)	fowl
#grinder	skin	-faced (u.m.)	#timer	-green (u.m.)
maker	tail	hearted	#way	hen
#pipe	#team	-looking (u.m.)	parti (c.f.)	jacket
organo (c.f.)	oxy (c.f.)	-reddish (u.m.)	all one word	like
all one word	all one word	paleo (c.f.)	party	nut
ornitho (c.f.)	oyster	-Christian, etc.	#line	shooter
all one word	bed	rest one word	making	-sized (u.m.)
orrisroot	bird	pallbearer	#wall	#soup
ortho (c.f.)	#catcher (bird)	palm	parvi (c.f.)	stick
all one word	#crab	-green (u.m.)	all one word	sticking
osteo (c.f.)	fish	#leaf	pass	peace
all one word	house	#oil	back (n.)	-blessed (u.m.)
other	man	-shaded (u.m.)	book	breaker
wise	root	wise	key	breaking
#world	seed	palmi (c.f.)	man	-loving (u.m.)
worldliness	shell	all one word	out (n., u.m.)	maker
worldly	-white (u.m.)	pan	over	making
oto (c.f.)	woman	-American, etc.	port	man
all one word		-broil (v.)	way	monger
out		#ice	word	mongering
-and-out (u.m.)	pace	rest one word	passageway	#pipe
-and-outer (n.)	board	Pan	passenger	time
-loud (u.m.)	maker	#American Union	#car	peach
-Machiavelli, etc.	making	(official name)	-mile	bloom
-of-date (u.m.)	#setter	hellenic	passer(s)-by	blow
-of-door(s) (u.m.)	-setting (u.m.)	panel	passion	-colored (u.m.)
-of-State (u.m.)	pachy (c.f.)	board	-driven (u.m.)	peakload
-of-the-way (u.m.)	all one word	-lined (u.m.)	-feeding (u.m.)	pear
-to-out (u.m.)	pack	work	-filled (u.m.)	#gage
as prefix, one word	board	panic	#play	-shaped (u.m.)
outer	builder	proof	paste	pearl
#man	cloth	-stricken (u.m.)	board	bird
most	horse	panto (c.f.)	down (n., u.m.)	eyed (u.m.)
wear	house	all one word	pot	fish
outward	#ice	pantry	up (n., u.m.)	fisher
-bound (u.m.)	-laden (u.m.)	man	pastry	fishing
-bounder	maker	woman	#cook	-pure (u.m.)
ovate	making	paper	man	#set (u.m.)
-acuminate (u.m.)	man	back (n.)	pastureland	#shell
-oblong (u.m.)	plane	backed	patch	sides (fish)
ovato (c.f.)	sack	board(s)	head (bird)	-studded (u.m.)
-oblong	saddle	bound	#test	-white (u.m.)
-orbicular	staff	boy	word	peat
rest one word	thread	cutter	work	house
oven	up (n., u.m.)	hanger	patent-in-fee	land
baked	ware	hanging	path	man
bird	way	maker	breaker	-roofed (u.m.)
dried	packing	making	finder	stack
dry	#box	mill	finding	pebble
drying	house	mouth (fish)	way	hearted
man	pad	#pulp	patho (c.f.)	-paved (u.m.)
peel	cloth	shell (n., u.m.)	all one word	stone
stone	lock	-shelled (u.m.)	patri (c.f.)	-strewn (u.m.)
ware	#saw	-thin (u.m.)	all one word	ware
wise	stone	weight	patrol	peel
over	tree	-white (u.m.)	man	man
age (surplus)	paddle	work	#wagon	off (n., u.m.)
age (older) (n., u.m.)	#beam	papier #mache	work	peep
all (all meanings)	#box	para (c.f. or pref.)	pattern	eye
-the-counter (u.m.)	fish	-aminobenzoic	maker	hole
as combining form,	foot	-analgesia	making	show
one word	#wheel	-anesthesia	patty	sight
ow	page	#red	cake	peg
#car	-for-page (u.m.)	rest one word	#shell	board
-eyed (u.m.)	#proof (printing)	parcel	pawn	box
head (bird)	painkiller	#carrier	broker	leg
light	pains	-plate (v.)	shop	man
wide	taker	#post	pay	pell-mell
ox	taking	parchment	back (n., u.m.)	pen
bird	worthy	-covered (u.m.)	check	-cancel (v.)
biter	paint	#maker	day	craft
blood (color)	box	-making (u.m.)	dirt	head
bow	brush	#paper	#envelope	holder
boy	#filler	parieto (c.f.)	load	knife
brake	maker	-occipital	master	maker
cart	making	rest one word	mistress	making
cheek	mixer	parimutuel	off (n., u.m.)	man
eye	pot	park	out (n., u.m.)	manship
-eyed (u.m.)	room	#forest	roll	master
gall	-stained (u.m.)	way	sheet	#name
harrow	work	work	pea	point
			bird	pusher
			chick	

pen-con.	phase	pie-con.	pill-con.	pipe-con.
rack	meter	#tin	-rolling (u.m.)	dream
script	out (n., u.m.)	woman	-taking (u.m.)	dreamer
-shaped (u.m.)	.wound (u.m.)	piece	worm	dreaming
#sketch	pheno (c.f.)	-dye (v.)	pillow	fish
stock	all one word	#goods	case	fitter
tail	philos (c.f.)	meal	made	fitting
trough	-French, etc.	mold	slip	layer
wiper	rest one word	#rate	work	laying
woman	phlebo (c.f.)	work	pilot	line
work	all one word	worker	#boat	lined
worker	phono (c.f.)	pier	#burner	lining
pencil	all one word	#dam	house	maker
#box	phospho (c.f.)	drop	#light	making
holder	all one word	head	man	man
maker	photo (c.f.)	#table	#pin	mouth (fish)
making	-offset	piezo (c.f.)	ball	-shaped (u.m.)
-mark (v.)	-oxidation	-oscillator	block	stem
wood	-oxidative	rest one word	bone	stone
penny	rest one word	pig	boy	walker
-a-liner	phreno (c.f.)	-back (v.)	case	work
bird	all one word	-backed (u.m.)	cushion	pisci (c.f.)
pincher	phrase	#bed	-eyed (u.m.)	all one word
weight	book	-bellied (u.m.)	fall	pistol
winkle	maker	belly	feather	gram
wise	making	-eyed (u.m.)	fire	graph
worth	man	face	fish	proof
pent	mark (music)	-faced (u.m.)	fold	piston
house	monger	fish	folding	head
#roof	phylla (c.f.)	foot	#gear	#pin
stock	all one word	-footed (u.m.)	head	#rod
-up (u.m.)	phylo (c.f.)	head	headed	#valve
penta (c.f.)	all one word	herd	hold	pit
-acetate	physico (c.f.)	#iron	hole	bird
rest one word	physio (c.f.)	-jump (v.)	hole	#coal
peptalk	all one word	-jumper	hook	-eyed (u.m.)
pepper	phyto (c.f.)	#lead	lock	fall
box	all one word	maker	maker	head
corn	piano	making	making	-headed (u.m.)
mint	forte	man	paper	hole
pot	graph	pen	point	maker
-red (u.m.)	player	root	prick	making
#sauce	pick	skin	proof	man
per	aback	stick	rail	mark
#annum	ax	sticker	setter	-marked (u.m.)
#capita	#clock	sticking	spot	#prop
cent	lock	sty	stripe	-rotted (u.m.)
centage	man	tail	tail	saw
centile	-me-up (n., u.m.)	tailed	-tailed (u.m.)	side
#centum	off (n., u.m.)	tight	up (n., u.m.)	work
compound	over (n., u.m.)	#in	#valve	pitch
(chem.)	pocket	wash	wheel	-black (u.m.)
current (bot.)	pole	yard	-wing (v.)	blonde
#diem	shaft	pigeon	work	#box
salt (chem.)	smith	#blood	-colored (u.m.)	-dark (u.m.)
#se	up (n., u.m.)	#breast	bar	#darkness
sulfide	work	gram	beck	fork
peri (pref.)	picker-up	hearted	cock	hole
-insular	picket	hole	fist	-lined (u.m.)
rest one word	boat	holed	gut	man
permafrost	#line	holer	-hit (v.)	-marked (u.m.)
permitholder	pick	holing	-hitter	out (n., u.m.)
pest	-cured (u.m.)	-livered (u.m.)	penny	over (n., u.m.)
hole	man	man	pipe	#pipe
house	worm	tail	apple	stone
killer	picture	-toed (u.m.)	-bearing (u.m.)	under (n., u.m.)
-ridden (u.m.)	#book	wing	-clad (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)
pet	craft	piggyback	#cone	work
cock	maker	pike	-fringed (u.m.)	place
#lamb	making	-eyed (u.m.)	land	card
pet	#writing	man	#needle	kick
man	petit	staff	-oil	maker
net	pie	tail	-shaded (u.m.)	making
petit	bald	pile	#tar	man
grain	crust	driver	wood(s)	plague
#jury	eater	-driving (u.m.)	-blossomed (u.m.)	-infested (u.m.)
#larceny	-eyed (u.m.)	hammer	eye (n.)	proof
#point	house	#saw	-eyed (u.m.)	plain
petro (c.f.)	maker	up (n., u.m.)	fish	back (fabric)
-occipital	making	#weave	work	-bodied (u.m.)
rest one word	marker	work	worm	-clothed (u.m.)
pewholder	#meat	worm	woven	clothes (u.m.)
pharmaco (c.f.)	pan	box (military)	#footed (u.m.)	clothesman
-oryctology	plant	bug	#violet	-headed (u.m.)
rest one word	#plate	maker	pipe	hearted
pharyngo (c.f.)	shop	making	#ashes	-looking (u.m.)
-esophageal	-stuffed (u.m.)		#clay	-spoken (u.m.)
-oral			-drawn (u.m.)	tail
rest one word				

plain—con.	pleasure—con.	pole	port—con.	poultry
ward	-tired (u.m.)	arm	sider	#house
work	-weary (u.m.)	armed (u.m.)	#wine	#keeper
woven (u.m.)	pledge	ax	porterhouse	-keeping (u.m.)
plane	bound	axer	post	man
#curve	-free (u.m.)	burn	#auger	#raiser
load	making	cat	#bellum	-raising (u.m.)
-mile	pleo (c.f.)	-dried (u.m.)	#bill	#yard
-parallel (u.m.)	all one word	horse	#binder	pound
table (surveying)	pleuro (c.f.)	#jump	#boat	cake
plani (c.f.)	all one word	man	#brake	-foolish (u.m.)
all one word	plow	-pile (v.)	#captain	-foot
plano (c.f.)	back (n., u.m.)	#rot	#card	keeper
all one word	boy	setter	#cedar	man
plant	-bred (u.m.)	-shaped (u.m.)	#chaise	master
#food	fish	sitter	#chariot	stone
house	hand	-stack (v.)	-Christian, etc.	worth
life	horse	star	#coach	powder
wide	land	timber	#croaker (fish)	-blue (u.m.)
plaster	line	-vault (v.)	#day	box
bill (bird)	maker	#vaulter	#diem	#flag
board	making	ward	#flag	#flask
work	man	wood	-free (u.m.)	#horn
plat	pan	police	haste	#house
band	point	#dog	#horn	#keg
book	-shaped (u.m.)	man	#norse	maker
plate	share	woman	#hospital (military)	making
#glass	shoe	policy	#insulator	man
holder	sole	holder	#locust	#mill
-incased (u.m.)	staff	maker	#meridiem	#puff
layer	#tail	making	#mortem	#room
maker	wise	#racket	m o r t e m (n o n -	-scorched (u.m.)
making	woman	politico (c.f.)	literal)	power
man	wright	-orthodox	#note	boat
mark	plug	rest one word	#oak	dive
#press	board	poll	#obit	-driven (u.m.)
#printing	#fuse	book	#octavo	house
#proof (printing)	hole	#parrot	#office	line
-roll (v.)	-in (n., u.m.)	#tax	#partum	load
-rolled (u.m.)	man	polo	#race	#loom
way	tray	#coat	#road	-operated (u.m.)
#wheel	-ugly (n., u.m.)	#shirt	#route	pack
work	plumbline	poly (c.f.)	#school (military)	plant
worker	plume	all one word	#term	saw
platy (c.f.)	-crowded (u.m.)	pond	#town	#shovel
all one word	maker	pool	#trader	site
play	making	fish	audit, graduate,	prairie
-act (v.)	pluri (c.f.)	man	etc.	#chicken
back (n., u.m.)	all one word	pool	as prefix, one word	#dog
bill	pluto (c.f.)	room	pot	#schooner
book	all one word	#table	ash	praise
box	pneumato (c.f.)	poor	bellied	-deserving (u.m.)
boy	-hydato-genetic	-blooded (u.m.)	belly	-spoiled (u.m.)
broker	(u.m.)	farm	boil	worthiness
craftsman	rest one word	house	boiled	worthy
day	pneumo (c.f.)	-spirited (u.m.)	boiler	pre (pref.)
down (n., u.m.)	all one word	will (bird)	bound	-Incan, etc.
fellow	pock	pop	#cheese	audit, existing,
field	house	corn	#clay	etc.
folk	mark	eye	#color	rest one word
goer	-marked (u.m.)	eyed	eye	president
going	-pit (v.)	gun	hanger	-elect
ground	pocket	over (n.)	head	#pro #tempore
house	#battleship	-up (n., u.m.)	head	press
maker	book (purse)	poppy	herb	#agent
making	#book (book)	-bordered (u.m.)	hole	-agentry
man	-eyed (u.m.)	cock	hook	board
mate	knife	field	house	fat
off (n., u.m.)	#fighter	fish	hunter	feeder
pen	piece	head	latch	feeding
reader	-sized (u.m.)	-red (u.m.)	lid	-forge (v.)
reading	-veto (v.)	seed	line	-made (u.m.)
room	poet	pork	luck	man
script	-artist	#chop	man	mark
suit	#laureate	eater	pie	pack (v.)
thing	-painter	fish	pourri	plate
time	point	#pie	rack	#proof (printing)
work	blank	port	#roast	#revise
wright	#hole (printing)	crayon	shoot	room
writer	#lace	cullis	shot	woman
writing	#system	#duty	stone	work
#yard	wise	fire	ware	worker
pleasure	poison	folio	#wheel	preter (pref.)
-bent (u.m.)	-dipped (u.m.)	hole	whisky	all one word
#boat	#gas	hook	work	price
bound	maker	man	potato	#cutter
man	poke	manteau	#scab	-cutting (u.m.)
-seeking (u.m.)	#check	-mouthed (u.m.)	sick (u.m.)	#fixer
	hole	side		-fixing (u.m.)

GUIDE TO COMPOUNDING

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price-con.	proof-con.	punch-con.	quarter-con.	race-con.
#index	sheet	-marked (u.m.)	#boards	going
list	#spirit	#press	-bound (u.m.)	horse
-support (u.m.)	prop	punctureproof	-breed (u.m.)	like
prick	jet	pup #tent	-cast (u.m.)	track
-eared (u.m.)	wash	puppet	-cut (u.m.)	way
mark	proso (c.f.)	man	#day	rack
#punch	all one word	master	deck	#block
seam	proto (c.f.)	#play	decker	-lashing (u.m.)
priest	-Egyptian, etc.	pure	man	way
craft	rest one word	blood	master	#wheel
fish	proud	blooded	-miler	work
hood	-blooded (u.m.)	bred	#note	radar
-prince	hearted	#line (biol.)	pace	man
prime	-looking (u.m.)	purple	-phase (u.m.)	scope
#minister	-minded (u.m.)	-blue (u.m.)	saw (v.)	radio
-ministerial (u.m.)	psalmbook	-clad (u.m.)	sawed	#amplifier
-ministership	pseudo (c.f.)	-colored (u.m.)	sawing	#antenna
-ministry	-Messiah, etc.	heart (wood)	sawn	#channel
primrose	-occidental	purse	#section	#communication
-scented (u.m.)	-official	making	staff	#control
tide	-orientalism	-proud (u.m.)	stretch	#engineer
time	-orthorhombic	#strings	#tone	#engineering
prince	-osteomalacia	push	-yearly (adv.)	#link
craft	-owner	ball	quartermaster	#range
hood	rest one word	button	#general	#receiver
-priest	psycho (c.f.)	card	-generalship	#set
#regent	-organic	cart	#sergeant	#spectator
print	rest one word	off (n., u.m.)	quasi	#transmitter
cloth	ptero (c.f.)	over (n., u.m.)	all hyphened	#tube
line	all one word	pin	queen	#wave
script	public	-pull (u.m.)	#bee	frequency, iso-
shop	hearted	up (n., u.m.)	cake	tope, etc.
works	-minded (u.m.)	pussy	craft	as combining form,
printing	-spirited (u.m.)	cat	fish	one word
-in (n., u.m.)	#works	foot	#mother	radiumtherapy
#ink	pudding	footed	#olive	rag
#office	face	footer	#post	bolt
-out (n., u.m.)	-faced (u.m.)	footing	#regent	#doll
#press	head	put	right	fish
prison	headed	back (n., u.m.)	quick	house
bound	wife (fish)	log	born	-made (u.m.)
-free (u.m.)	puff	off (n., u.m.)	-change (u.m., v.)	man
-made (u.m.)	back (bird)	-on (n., u.m.)	-drawn (u.m.)	picker
prisoner-of-war	bird	out (n., u.m.)	#fire	seller
(u.m.)	leg (bird)	-put (n.)	#firer	shop
prize	#paste	-up (n., u.m.)	foot	sorter
#court	pug	putter	freeze (u.m., v.)	tag
#crew	mill	-forth	freezing (u.m.)	time
fight	miller	-in	-handed (u.m.)	rail
fighter	nose	-off	hatch	bird
fighting	nosed	-on	hearted	borne
holder	-pile (v.)	-out	lime	guard
#ring	pull	-through	sand	head
taker	back (n., u.m.)	-up	saver	maker
taking	boat	putty	set	making
winner	#box	blower	silver	man
-winning (u.m.)	devil	-colored (u.m.)	silvered	-ridden (u.m.)
worthy	down (n., u.m.)	head	silvering	road
pro	off (n., u.m.)	hearted	step	roader
-Ally, etc.	-on (n., u.m.)	#knife	#time	roadman
#forma	out (n., u.m.)	work	-witted (u.m.)	setter
#number	over (n., u.m.)	puzzle	work (naut.)	splitter
#rata	-push (u.m.)	brain	quill	#train
#tem	through (n., u.m.)	head	back	way
#tempore	up (n., u.m.)	headed	fish	way #maker
-vice-chancellor	puller	man	tail	wayman
as prefix, one word	-in	pyo (c.f.)	work	rain
proto (c.f.)	-out	all one word	quin (c.f.)	band
all one word	pulp	pyro (c.f.)	all one word	beat (n.)
profit	board	all one word	quit	-beaten (u.m.)
-and-loss (u.m.)	mill	-boat	claim	bird
maker	stone	-fever	claimed	bound
making	wood	-ship	rent	bowl
-sharing (u.m.)	pulsejet	quadline	rabbit	-bright (u.m.)
promptbook	pump	quadri (c.f.)	-backed (u.m.)	burst
prong	#drill	-invariant	-eared (u.m.)	check
buck	handle (v.)	rest one word	#fever	coat
-hoe (v.)	house	quarry	#foot	drop
horn	man	#face	hearted	fall
-horned (u.m.)	room	man	mouth	#forest
proof	punch	stone	-mouthing (u.m.)	fowl
#paper	board	quarter	skin	#gaze
#press	bowl	-angled (u.m.)	race	light
read	card	back	about (n., u.m.)	maker
reader	-drunk (u.m.)	-bloom (u.m.)	course	making
reading	holder		goer	proof
room	line			-soft (u.m.)
	mark			spout

rain—con.	razor	red—con.	rick	ring—con.
storm	back	#rot	rack	stand
tight	backed	shank (bird)	stand	stick
wash	bill	skin (n.)	yard	tail
water	-billed (u.m.)	-skinned (u.m.)	ridge	-tailed (u.m.)
rainbow	#blade	start (bird)	band	time
#chaser	edge	tail (bird)	land	-up (n., u.m.)
-colored (u.m.)	edged	tape (nonliteral)	pole	wall
rake	-keen (u.m.)	throat (bird)	poled	wise
hell	maker	-throated (u.m.)	rope	worm
hellish	making	ward	top	rip
off (n., u.m.)	man	wing (bird)	way	cord
ram	-sharp (u.m.)	wood	riffraff	rap
jet	strop	-yellow (u.m.)	rifle	rapping
line	razzle-dazzle	reed	bird	roaring
rod	re (pref.)	bird	man	sack
shackle	-cover (cover again), -create (create again), etc.	buck	#pit	saw
ranch	-cross-examination	maker	proof	snorter
#hand	-ice	making	shot	tide
house	-ink	plot	rig	-up (n., u.m.)
man	-redirect	#stop	out (n., u.m.)	river
woman	-evaluate, process, etc.	-thatched (u.m.)	-up (n., u.m.)	bank
range	rest one word	work	right	bed
finder	reading #room	reef	about	borne
keeper	ready	#knoll	about-face	#bottom
land	-built (u.m.)	#knot	-angle (u.m., v.)	damp
#light	-handed (u.m.)	regionwide	-angled (u.m.)	flow
man	-made (u.m.)	religio (c.f.)	#away	-formed (u.m.)
mark	#reference	all one word	-born (u.m.)	front
rider	room	remainderman	-hand (u.m.)	head
work	-witted (u.m.)	repair	-handed (u.m.)	#horse
rapid	rear	man	-hander	man
#fire	#end	#shop	-headed (u.m.)	scape
#transit	guard	representative	hearted	side
rare	most	#at large	most	sider
#gas	view (u.m.)	research	-of-way	wash
ripe	ward	#study	#turn	way
rash	reception #room	#worker	ward	-worn (u.m.)
-brain (u.m.)	record	resino (c.f.)	#whale	road
-brained (u.m.)	breaker	all one word	wing (political)	bank
-headed (u.m.)	breaking	respecteworthy	winger (political)	bed
-hearted (u.m.)	keeper	rest	wingism (political)	block
-minded (u.m.)	keeping	#cure	rim	builder
rat	maker	house	base	building
bite	making	-refreshed (u.m.)	bound	craft
catcher	recti (c.f.)	room	-deep (u.m.)	fellow
catching	all one word	retro (c.f.)	fire	head
fish	recto (c.f.)	-ocular	land	hog
hole	all one word	-omental	lock	house
-infested (u.m.)	recto (c.f.)	-operate	maker	maker
line	all one word	-oral	making	making
proof	red	rest one word	rock	man
#race	bait (v.)	rheo (c.f.)	#wheel	map
tail	baiter	all one word	ring	master
-tailed (u.m.)	belly	rhinestone	-adorned (u.m.)	#runner (bird)
-tight (u.m.)	bill	rhino (c.f.)	-banded (u.m.)	#scraper
trap	bill	all one word	bark	show
rate	-billed (u.m.)	rhizo (c.f.)	bill	side
-alided (u.m.)	bird	all one word	-billed (u.m.)	sider
#base	#blood	rhod(o) (c.f.)	#binder	stead
#cutter	-blooded (u.m.)	all one word	bird	stone
-cutting (u.m.)	bone	rhomb(o) (c.f.)	bolt	-test (v.)
-fixing (u.m.)	breast (bird)	all one word	bone	track
maker	buck	rib	boned	way
making	bug	band	bound	-weary (u.m.)
payer	cap (porter)	#cut	craft	wise
paying	coat (n.)	-pointed (u.m.)	dove	worthy
-raising (u.m.)	eye (n.)	#roast	eye (n.)	rock
setting	eyed (u.m.)	work	giver	aby
rattle	-faced (u.m.)	ribbon	giving	#bass
bones	fin (fish)	back	goer	bird
box	finch	-bound (u.m.)	head	born
brain	fish	fish	-in (n., u.m.)	bottom (nonlit-
brained	-haired (u.m.)	maker	lead (v.)	eral)
head	handed	#snake	leader	bound
headed	headed	rice	maker	climber
ran	head (n.)	bird	making	-climbing (u.m.)
skull	headed	field	master	craft
skulled	hearted	grower	-necked (u.m.)	#crusher
snake	-hot (u.m.)	growing	-off (n., u.m.)	#drill
trap	#lead	land	pin	#dust
raw	leg (bird)	#paper	-porous (u.m.)	fall (n.)
boned	-legged (u.m.)	-throwing (u.m.)	-shaped (u.m.)	-fallen (u.m.)
bones	line (n., u.m.)	#water	-side	fast
-edged (u.m.)	#man	rich	-sider	fill
hide	out (n., u.m.)	-bound (u.m.)	-sight	firm
-looking (u.m.)	poll (bird)	-clad (u.m.)	-spot	fish
#wool		-looking (u.m.)		

rock—con.	rope—con.	round—con.	rust—con.	safe—con.
hearted	walk	#trip	#fungus	cracker
man	walker	-tripper	proof	cracking
pile	way	up (n., u.m.)	proofing	-deposit (u.m.)
-ribbed (u.m.)	work	row	-resistant (u.m.)	guard
#salt	rose	boat	-stained (u.m.)	guarded
shaft	-bright (u.m.)	lock	rye	guarding
slide	bud	off (n., u.m.)	#bread	#hit
staff	drop	port	#field	hold
#wool	fish	rub		keeper
work	head	-a-dub		keeping
rod	-headed (u.m.)	down (n., u.m.)		light (photog.)
maker	-scented (u.m.)	stone		maker
man	-sweet (u.m.)	rubber		making
mill	tan	band	sage	brush
-shaped (u.m.)	time	-down		brusher
roe	#tree	-lined (u.m.)		leaf
buck	#water	neck		-leaved (u.m.)
#deer	worm	necker	S	#tea
stone	rotor	nose (fish)		sail
roentgeno (c.f.)	craft	#plant		boat
<i>all one word</i>	plane	proofed		cloth
roll	ship	-set (u.m.)		-dotted (u.m.)
about (n., u.m.)	rotten	stamp (nonliteral)		fish
back (n., u.m.)	-dry (u.m.)	(n., u.m., v.)		flying
call	hearted	#stamp (n.)		keeper
-fed (v.)	-minded (u.m.)	-stamped (u.m.)		maker
film	stone	stone		making
#leaf	rough	rubble		plane
mop (herring)	-and-ready (u.m.)	stone		room
off (n., u.m.)	-and-tumble (n.,	work		yard
-on (n., u.m.)	u.m.)	ruby		sailor
out (n., u.m.)	east (u.m., v.)	-hued (u.m.)		fish
over (n., u.m.)	-coat (v.)	-red (u.m.)		-laborer
top	-cut (u.m.)	-set (u.m.)		man
up (n., u.m.)	draw (v.)	tail		-minded (u.m.)
way	dress (v.)	throat (bird)	Sabrejet	proof
roller	dry (u.m., v.)	-throated (u.m.)	saccharo (c.f.)	saint
#backer	-face (v.)	rudder	<i>all one word</i>	like
#coaster	-faced (u.m.)	#brake	sack	maker
-made (u.m.)	hearted	head		making
maker	hew	hole		sale
making	hewer	post		goer
man	hewn	stock		note
-milled (u.m.)	house	rule		room
#press	houser	maker		work
#skate	housing	making		yard
Romanico (c.f.)	leg (hawk)	monger		sales
-canonical, etc.	-legged (u.m.)	#of #thumb		book
#cheese	-looking (u.m.)	rum		clerk
-Gallic, etc.	neck	-crazed (u.m.)		lady
roof	necked	runner	sacro (c.f.)	man
garden	ride	running	<i>all one word</i>	manship
line	rider	seller	sad	people
load	setter	selling	-eyed (u.m.)	person
man	shod	shop	hearted	room
#tile	-sketch (v.)	rumpus	iron	#tax
top	slant (n.)	#room	#sack	woman
tree	string	run	-voiced (u.m.)	salmon
ward	stuff	about (n., u.m.)	saddle	-colored (u.m.)
room	tailed	around (n., u.m.)	back	#fishing
#clerk	#work (n.)	away (n., u.m.)	-backed (u.m.)	-red (u.m.)
keeper	work (v.)	back (n., u.m.)	bag	saloon
mate	wrought	by (n.)	bow	#deck
roominghouse	rougher	down (n., u.m.)	cloth	keeper
root	-down	fish	graft (v.)	salpingo (c.f.)
#beer	-out	holder	#horse	-ophorectomy
bound	-up	-in (n., u.m.)	like	-ophoritis
cap	roughing-in (u.m.)	keeper	maker	-ovariotomy
-cutting (u.m.)	round	off (n., u.m.)	-making (u.m.)	-ovaritis
fast	about (n., u.m.)	-on (n., u.m.)	nose	<i>rest one word</i>
hold	about-face	out (n., u.m.)	-nosed (u.m.)	salt
#mean #square	-faced (u.m.)	over (n., u.m.)	#roof	box
#rot	fish	through (n., u.m.)	room	catch
stalk	head	up (n., u.m.)	#seat	cellar
stock	headed	way	sick	cured (u.m.)
rope	house	runner-up	sore	#fish
bound	line	rush	soreness	house
dance	-made (u.m.)	-bottomed (u.m.)	#stitch	#lick
dancer	mouthed	#hour	-stitched (u.m.)	maker
dancing	nose (tool)	land	#stitcher	making
-fastened (u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	light	tree	man
house	ridge (v.)	like	-wire (u.m.)	#marsh
layer	robin (petition)	Russo (c.f.)	wise	master
laying	seam	-Chinese, etc.	safe	mouth
maker	table (panel)	<i>rest one word</i>	blower	pack
making	tall (fish)	rust	blowing	pan
stitch	-tailed (u.m.)	-brown (u.m.)	breaker	peter
#twine	-topped (u.m.)	-eaten (u.m.)	breaking	

salt—con.	sap	scale—con.	school—con.	screen—con.
pit	bush	tail	-trained (u.m.)	play
pond	#flow	work	ward	writer
#pork	-green (u.m.)	worm	work	screw
room	head	scandal	yard	ball
shaker	headed	#bearer	#year	barrel
spoon	#rot	monger	scientifico (c.f.)	bolt
spoonful	#stain	mongering	<i>all one word</i>	bound
sprinkler	sucker (bird)	scape	scissor	cap
#water	wood	goat	bill	#collar
worker	sapphire	#wheel	bird	down (u.m.)
works	-blue (u.m.)	scapulo (c.f.)	-fashion (u.m.)	drive (v.)
yard	-colored (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	#grinder	-driven (u.m.)
salver	wing (bird)	scar	hold	driver
form	sarcos (c.f.)	-clad (u.m.)	maker	head
-shaped (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	face	-making (u.m.)	hook
sample	sash	-faced (u.m.)	#sharpener	jack
#book	cord	scare	smith	-lifted (u.m.)
#box	house	bird	tail	maker
#case	line	crow	-tailed (u.m.)	making
maker	maker	devil	-winged (u.m.)	man
-making (u.m.)	making	fish	scissors	nut
man	#weight	hawk	-fashion (u.m.)	plug
room	satin	head	maker	post
sand	#cloth	monger	-making (u.m.)	#propeller
bag	fin (fish)	mouse	-shaped (u.m.)	ship
bagged	#glass	proof	#smith	stock
bagger	-lined (u.m.)	sheep	sclero (c.f.)	#thread
bagging	-smooth (u.m.)	sleep	-oophoritis	-threaded (u.m.)
bank	#weave	thief	-optic	-turned (u.m.)
sauce		scarf	<i>rest one word</i>	#wheel
bar		#cloud	score	scroll
bath	boat	pin	board	head
bin	box	maker	book	work
blast	dish	making	card	scrub
blasted	man	skin	keeper	bird
blaster	pan	wise	keeping	board
blasting	sauer	scarlet	sheet	land
blown	braten	-breasted (u.m.)	scot-free (u.m.)	#typhus
board	kraut	#fever	Scoto (c.f.)	scumboard
box	save-all (n., u.m.)	-red (u.m.)	-Britannic, etc.	scuttlebutt
boy (insect)	saw	scatter	Scots	scythe
-built (u.m.)	back	brain	man	maker
-buried (u.m.)	belly	brained	woman	making
-cast (u.m., v.)	bill (bird)	good	scour	man
culture	-billed (u.m.)	#rug	fish	-shaped (u.m.)
#dune	bones (n.)	scene	way	smith
fill	buck	craft	#badge	stone
fish	dust	#painter	#car	work
flea	-edged (u.m.)	shifter	craft	sea
glass	fish	wright	#cruiser	#anchor
heat	#guard	schisto (c.f.)	hood	#base
hill	#handle	<i>all one word</i>	master	-based (u.m.)
-hiller	horse	schizo (c.f.)	scrap	#bass
hog	#log	<i>all one word</i>	basket	-bathed (u.m.)
hole	maker	school	book	beach
lapper	making	#board	box	-beaten (u.m.)
line	man	book	#heap	bed
lot	mill	bookish	#iron	#bird
lotter	-pierce (v.)	boy	man	-blue (u.m.)
man	setter	bred	#paper	board
necker (bird)	smith	bus	works	#boat
paper	timber	child	scrape	-born (u.m.)
papered	-toothed (u.m.)	children	-finished (u.m.)	borne
paperer	way	craft	gut (n.)	bound
papering	worker	dame	penny	-bred (u.m.)
peep (bird)	sax	day	shoe (n.)	coast
pile	board	fellow	scratch	#cow
pipe	cornet	girl	board	craft
piper	horn	going	brush	-deep (u.m.)
pit	tuba	house	-brusher	dog
-pump (u.m., v.)	say	keeper	card	#dragon
shoe	-nothing (n., u.m.)	keeping	cat	-driven (u.m.)
spit	-so (n.)	ma'am	-coated (u.m.)	drome
stone	scabland	-made (u.m.)	#pad	-ear (mollusk)
storm	scale	maid	#test	-encircled (u.m.)
table	bark	man	work	fare (food)
weld (v.)	#beam	master	screech	farer (traveler)
-welded (u.m.)	board	mate	bird	faring
-welding (u.m.)	book	miss	#owl	fighter
sandy	-bright (u.m.)	mistress	screen	folk
-bottomed (u.m.)	down (n., u.m.)	room	land	food
-red (u.m.)	drake	ship	line	fowl
sangfroid	fish	-taught (u.m.)	maker	front
sans	maker	teacher	making	#gate
#peer	making	teaching	man	girt
#serif	man	time	#plate	goer
souci	pan			going
	-reading (u.m.)			-green (u.m.)
	smith			

sea—con.	secretary—con.	service—con.	shake	sheep—con.
hound	-generacy	#stripe	#cabin	herding
lane	-generalship	wide	down (n., u.m.)	hook
#level	ship	woman	out (n., u.m.)	keeper
lift	-treasurer	servo	proof	keeping
like	section	amplifier	up (n., u.m.)	-kneed (u.m.)
#lion	#crew	control	shallow	land
man	#gang	mechanism	brained	like
mark	#hand	motor	-draft (u.m.)	man
#mile	#man	system	-headed (u.m.)	master
#mule	see	sesqui (c.f.)	hearted	nose (apple)
#otter	catch	<i>all one word</i>	pated	pen
piece	saw	set	shame	shank
plane	seed	aside (n., u.m.)	-crushed (u.m.)	shear (v.)
port	bed	back (n., u.m.)	face	shearer (n.)
power	bird	bolt	faced	shearing
quake	borne	down (n., u.m.)	proof	shears
#room	box	-fair (n.)	sick	shed
scape	cake	head	worthy	sick
#scout	case	-in (n., u.m.)	shank	skin
scouting	coat	line	bone	split
shell	eater (bird)	off (n., u.m.)	#mill	stealer
shine	kin	-on (n., u.m.)	piece	stealing
shore	lac	out (n., u.m.)	shapeup (n., u.m.)	walk
sick	#plant	over (n., u.m.)	share	-white (u.m.)
sickness	#pod	piece	#beam	-witted (u.m.)
side	stalk	pin	bone	sheer
stroke	time	screw	broker	line
#time (clock)	seer	stitched (u.m.)	crop	off (n., u.m.)
#train	band	to (n., u.m.)	cropper	up (n., u.m.)
wall	fish	up (n., u.m.)	holder	sheet
-walled (u.m.)	hand	wise	out (n., u.m.)	#anchor
ward	sucker	work	sharkskin	block
ware	seismo (c.f.)	seter	sharp	flood
#water	<i>all one word</i>	-forth	-angled (u.m.)	#glass
way	selectman	-in	-cut (u.m.)	rock
weed	self	-on	-edged (u.m.)	ways
weedy	dom	-out	-freeze (u.m., v.)	wise
wide	hood	-to	-freezer	work
wife (fish)	less	settie	-looking (u.m.)	writing
wing	ness	brain	saw (bird)	shelf
worn	same	down (n., u.m.)	set (u.m.)	#ice ¹
worthiness	ward	seven	shod	#life
worthy	reflexive prefix, use hyphen	-branched (u.m.)	shooter	#list
-wrecked (u.m.)	sell	fold	shooting	piece
seal	off (n., u.m.)	folded	tail (bird)	#plate
-brown (u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	penny (nail)	-tailed (u.m.)	shell
maker	semi (pref.)	score	ware	back
making	-armor-piercing (u. m.)	-shooter	shatter	bound
skin	-Christian, etc.	-up (n.)	brain	burst
seam	-idleness, -indirect, etc.	severalfold	brained	cracker (fish)
blasting	-winter-hardy (u.m.)	sewer	proof	eater (bird)
like	annual, arid, etc.	line	hook	fire
rend (v.)	rest one word	man	tall	fish
stitch	send	#pipe	shear	fishery
weld (v.)	off (n., u.m.)	annulate, radiate, etc., <i>all one word</i> , as combining	bill (bird)	#game
-welded (u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	form	hog	hole
-welding (u.m.)	senso (c.f.)	#cell	man	-like
search	<i>all one word</i>	#hormone	pin	man
light	sentence	#intergrade	tail (bird)	proof
plane	#maker	-limited (u.m.)	water (bird)	shock
room	-making (u.m.)	#linkage	#waters	shocked
seat	#monger	shad	#zone	work
#cover	septi (c.f.)	-bellied (u.m.)	sheath	worker
maker	<i>all one word</i>	belly	bill	shelter
making	#monger	bird	#knife	belt
-mile	septo (c.f.)	shade	-winged (u.m.)	#trench
work	<i>all one word</i>	-giving (u.m.)	shed	wood
second	sergeant	-grown (u.m.)	hand	shield
-class (u.m.)	#at #arms	tail	man	#bearer
-degree (u.m.)	fish	shadow	sheep	maker
-foot	#major	box (v.)	biter	-shaped (u.m.)
-guess (v.)	serio (c.f.)	boxing	biting	tail
hand (adv., u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	gram	cote	shilly
#hand (n.)	sero (c.f.)	graph	crook	-shallier
#in #command	<i>all one word</i>	land	dip	-shally
-rate (u.m.)	sero (c.f.)	#line	#dog	shin
rater	<i>all one word</i>	#stitch	faced	bone
#sight	serrate	shag	#farm	guard
-sighted (u.m.)	-cilicate (u.m.)	bark	fold	plaster
secret	-dentate (u.m.)	haiired (u.m.)	gate	shiner-up
monger	serveout (n., u.m.)	tail	headed	ship
#service	service		hearted	board
#society	-connected (u.m.)		herder	borne
secretary	man			
#general				

¹ By international agreement, "shelf ice" was dropped in 1953. Use "ice shelf." Approved by U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

ship—con.	shop—con.	show—con.	side—con.	simple—con.
bound	man	room	track	-minded (u.m.)
boy	mark	through (printing) (n., u.m.)	walk	-rooted (u.m.)
breaker	mate	up (n., u.m.)	wall	-witted (u.m.)
breaking	owner	yard	way	simulcast
broken	-soiled (u.m.)	shower	-wheeler	sin -born (u.m.)
broker	talk	#bath	winder	-bred (u.m.)
builder	walker	proof	wise	proof
building	wear	shredout (n., u.m.)	sieve	sine
#fever	window	shrimp	like	#curve
keeper	woman	#catcher	maker	#die
lap	work	fish	making	#wave
load	worn	-pink (u.m.)	sight	sing
man	shore	shroud	#edge	song
mast	#bird	-laid (u.m.)	hole	spiel
master	#boat	line	proof	single
mate	fast	plate	read	bar
owner	going	shuffle	reader	-breasted (u.m.)
owning	land	board	reading	-decker
plane	#leave	wing (bird)	saver	-edged (u.m.)
-rigged (u.m.)	line	shunt	saving	handed
shape	man	#winding	see	hearted
side	side	-wound (u.m.)	seeing	hood
smith	short	shut	seer	-loader
way	-armed (u.m.)	away (n., u.m.)	setter	-minded (u.m.)
work	bread	down (n., u.m.)	worthy	-phase (u.m.)
worm	cake	eye (n., u.m.)	sign	seater
wreck	change (v.)	-in (n., u.m.)	board	stick
wrecked	changer	-mouthed (u.m.)	man	sticker
wright	#circuit	off (n., u.m.)	off (n., u.m.)	#stitch
yard	-circuted (u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	-on (n., u.m.)	#tax
shipping	comer	up (u.m.)	#painter	#track
#master	coming	shuttle	post	tree
#office	cut (n., u.m., v.)	cock	up (n., u.m.)	sink
#room	fall (n.)	#race	writer	box
shirt	-fed (u.m.)	wise	signal	head
band	hand (writing)	sick	man	hole
maker	-handed (u.m.)	-abed (n., u.m.)	#tower	room
making	head (whale)	bay	sillico (c.f.)	stone
man	horn (n., u.m.)	bed	all one word	Sino (c.f.)
#sleeve	-horned (u.m.)	#call	silk	-Japanese, etc.
tail	-lasting (u.m.)	hearted	grower	sister
waist	leaf (u.m.)	#leave	man	-german
shock	-lived (u.m.)	list	#screen	hood
#cord	rib	room	-stockinged (u.m.)	-in-law
head	#sale	sickle	tail (bird)	sit
headed	-shunt (u.m.)	bill	woman	down (n., u.m.)
#therapy	sighted	-billed (u.m.)	work	-downer
#troops	#snorter	man	works	fast (n., u.m.)
#wave	staff	-tailed (u.m.)	worm	sitter
shoe	stop	side	silt	-by
bill	tail (n.)	arms	pan	-out
binder (bird)	#ton	band	stone	sitting #room
black	wave (radio)	board	silver	sitzmark
box	shot	bone	back (bird)	six
boy	gun	burns	-backed (u.m.)	-cylindered (u.m.)
brush	hole	car	beater	fold
#buckle	maker	check	belly (fish)	penny (nail)
craft	man	-cut (u.m.)	bill (bird)	-ply (u.m.)
horn	proof	dress (v.)	-bright (u.m.)	score
lace	put	flash	fin (fish)	-shooter
#last	putting	head (printing)	fish	-wheeler
maker	star	hill	#fox	sizeup (n., u.m.)
making	shoulder	hook	gray (u.m.)	sketch
man	#blade	kick	-haired (u.m.)	book
pack	high (u.m.)	lap	-lead (u.m.)	#plan
scraper	#strap	#light (literal)	-leaved (u.m.)	skew
shine	shovel	light (nonliteral)	plate (v.)	back
shop	bill	#line (literal)	-plated (u.m.)	backed
store	fish	line (nonliteral)	-plating (u.m.)	bald
string	head (fish)	long	point (drawing)	#table
tree	-headed (u.m.)	note	print	wise
shoot	maker	piece	side(s) (fish)	ski
man	making	plate	skin	#jump
off (n., u.m.)	man	play	smith	plane
shop	nose	#road	smithing	#suit
board	-nosed (u.m.)	saddle	spot (butterfly)	skid
book	show	shake	tail (fish)	#chain
boy	bird	show	tip	#fin
breaker	board	slip	-tongued (u.m.)	lift (truck)
breaking	boat	splitter	top	proof
folk	card	splitting	ware	road
girl	case	step	work	way
keeper	down (n., u.m.)	stitch	worker	skim #milk
keeping	girl	-stitched (u.m.)	simon-pure (u.m.)	skin
lifter	man	sway	simple	bound
lifting	off (n., u.m.)	swipe	-headed (u.m.)	-clad (u.m.)
like	piece	swiper	hearted	deep
-made (u.m.)	place			

skin-con.	slave	slop	smoke-con.	snow-con.
diver	-born (u.m.)	-built (u.m.)	screen	land
diving	-deserted (u.m.)	maker	shop	line
flint	holder	making	stack	melt
-graft (v.)	holding	man	tight	-melting (u.m.)
#test	land	-molded (u.m.)	smoking #room	mobile
tight	#market	over (n., u.m.)	smooth	pack
skip	owner	room	bore	pit
jack	ownership	seller	bored	plow
man	pen	shop	-browed (u.m.)	scape
#numbering	#trade	stone	-cast (u.m.)	shade
tail	#worker	work	mouthed	shed
skirt	Slavo (c.f.)	worker	-tongued (u.m.)	shine
board	-Hungarian, etc.	slope	-working (u.m.)	shoe
#dance	sledge	-faced (u.m.)	snackbar	sled
marker	#hammer	ways	snail	slide
skull	-hammered (u.m.)	wise	eater (bird)	slip
cap	meter	slow	-paced (u.m.)	storm
fish	sleep	belly	-Slow (u.m.)	suit
skunk	-filled (u.m.)	down (n., u.m.)	snail's #pace	-topped (u.m.)
bill	marken (fish)	-footed (u.m.)	snake	#water
head	talker	going	bird	-white (u.m.)
top	walker	headed	bite	snuff
sky	walking	hearted	-biten (u.m.)	box
-blue (u.m.)	sleepy	-motion (u.m.)	#doctor	maker
gazer	-eyed (u.m.)	mouthed	-eater	making
-high (u.m.)	head	poke	-eyed (u.m.)	-stained (u.m.)
lark	headed	#time	fish	so
larking	looking (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)	head	-and-so
lift	sleet	-witted (u.m.)	hole	beit (n., conj.)
light	proof	worm	holing	-called (u.m.)
line	storm	slug	neck (bird)	-seeming (u.m.)
look (v.)	#wheel	-cast (v.)	piece	-so
man	sleeve	caster	pit	soap
#map	band	casting	skin	box
#pilot	board	sluice	stone	bubble
rocket	fish	box	back	bubbly
sail	#nut	#gate	dragon	dish
scape	sleuth	way	#fastener	fast
scraper	dog	slum	head	#fat
shine	hound	gullion	holder	fish
#train	slide	gum	hook	flakes
#truck	film	land	ring	maker
ward	head	slumber	roll	making
wave	knot	-bound (u.m.)	shooter	#opera
way	man	land	shooting	rock
write (v.)	#rule	small	shot	stock
writer	#valve	#arms	shotted	stone
writing	way	-ankled (u.m.)	shotter	suddy
slab	sling	#businessman	shutting	suds
man	ball	hearted	-up (u.m.)	sob
-sided (u.m.)	shot	-hipped (u.m.)	snapper	proof
stone	stone	mouthed	-back	#sister
slack	slinkskin	pox	-up	#story
-bake (v.)	along (u.m.)	-scale (u.m.)	snipe	#stuff
-filled (u.m.)	back	sword	bill	sober
#water	band	talk	#eel	-mined (u.m.)
#wire	slip	time (u.m.)	fish	sided
slambang	case	town (u.m.)	-nosed (u.m.)	sides
slant	cover	ware	sniperscope	social
-eyed (u.m.)	cover	smart	snooperscope	#work
wise	knot	#aleck	snow	#worker
slap	#law	-alecky (u.m.)	ball	socio (c.f.)
bang	on (n., u.m.)	-looking (u.m.)	bank	-official
dab	over (n., u.m.)	#set	berg	economic, etc.
dash	#proof (printing)	-tongued (u.m.)	bird	rest one word
down (n., u.m.)	proof	smash	blind	sock
happy	smash	board	blinded	bound
jack	proof	up (n., u.m.)	#blindness	buster
slap	smash	smear	blink	culture
stick	ring	case	block	#grass
-up (n., u.m.)	sheet	#culture	-blocked (u.m.)	#house
slate	shelled (u.m.)	smoke	bound	work
-blue (u.m.)	shod	-blinded (u.m.)	break	soda
-colored (u.m.)	slop	bound	#bunting (bird)	#granite
like	sole	box	cap	eye
maker	step	-brown (u.m.)	capped	maker
making	stitch	chaser	-choked (u.m.)	making
work	stream	-dried (u.m.)	clad (u.m.)	sod
works	top	-dry (v.)	#cover	bound
write (v.)	topped	-dyed (u.m.)	-covered (u.m.)	buster
writing	-up (n., u.m.)	-filled (u.m.)	craft	culture
yard	ware	house	drift	#grass
slaughter	washer	jack	fall	#house
house	way	jumper	field	work
man	slit	jumping	flake	soda
pen	-eyed (u.m.)	laden (u.m.)	hammer (bird)	#pop
yard	shell	proof	house	#water
	#skirt	room		sofa
				#bed
				#maker
				-making (u.m.)
				-ridden (u.m.)
				#seat

soft	sound—con.	spare	spider	split—con.
ball	#field	-bodied (u.m.)	#crab	fruit
-boiled (u.m.)	film	rib	-legged	mouth
brained	headed	#room	-spun (u.m.)	saw
#coal	hearted	spark	#web (n.)	#second
#drink	-minded (u.m.)	back	web (u.m., v.)	tail (fish)
#goods	off (n., u.m.)	#coil	#wheel	-tongued (u.m.)
head	proof	#gap	work	up (n., u.m.)
hearted	#wave	over (n., u.m.)	spike	worm
like	soup	#plug (literal)	bill	spoilsport
-pedal (v.)	bone	plug (nonliteral)	-billed (u.m.)	spoils
-shelled (u.m.)	house	spatter	fish	man
-soap (nonliteral)	like	dash	horn	monger
(v.)	#plate	work	-kill (v.)	spoke
-soaper (nonliteral)	spoon	speakeasy (n.)	like	shave
-spoken (u.m.)	#stock	spear	#nail	stitch
tack	sour	bound	-pitch (v.)	-stitching (u.m.)
wood	belly	cast	tail	spokes
soldier	bread	fish	spile	man
bird	dough (n.)	head	hole	woman
-fashion (u.m.)	faced	-high (u.m.)	worm	spondyo (c.f.)
fish	#grapes	man	spill	all one word
hearted	headed	proof	over (n., u.m.)	sponge
like	hearted	-shaped (u.m.)	way	#bath
proof	-natured (u.m.)	#thrower	spindle	cake
sole	-sweet	speckle	-formed (u.m.)	#cloth
cutter	sourcebook	belly	head	diver
cutting	south	breast (bird)	-legged (u.m.)	-diving (u.m.)
piece	-born (u.m.)	-breasted (u.m.)	legs	-shaped (u.m.)
plate	borne	spectro (c.f.)	shanks	spongio (c.f.)
print	bound	all one word	tail	all one word
somato (c.f.)	-central (u.m.)	speech	worm	spool
all one word	east	-bereft (u.m.)	spine	winder
some	east-bound (u.m.)	bound	#ache	wood
body	eastern	craft	bill	spoon
day	#end	maker	bone	-beaked (u.m.)
how	going	making	-broken (u.m.)	bill (bird)
one (anyone)	land	-read (v.)	-pointed (u.m.)	-billed (u.m.)
#one (distributive)	paw	#reading	tail	bread
place (adv.)	#side	writer	spinning #wheel	drift
thing	-sider	writing	spino (c.f.)	-fed (u.m.)
time (adv., u.m.)	-southeast	speed	-olivary	maker
#time (some time	ward	boat	rest one word	making
ago)	west	boating	spirit	-shaped (u.m.)
times	west-bound (u.m.)	boatman	-born (u.m.)	ways
way	wester	#cop	-broken (u.m.)	wise
what	sow	letter	land	spore
where	back	trap	#level	former
son	backed	up (n., u.m.)	wise	forming
-in-law	belly	way	#world	#fruit
#of #man	bug	writing	#writing	#print
song	space	spell	split	sporo (c.f.)
bird	band	bind	ball	all one word
book	bar	binder	baller	sports
craft	craft	binding	box	#editor
fest	-cramped (u.m.)	bound	fire	man
land	#key	craft	poison	manlike
maker	man	down (n., u.m.)	stick	#page
making	mark	-free (u.m.)	spite	wear
man	#rule (printing)	proof	#fence	woman
worthy	ship	word	#wall	writer
wright	#time	work	work	spot
writer	writer	spelling	splanchno (c.f.)	#check
writing	spade	down (n.)	all one word	-checked (u.m.)
sonobuoy	-dug (u.m.)	#match	splash	-face (v.)
sooth	maker	spelter	board	light
fast	making	man	#dam	weld (v.)
say	man	#solder	proof	-welded (u.m.)
sayer	foot	spend	splat	-welding (u.m.)
saying	-footed (u.m.)	-all (n.)	faced	spray
sore	#handle	thrift	work	board
-eyed (u.m.)	maker	spermato (c.f.)	splay	#gun
foot (n.)	making	all one word	foot	room
-footed (u.m.)	man	spermo (c.f.)	footed	-washed (u.m.)
head (n., u.m.)	man	all one word	mouth	spread
headed	-shaped (u.m.)	spheno (c.f.)	mouthed	board
hearted	work	-occipital	spleen	-eagle (u.m., v.)
#throat	-long (u.m.)	rest one word	-born (u.m.)	head
sorry	-new (u.m.)	sphinxlike	sick	out (n., u.m.)
hearted	piece	sphygmo (c.f.)	-swollen (u.m.)	over (n., u.m.)
-looking (u.m.)	Spanish	all one word	spleno (c.f.)	-set (v.)
soul	#American	spice	all one word	spring
-deep (u.m.)	-Arab	box	splinter	back (bookbind-
mate	-born (u.m.)	-burnt (u.m.)	#bar	ing)
-searching (u.m.)	-speaking (u.m.)	cake	proof	board
sick	spar	house	split	bok
sound	#buoy	-laden (u.m.)	beak (bird)	-born (u.m.)
-absorbing (u.m.)	#deck	land	finger (crustacean)	buck
board			#flap	-clean (v.)

spring—con.	stag—con.	star—con.	steam—con.	step—con.
#fever	horn	nose (mole)	#engine	grandchild
finger	-horned (u.m.)	proof	fitter	grandfather
fish	hound	shake	fitting	grandson
*grown (u.m.)	hunt	#shell	#heat	-in (n., u.m.)
halt	hunter	shine	#gage	ladder
head	hunting	shoot	pipe	mother
house	skin	-spangled (u.m.)	piping	nephew
like	stage	stone	plant	off (n., u.m.)
#lock	coach	stroke	power	-on (n., u.m.)
maker	craft	-studded (u.m.)	-pocket (v.)	over (n., u.m.)
making	hand	#time	-propelled (u.m.)	parent
-plow (v.)	land	#wheel	roll (v.)	relation
-plowed (u.m.)	like	wise	roller (u.m., v.)	relationship
tail	line	worm	room	sister
tide (season)	man	starch	ship	son
time	#set	board	table	stone
trap	-struck (u.m.)	#corn	tight	#turn
sprit	wise	maker	tightness	uncle
sail	worthy	making	steamer	-up (n., u.m.)
tail	stair	man	-borne (u.m.)	way
spur	builder	room	#line	wise
-clad (u.m.)	building	works	load	stepping
-driven (u.m.)	case	stark	steel	-off (u.m.)
gall	head	-blind (u.m.)	-blue (u.m.)	-out (u.m.)
-galled (u.m.)	step	-mad (u.m.)	bound	#pace
-heeled (u.m.)	stepper	-naked (u.m.)	-bright (u.m.)	stone
like	way	-raving (u.m.)	-cased (u.m.)	stereo (c.f.)
maker	#well	starter-off	clad	<i>all one word</i>
making	work	startup (n., u.m.)	#electrotype	stern
#track	stake	stat (pref.)	#engraving	castle
way	head	<i>all one word</i>	-framed (u.m.)	foremost
spurnwater	holder	State	-hard (u.m.)	-heavy (u.m.)
spy	master	-aided (u.m.)	hearted	man
boat	stale	#line	maker	most
glass	mate	-owned (u.m.)	making	post
hole	-worn (u.m.)	state	master	son
tower	stall	craft	plate	ward
square	board	hood	proof	way
-bottomed (u.m.)	-fed (u.m.)	house	ware	#wheel
-built (u.m.)	-feed (v.)	keeper	#wool	-wheeler
#dance	keeper	man	work	sterno (c.f.)
#deal	#well	quake	worker	<i>all one word</i>
#edge	work	room	works	stetho (c.f.)
-faced (u.m.)	stamp	side	yard	<i>all one word</i>
flipper	book	sider	steep	stew
#foot	-licking (u.m.)	way	land (geol.)	pan
head	man	wide	-rising (u.m.)	pot
headed	#tax	states	-to (u.m.)	stick
#knot	stand	man	-up (u.m.)	-at-it (n., u.m.)
#mark	by (n., u.m.)	manlike	-walled (u.m.)	fast (n.)
#mile	down (n., u.m.)	woman	steeple	-in-the-mud (n., u.m.)
-rigged (u.m.)	fast (n., u.m.)	station	chase	out (n., u.m.)
#root	-in (n., u.m.)	#house	chaser	pin
-set (u.m.)	off (n., u.m.)	man	-high (u.m.)	tall (duck)
shooter	offish	master	jack	tight (n.)
tall (fish)	out (n., u.m.)	#wagon	top	-to-it-iveness (n.)
#wave	pat	state (c.f.)	steerageway	up (n., u.m.)
squaw	patter	<i>all one word</i>	stem	water
fish	pattism	status	#blight	sticker
man	pipe	craft	#end	-in
squeeze	point	like	head	-on
-in (n., u.m.)	post	maker	post	-up
out (n., u.m.)	still (n., u.m.)	making	#rot	stiff
#play	up (n., u.m.)	statute	#rust	-backed (u.m.)
up (n., u.m.)	standard	-barred (u.m.)	sick	hearted
squirrel	#bearer	#book	sickness	neck
#cage	bred	#mile	ware	-necked (u.m.)
fish	#breed	stay	winder	tail (bird)
-headed (u.m.)	#gage	-at-home (n., u.m.)	work	still
stable	#time	bar	#cutter	-admired (u.m.)
boy	stander-by	bolt	-cutting (u.m.)	birth
fly	staphylo (c.f.)	boom	maker	born
keeper	<i>all one word</i>	#girder	making	-burn (v.)
man	star	lace	#paper	-fish (v.)
stack	blind	log	steno (c.f.)	house
freed	board	maker	<i>all one word</i>	-hunt (v.)
man	bright	making	step	#life
room	craft	pin	aunt	man
stand	dust	plow	brother	-recurring (u.m.)
up (n., u.m.)	finch	sail	child	room
yard	fish	wire	dance	stand
staff	gaze	steam	dancer	water (u.m.)
-herd (v.)	gazer	boat	dancing	sting
man	gazing	boating	daughter	bull (fish)
stag	-led (u.m.)	boatman	down (n., u.m.)	fish
-handled (u.m.)	light	car	father	
head	like	-cooked (u.m.)		
-headed (u.m.)	lit	-driven (u.m.)		
	lite (gem)			

sting—con.	stone—con.	stout—con.	stream	stucco—con.
ray	cutting	heartedness	bank	work
tail (fish)	-dead (u.m.)	-minded (u.m.)	bed	worker
stink	-deaf (u.m.)	wood	flow	stuck
ball	-eyed (u.m.)	stove	head	up (n., u.m.)
bird	fish	brush	line	-upper
bomb	fly	-heated (u.m.)	lined	-upnish (u.m.)
bug	hand (printing)	house	liner	stud
damp	hatch (bird)	#length	side	bolt
pot	layer	maker	ward	book
stone	hearted	making	way	fish
stir	layer	man	street	horse
about (n., u.m.)	laying	pipe	-bred (u.m.)	mare
-up (n., u.m.)	lifter	wood	car	#print
stitch	man	stow	cleaner	stuntman
bird	mason	away (n., u.m.)	-cleaning (u.m.)	stupid
down (n., u.m.)	pecker (bird)	bord	-sold (u.m.)	head
up (n., u.m.)	#proof (printing)	down (n., u.m.)	sweeper	-headed (u.m.)
work	shot	#net	walker	-looking (u.m.)
stock	#wall (n.)	wood	walking	sturdy
#block	wall (u.m.)	straddle	ward	hearted
board	ware	back	way	-limbed (u.m.)
book	work	bug	strepto (c.f.)	stylebook
breeder	worker	-face (v.)	<i>all one word</i>	stylo (c.f.)
breeding	#writing	-legged (u.m.)	stretcher	<i>all one word</i>
broker	yard	wise	#bearer	sub (pref.)
brokerage	stony	straight	man	-Himalayan, etc.
broking	-eyed (u.m.)	away	stretchout (n., u.m.)	machinegun
#car	#ground	-backed (u.m.)	strike	#rosa, #specie, etc.
father	hearted	-cut (u.m.)	breaker	-subcommittee
feeder	#land	edge	breaking	polar, standard,
feeding	stop	-edged (u.m.)	-in (n., u.m.)	etc.
fish	back (n.)	#face	out (n., u.m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
holder	block	-faced (u.m.)	over (n., u.m.)	subject
holding	board	forward	striker	-object
house	clock	head	-in	-objectivity
jobber	cock	-legged (u.m.)	-out	subter (pref.)
jobbing	gap	#line	string	<i>all one word</i>
judging	hound	-lined (u.m.)	board	such
keeper	#key	-out (n., u.m.)	course	-and-such
keeping	light	#run	halt	like
list	list	-spoken (u.m.)	halted	wise
maker	log	#time	maker	suck
making	-loss (u.m.)	-up (u.m.)	making	-egg (n., u.m.)
man	off (n., u.m.)	-u-p-a-n-d-down	man	fish
owner	over (n., u.m.)	(u.m.)	piece	fly
pile	watch	way	#plate	hole
piled	water	wise	#proof (density)	-in (n., u.m.)
piling	work	strainerman	ways	stone
pot	storage #room	strainslip	strip	sugar
proof	store	strait	cropping	beet
raiser	house	-chested (u.m.)	#map	bird
raising	keeper	jacket	#mine	#bowl
room	keeping	laccd	#pit	cake
-still (u.m.)	man	lacing	#printing	cane
stone	room	stranglehold	tease	-coat (v.)
taker	ship	strap	teaser	-coated (u.m.)
taking	wide	-bolt (v.)	strong	-cured (u.m.)
work	storm	hanger	-arm (u.m., v.)	house
wright	-beaten (u.m.)	head	back (nautical)	loaf
yard	bird	-shaped (u.m.)	-backed (u.m.)	maker
stoke	bound	watch	box	making
hold	cock	work	brained	plum
hole	flow	strato (c.f.)	headed	spoon
stomach	-laden (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	hearted	sweet
#ache	proof	straw	hold	#water
-filling (u.m.)	#sash	berry #field	#man	works
#pump	-swept (u.m.)	bill (bird)	-minded (u.m.)	suitcase
-shaped (u.m.)	tight	board	point (n.)	sulfa (c.f.)
-sick (u.m.)	-tossed (u.m.)	boss	room	<i>all one word</i>
-weary (u.m.)	#trooper	-built (u.m.)	stub	sulfo (c.f.)
stomato (c.f.)	ward	hat	#nail	<i>all one word</i>
<i>all one word</i>	wind	man	#pen	sulfon (c.f.)
stone	#window	-roofed (u.m.)	runner	<i>all one word</i>
bird	story	splitter	-toed (u.m.)	sullen
bitter	book	splitting	wing	hearted
blind	#hour	stack	stubble	-natured (u.m.)
boat	land	stacker	#field	summer
brash	maker	-stuffed (u.m.)	mulch (u.m.)	bird
breaker	making	#vote	stubborn	castle (naut.)
breaking	teller	walker	hearted	-clad (u.m.)
broke	telling	work	minded	#day
brood	time	worm	stucco	-dried (u.m.)
cast	work	yard	mark	-fallow (v.)
chat (bird)	writer	-yellow (u.m.)		house
-cold (u.m.)	writing	stray		land
#crab	stout	away (n., u.m.)		-made (u.m.)
crusher	-armed (u.m.)	#line		#school
cutter	hearted	mark		

summer—con.	supra-con.	sweet—con.	sword—con.	tail—con.
tide	-arytenoid	brier	#belt	-ender
time (season)	-auditory	faced	bill	first
#time (daylight saving)	-auricular	fish	#breaker	foremost
wood	-axillary	heart	craft	gate
sun	-Christian, etc.	hearted	fish	head
-baked (u.m.)	rest one word	maker	fisherman	-heavy (u.m.)
bath	sur (pref.)	meat	fishing	hook
-bathed (u.m.)	all one word	mouthed	maker	lamp
beam	sure	-pickle (v.)	making	light
beamed	#enough	shop	play	piece
bird	-fire (u.m.)	-sour	player	pin
blind	-footed (u.m.)	-sweet	proof	pipe
#blindness	-slow	water (u.m.)	-shaped (u.m.)	plane
bonnet	#thing	swell	smith	race
bow	surf	-butted (u.m.)	stick	spin
break	-battered (u.m.)	doodle (fish)	tail	stock
burn	bird	fish	swords	-tied (u.m.)
burned	board	head	man	twister
burst	boat	toad	woman	twisting
-cured (u.m.)	boatman	swelled-headed	syn (pref.)	-up (n., u.m.)
dial	bound	(u.m.)	all one word	ward
dog	#fish	swept	synchro	wheel
down	line	back (n., u.m.)	cyclotron	wind
dress	man	forward (n., u.m.)	flash	wise
-dried (u.m.)	-swept (u.m.)	wing (n., u.m.)	mesh	tailor
-dry (v.)	surface	swif	tron	bird
fall	man	foot	Syro (c.f.)	craft
fast	#printing	-footed (u.m.)	-Arabian, etc.	-cut (u.m.)
fish	#water	-handed (u.m.)	phenician	made (u.m.)
glade	surgeon	-running (u.m.)	systemwide	man
glare	#dentist	swill		-suited (u.m.)
glass	fish	bowl		take
glow	#general	tub		-all (n.)
#hat	swallow	swim		down (n., u.m.)
lamp	bird	suit		-home (u.m.)
land	pipe	wear		-in (n., u.m.)
light	tail	swine		off (n., u.m.)
line	tailed (u.m.)	-backed (u.m.)		out (n., u.m.)
lit	-wing (bird)	bread		over (n., u.m.)
power	swamp	head		up (n., u.m.)
proof	#fever	herd		
quake	land	#itch	T	
ray	side	pipe (bird)	-bandage	
rise	swan	pox	-beam	
room	-bosomed (u.m.)	stone	-bone	
scald	dive	sty	-iron	
set	herd	swing	-rail	
setting	mark	back (n., u.m.)	-shape	
shade	marking	bar	-shaped	
shine	neck	#beam	-square	
shiny	necked	devil (bird)	T	
-shot (u.m.)	skin	dingle	-boat	
shower	song	#door	-cloth	
spot	swansdown	#gate	-man	
spotted	swash	#shift	-scale (score)	
stone	buckle	#shifter	table	
stricken	buckler	stock	cloth	bearer
stroke	buckling	-swang	-cut (u.m.)	bearing
struck	#letter	tree	cutter	book
tan	plate	swingle	-cutting (u.m.)	carrier
#time (measure)	way	bar	fellow	carrying
time (dawn)	work	tail (shark)	-formed (u.m.)	monger
up	sway	tree	land	teller
ward	back (n., u.m.)	switch	line	telling
wise	-backed (u.m.)	back	#linen	wise
sunkland	-brace (v.)	box	maid	talk
sunny	swearer-in	gear	maker	fest
hearted	swearword	keeper	making	worthy
heartedness	sweat	like	man	talking
-looking (u.m.)	band	man	mate	#film
-natured (u.m.)	box	plate	-shaped (u.m.)	-to (n.)
super (pref.)	#gland	plug	spoon	tall
-Christian, etc.	#pad	rail	spoonful	boy (n.)
#high frequency	#shirt	tail (fish)	talk	-built (u.m.)
-superlative	shop	tender	top	#grass
highway, market, etc.	sweep	#tower	ware	-looking (u.m.)
rest one word	back (aviation) (n., u.m.)	yard	wise	-masted (u.m.)
supper	forward (aviation) (n., u.m.)	swivel	work (printing)	tallow
time	stake	#chair	tachy (c.f.)	-faced (u.m.)
ward	through (n., u.m.)	eye	all one word	maker
supra (pref.)	washer	-eyed (u.m.)	tag	making
-abdominal	washings	-hooked (u.m.)	-affixing (u.m.)	man
-acromial	sweet	like	board	-pale (u.m.)
-aerial	bread	#lock	boat	tally
-anal	-breathed (u.m.)	sword	#day	#board
-angular		-armed (u.m.)	#end	#clerk

tan	tariff—con.	tear	thatch	thimble—con.
bark	making	bomb	-roofed (u.m.)	rigging
house	-protected (u.m.)	-dimmed (u.m.)	wood	-shaped (u.m.)
wood	#wall	down (n., u.m.)	work	thin
works		drop	theater	brained
yard		#gas	goer	-clad (u.m.)
tangent		-off (n., u.m.)	going	down (n., u.m.)
#arc		-out (n., u.m.)	then	set (u.m.)
-cut (v.)		pit	about	skinned
-saw (v.)		proof	adays	-voiced (u.m.)
tangle		sheet	thence	thio (c.f.)
fish		stain	forth	<i>all one word</i>
foot	#force	-stained (u.m.)	forward	third
-haired (u.m.)	master	teen	ward	-class (u.m.)
tank	mistress	age (u.m.)	theo (c.f.)	-degree (u.m.)
buster	work	ager	<i>all one word</i>	hand (adv., u.m.)
#car	tattletale	teeter	theologico (c.f.)	#house
house	tauro (c.f.)	board	<i>all one word</i>	-rate (u.m.)
maker	<i>all one word</i>	tail	theory	-rater
making		-totter	less	thistle
man	#assessor	tele (c.f.)	maker	bird
room	book	<i>all one word</i>	making	down
ship	-burdened (u.m.)	teleo (c.f.)	monger	thoraco (c.f.)
town	#collector	<i>all one word</i>	there	<i>all one word</i>
tap	#dodger	tell	about(s)	thorn
bolt	eater	tale	above	back
dance	eating	truth	across	bill
dancer	-exempt (u.m.)	telo (c.f.)	after	bound
dancing	-free (u.m.)	<i>all one word</i>	against	-covered (u.m.)
holder	gatherer	tempest	among	-set (u.m.)
hole	gathering	proof	around	stone
house	-laden (u.m.)	-rocked (u.m.)	at	-strewn (u.m.)
line	#lien	temporo (c.f.)	away	tail
net	#list	-occipital	before	thorough
off (n., u.m.)	load	<i>rest one word</i>	between	-bind (v.)
-riveted (u.m.)	man	ten	by	bred
room	paid	fold	for	-dried (u.m.)
root	payer	penny (nail)	from	fare
rooted	paying	pins	in	foot
#shoe	payment	tender	inafter	going
-tap	#roll	#faced (u.m.)	inbefore	-made (u.m.)
water	#sale	foot	into	paced
tape	-supported (u.m.)	-footed (u.m.)	of	pin
bound	taxi	footish	on	thought
line	auto	-handed (u.m.)	over	-bewildered (u.m.)
maker	bus	heart	through	-free (u.m.)
making	cab	hearted	to	-out (u.m.)
man	#dancer	loin	tofore	-provoking (u.m.)
#measure	#driver	-looking (u.m.)	under	sick
#reader	man	tenement #house	until	-tight (u.m.)
#reading	meter	tent	unto	worthy
#sizer	metered	-dotted (u.m.)	upon	thousand
string	plane	maker	with	fold
-tied (u.m.)	way (aviation)	making	thermo (c.f.)	-headed (u.m.)
work	tea	mate	<i>all one word</i>	-legged (u.m.)
worm	ball	pole	thick	legs (worm)
taper	board	-sheltered (u.m.)	-blooded (u.m.)	thrall
bearer	cake	#show	brained	born
-fashion (u.m.)	cart	#stitch	head	dom
-headed (u.m.)	#chest	work	headed	-less
maker	-colored (u.m.)	terneplate	lips	thread
making	cup	terra	-looking (u.m.)	bare
tapestry	cupful	#cotta	pated	fin (fish)
-covered (u.m.)	house	#firma	set (n., u.m.)	fish
#maker	kettle	mara	skin	#gage
-making (u.m.)	maker	terrace	skinned	-leaved (u.m.)
#work	making	-fashion (u.m.)	skull (n.)	maker
tapper-out	man	maker	skulled	making
tar	man	work	-tongued (u.m.)	way
#base	#party	test	wit	worn
board	pot	#case	-witted (u.m.)	three
box	room	-fly (v.)	-wooded (u.m.)	-bagger
boy	#rose	house	-woven (u.m.)	-cornered (u.m.)
-brand (v.)	-scented (u.m.)	man	thief	-dimensional (u.m.)
brush	shop	room	craft	fold
-coal (u.m.)	spoon	#tube	land	folded
-dipped (u.m.)	spoonful	tetra (c.f.)	maker	-in-hand
man	#table	<i>all one word</i>	making	-master
#oil	taster	text	proof	penny (nail)
#paper	tasting	book	thimble	-piece (u.m.)
-paved (u.m.)	time	man	-eye (n.)	-ply (u.m.)
pot	#wagon	writer	-eyed (u.m.)	score
rock (bird)	ware	team	maker	some
-roofed (u.m.)		mate	-making (u.m.)	spot
works		play	man	-square
yard		wise	rig	-striper
tariff		work	rigged	threshingtime
bound			rigger	thriftbox
maker				

throat	ticket—con.	tilt—con.	tin—con.	toad—con.
band	making	up (n.)	worker	eat (v.)
cutter	#seller	yard	working	eater
cutting	-selling (u.m.)	timber	tinder	fish
latch	#writer	-built (u.m.)	box	-green (u.m.)
strap	tidal #wave	head	tinsel	head (bird)
thrombo (c.f.)	tiddlywink	-headed (u.m.)	-dry (u.m.)	stool
all one word	tide	jack	-bright (u.m.)	toast
through	bound	land	-clad (u.m.)	#list
out	flat	line	#cloth	master
put	#gage	man	-covered (u.m.)	mistress
#rate	head	-propped (u.m.)	maker	tobacco
#road	land	#right	making	-grower
way	maker	#rot	weaver	-growing (u.m.)
throw	making	#wolf	tint	#shed
away (n., u.m.)	mark	wood	block (printing)	#shop
back (n., u.m.)	-marked (u.m.)	work	#tool	toe
-in (n., u.m.)	race	wright	tip	board
#line	table	yard	burn	cap
off (n., u.m.)	-tossed (u.m.)	time	cart	#dance
-on (n., u.m.)	waiter	born	-curled (u.m.)	#drop
out (n., u.m.)	water	bound	head	hold
over (n., u.m.)	#wave	card	-in (n., u.m.)	-in (n., u.m.)
thrust	way	clerk	man	-mark (v.)
-pound	way	clock	most	nail
power	work	-consuming (u.m.)	off (n., u.m.)	plate
thumb	-worn (u.m.)	-honored (u.m.)	over (n., u.m.)	print
bird	tie	keep (v.)	proof	toil
#hole	back (n.)	keeper	staff	-beaten (u.m.)
-made (u.m.)	#band	killer	stock	some
mark	#bar	killing	tail	-stained (u.m.)
-marked (u.m.)	#beam	lag	tank	-weary (u.m.)
nail	#bolt	lock	-tap	worn
piece	#cord	out (n., u.m.)	tilt (v.)	toilet
print	down (n., u.m.)	piece	tilted	#mirror
screw	-in (n., u.m.)	pleaser	tilting	#room
-shaped (u.m.)	#knot	line	toe	ware
stall	#strap	proof	toed	toll
string	up (n., u.m.)	saver	toeing	bar
sucker	-on (n., u.m.)	saving	top	board
sucking	-out (n., u.m.)	server	topper	#bridge
tack	pin	serving	-up (u.m.)	gate
worn	#plate	sheet	tire	gatherer
thunder	-plater	span	changer	house
bearer	#post	-stamp (v.)	changing	keeper
bearing	#rod	table	dresser	#line
bird	#rope	taker	fitter	man
blast	#stay	taking	holder	master
bolt	#strap	waster	maker	payer
burst	up (n., u.m.)	wasting	making	paying
clap	#wall	work	man	penny
cloud	wig	worker	-mile	#road
crack	wigged	worn	#rack	taker
fish	tierlift (truck)	tin	shaper	tom
gust	tiger	-bearing (u.m.)	smith	boy
head	bird	bound	some	cat
headed	eye	#can	tit	cod
peal	hearted	-capped (u.m.)	bit	fool
proof	#illy	-clad (u.m.)	fish	foolery
shower	proof	#cow	#for #tat	piper
smite (v.)	#shark	cup	lark	tate (fish)
squall	-striped (u.m.)	#fish	man	-tom
stick	tight	foil	mouse	tomb
stone	-belted (u.m.)	foiled	titano (c.f.)	stone
storm	bound	foiler	all one word	-strewn (u.m.)
strike	fisted	frame	tithe	tommy
stroke	.fitting (u.m.)	#hat	book	#bar
struck	#joint	horn	-free (u.m.)	cod (fish)
-voiced (u.m.)	lipped	house	payer	gun
thwart	rope	kettle	right	#hole
man	-set (u.m.)	#lined (u.m.)	title	rot
ship	-tie (v.)	man	board	ton
thymo (c.f.)	wad	#ore	holder	-hour
all one word	wire	#pail	-holding (u.m.)	-kilometer
thyro (c.f.)	work	pan	#page	-mile
all one word	tile	plate	winner	-mileage
tibio (c.f.)	-clad (u.m.)	-plated (u.m.)	-winning (u.m.)	-mile-day
all one word	#drain	-plating (u.m.)	to	tone
tick	fish	pot	-and-fro	-deaf (u.m.)
bird	maker	poofed (u.m.)	day	down (n., u.m.)
#fever	making	shop	-do (n.)	-producing (u.m.)
seed	-red (u.m.)	smith	morrow	proof
seeded	stone	smithing	night	up (n., u.m.)
tacktoe	work	spot	#wit	tongue
tick	works	stone	toad	-baited (u.m.)
tock	wright	type	back	bird
ticket	yard	typer	-bellied (u.m.)	#bit
holder	tilt	ware	blind	#bound (u.m.)
maker	board	-white (u.m.)	bug	
	hammer	work		

tongue—con.	top—con.	tow—con.	trade—con.	trashrack
craft	dress (v.)	-haired (u.m.)	mark	travel
-dumb (u.m.)	dressing	head	#name	-bent (u.m.)
fish	flight (u.m.)	headed	#school	book
-free (u.m.)	full	#hook	#union	time
-lash (v.)	gallant (n., u.m.)	line	#unionism	-tired (u.m.)
#lashing	·graft (v.)	mast	#unionist	way
play	hat	#net	#wind	-worn (u.m.)
proof	·hatted (u.m.)	-netter	work	trawl
-shaped (u.m.)	heavy	path	folk	boat
shot	kick	rope	man	net
sore	knot	#team	people	tray
tack	knotted	tower	#union	#cloth
tacked	light	#chime	#unionism	maker
tie	lighted	-high (u.m.)	woman	tread
tied	line	house	traffic	board
tip	liner	man	-mile	mill
#twister	lofty	proof	way	wheel
-twisting (u.m.)	maker	-shaped (u.m.)	trágico (c.f.)	treasure
work	making	work	<i>all one word</i>	#filled (u.m.)
tool	man (n.)	town	trail	#house
bag	mark	bound	blazer	-laden (u.m.)
#belt	mast	-bred (u.m.)	blazing	#ship
box	milk	#clerk	breaker	#trove
builder	most	#crier	maker	treaty
building	notch (nonliteral)	-dotted (u.m.)	making	bound
#chest	notcher	folk	-marked (u.m.)	breaker
#designer	piece	gate	side	breaking
dresser	rail	goer	sight	maker
fitter	rope	going	-weary (u.m.)	making
#grinder	sail	hall	wise	-sealed (u.m.)
-grinding (u.m.)	-secret (u.m.)	house	train	tree
#handle	#sergeant	like	bearer	#belt
head	-shaped (u.m.)	lot	bolt	-clad (u.m.)
holder	side (naut.)	#meeting	boy	fish
holding	soil	ship	crew	#frog
house	stone	side	line	holder
kit	tall (v.)	talk	load	hopper
maker	#timber (naut.)	ward	man	#line
making	work	wear	master	-lined (u.m.)
mark	topo (c.f.)	-weary (u.m.)	-mile	maker
marking	<i>all one word</i>	woman	shed	making
plate	topsy-turvy	yard	sick	man
post	torch	towns	stop	nail
#press	bearer	boy	time	-ripe (u.m.)
rack	bearing	fellow	way	scape
room	#dance	man	yard	#toad
#set	fish	people	training	top
setter	#holder	toy	#camp	#trunk
slide	light	#dog	#ship	trellis
smith	lighted	house	tram	-covered (u.m.)
#steel	like	land	-borne (u.m.)	work
stock	lit	maker	car	trench
stone	man	making	line	back
tooth	#song	man	load	coat
ache	torpedo	shop	man	#fever
sching	#boat	-sized (u.m.)	rail	foot
achy	#mine	town	road	#knife
#and #nail	plane	tracheo (c.f.)	smith	mouth
bill	#room	<i>all one word</i>	way	#plow
-billed (u.m.)	#tube	trachy (c.f.)	wayman	-plowed (u.m.)
brush	torquemeter	<i>all one word</i>	yard	-plowing (u.m.)
drawer	toss	track	trans (pref.)	#warfare
drawing	pot	barrow	alpine	trestle
mark	up (n., u.m.)	#brake	atlantic	board
-marked (u.m.)	touch	#gage	-Canadian, etc.	#bridge
paste	#and #go	hound	pacific	tree
pick	back (n., u.m.)	layer	uranic	work
plate	down (n., u.m.)	laying	<i>rest also one word</i>	tri (c.f.)
powder	hole	man	transit	-iodide
proof	line	mark	man	-ply (u.m.)
puller	-me-not (n., u.m.)	master	#time	state, etc.
-pulling (u.m.)	#method	-mile	trap	<i>rest one word</i>
-set (u.m.)	pan	shifter	ball	tribes
-shaped (u.m.)	reader	sick	door	man
#shell	stone	side	fall	people
some	up (n., u.m.)	walker	#hatch	tribo (c.f.)
wash	wood	writing	light	<i>all one word</i>
work	writer	tough	line	tricho (c.f.)
top	writing	head (duck)	maker	<i>all one word</i>
#brass	tough	-headed (u.m.)	making	trick
cap (n.)	hearted	hearted	#nest	proof
coat	-looking (u.m.)	-skinned (u.m.)	-nester	work
coated	craft	to w	rock	trim
coating	boat	·in (n., u.m.)	shoot	-cut (u.m.)
cutter	#car	-laden (u.m.)	shooter	-dressed (u.m.)
#dog		-made (u.m.)	shooting	-looking (u.m.)
-drain (v.)			stick	stone
#drawer				

trinitro (c.f.)	trunk	tune	twelve	U-boat
all one word	back	maker	fold	-cut
trip	fish	making	month	-magnet
-free (u.m.)	line	out (n., u.m.)	penny (nail)	-rail
#gear	maker	up (n., u.m.)	score	-shaped
hammer	nose	tunnel	twenty	-tube
#rate	room	-boring (u.m.)	-first	ultra (pref.)
sill	#steamer	maker	fold	-a m b i t i o u s
wire	way	making	leaf	-atomic, etc.
tripestone	truss	man	-one	-English, etc.
triple	#beam	-shaped (u.m.)	penny (nail)	high #frequency
-acting (u.m.)	bound	way	twice	high-speed (u.m.)
back (sofa)	maker	turbo (c.f.)	-born (u.m.)	#valorem, #fires,
-branched (u.m.)	making	-ramjet (u.m.)	-reviewed (u.m.)	etc.
-edged (u.m.)	work	rest one word	-told (u.m.)	etc.
fold	trust	turf	twin	rest one word
#play	breaking	bound	#boat	un (pref.)
tail (fish)	buster	-built (u.m.)	born	-American, etc.
-tailed (u.m.)	busting	-clad (u.m.)	-engined (u.m.)	called-for (u.m.)
tree (n.)	-controlled (u.m.)	-covered (u.m.)	fold	heard-of (u.m.)
trolley	maker	man	-jet (u.m.)	-ionized (u.m.)
#bus	man	turkey	-motor (u.m.)	self-conscious
#car	-ridden (u.m.)	back	-screw (u.m.)	sent-for (u.m.)
#line	woman	#buzzard	#ship	thought-of (u.m.)
maker	worthy	#gobbler	twine	thought-on (u.m.)
man	truth	-red (u.m.)	bound	rest one word
troop	-filled (u.m.)	#trot	-colored (u.m.)	under
fowl	lover	Turko (c.f.)	cutter	age (deficit)
ship	seeker	-Greek, etc.	holder	age (younger) (n., u.m.)
#train	-seeking (u.m.)	rest one word	maker	#contract
tropho (c.f.)	teller	turn	making	coverman
all one word	telling	about	#spinner	#cultivation (till-age)
tropo (c.f.)	try	about-face	-a-day (u.m.)	cultivation (insufficient) (pref.)
all one word	house	again	-along (bookbinding) (n.)	#oath
trouble	-on (n., u.m.)	around	-decker	#obligation
-free (u.m.)	out (n., u.m.)	back	-faced (u.m.)	#orders
-haunted (u.m.)	pot	buckle	fold	#secretary
maker	sail	cap	-handed (u.m.)	-secretaryship
making	square	coat	penny (nail)	#suspicion
man	works	cock	-piece (u.m.)	way
proof	tub	down	-ply (u.m.)	as prefix, one-word
shooter	#butter	(n., u.m.)	score	uni (c.f.)
shooting	fast	gate	-seater	-univalent
some	fish	in	some	rest one word
trough	maker	key	-spot	union
room	making	off	-step (dance)	#card
way	man	(n., u.m.)	-striper	-made (u.m.)
trout	-shaped (u.m.)	out	-suiter	man
bird	#thumper	(n., u.m.)	-thirder	#shop
-colored (u.m.)	tube	over	-up (n., u.m.)	unit
-famous (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)	penny	-way (u.m.)	#fraction
fly	-fed (u.m.)	pike	-wheeler	#price
#stream	form (u.m.)	pin	tympano (c.f.)	-set (u.m.)
trowel	head	plate	all one word	up
beak (bird)	hearted	server	type	along (adv.)
man	maker	sheet	case	-anchor (u.m., v.)
truce	making	skin	cast	and-coming (u.m.)
breaker	man	sole	caster	#and #up
breaking	-nosed (u.m.)	spit	casting	beat
maker	#plate	stile	cutter	bow
making	#sheet	stitch	cutting	coast
-seeking (u.m.)	smith	stone (bird)	face	country (adv., u.m.)
truck	work	table	founder	end (v.)
borne (u.m.)	works	tail	foundry	grade
driver	tuberculo (c.f.)	-to (n.)	#genus	gradient
#farm	all one word	under	-high (u.m.)	keep
line	tubo (c.f.)	(n., u.m.)	holder	lift
load	-ovarian	up	#metal	lock
man	rest one word	wrest	#page	#ars
-mile	tuft	turned	script	-over (u.m.)
owner	hunter	-back (u.m.)	set	patient
#tractor	hunting	-down (u.m.)	setter	rate
#trailer	boat	-in (u.m.)	setting	river
way	boatman	-on (u.m.)	write (v.)	stairs
true	#of #war	-out (u.m.)	writer	state
-aimed (u.m.)	tulip	-over (u.m.)	writing	stream
#bill	#bed	turner-off	written	street
-blue (u.m.)	grower	turret	typho (c.f.)	swing
born	-growing (u.m.)	#deck	all one word	take
bred	#mold	#gun	typo (c.f.)	to-date (u.m.)
-eyed (u.m.)	#root	head	all one word	town
false	wood	#ship	tyro (c.f.)	trend
hearted	tumble	turtle	stone	turn
love (n., u.m.)	bug	back	tyro (c.f.)	wind
penny (n.)	down	dove	all one word	
#time	tuna	-footed (u.m.)		
trundle	fish	neck (u.m.)		
#bed	#oil	#shell		
head		stone		

upper	vellum	violet—con.	wagon—con.	ward—con.
case (printing)	-bound (u.m.)	-ear (bird)	way	ship
cased (printing)	#cloth	-eared (u.m.)	wayman	#walk
#class	-covered (u.m.)	#ray	work	ware
classman	velvet	-rayed (u.m.)	wright	house
crust (n., u.m.)	breast (bird)	#water	yard	houseman
cut	-crimson (u.m.)	wood	waist	maker
#deck	-draped (u.m.)	violin	band	making
#grade	#finish	#case	belt	man
#hand	-green (u.m.)	maker	cloth	room
handism	hearted	making	coat	warm
most	maker	-shaped (u.m.)	coated	blooded
#world	making	viper	coating	-clad (u.m.)
urano (c.f.)	-pile (u.m.)	fish	-deep (u.m.)	hearted
all one word	work	-headed (u.m.)	-high (u.m.)	house (hothouse)
uretero (c.f.)	vent	virtue	line	up (n., u.m.)
all one word	#drill	-armed (u.m.)	waiting	warned-over (u.m.)
urethro (c.f.)	hole	proof	#list	wash
all one word	ventri (c.f.)	wise	#man	basin
uro (c.f.)	all one word	viscero (c.f.)	#period	basket
all one word	ventro (c.f.)	all one word	#room	board
utero (c.f.)	all one word	vitreo (c.f.)	#woman	bowl
all one word	verse	all one word	walk	brush
	-commemorated	vitro (c.f.)	around (n., u.m.)	cloth
	(u.m.)	-clarain	away (n., u.m.)	colored (u.m.)
	craft	-di-trina	-on (n., u.m.)	day
	maker	rest one word	out (n., u.m.)	down (n., u.m.)
	making	vivi (c.f.)	over (n., u.m.)	#goods
V	man	all one word	up (n., u.m.)	house
-boat	monger	volley	way	-in (n., u.m.)
-man	mongering	ball	walkie-talkie	land
	smith	#fire	wall	maid
	vertebro (c.f.)	volt	bird	man
-connection	all one word	ammeter	board	off (n., u.m.)
-curve	vesico (c.f.)	-ampere	bound	out (n., u.m.)
-engine	all one word	-coulomb	eye (n.)	pot
-neck	vibro (c.f.)	meter	eyed	rag
-shaped	all one word	ohmmeter	flower	room
-type	vice	-second	girt	#sale
vacant	#admiral	volta (c.f.)	-like	shed
-eyed (u.m.)	-admiralty	all one word	-painting (u.m.)	stand
hearted	#consul	vote	paper	tall (bird)
-looking (u.m.)	-consulate	-casting (u.m.)	papering	tray
-minded (u.m.)	-consulship	getter	piece	trough
vagino (c.f.)	-gerency	-getting (u.m.)	plate	tub
all one word	gerent	monger	-sided (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)
vain	#governor	vow	work	way
glorious	-governorship	-bound (u.m.)	walled	way
glory	#minister	breaker	-in (u.m.)	woman
valley	-ministry	breaking	-up (u.m.)	work
#bottom	-presidency	maker	war	washed
#train	#president	making	bird	-out (u.m.)
valve	-president-elect	-pledged (u.m.)	book	-up (u.m.)
#gear	-presidential	valvo (c.f.)	craft	washer
-grinding (u.m.)	#rector	all one word	#dance	man
-in-head (u.m.)	-rectorship		-disabled (u.m.)	woman
man	regal	W	-famed (u.m.)	waste
	-regency	-engine	fare	basket
	#regent	-shaped	head	board
	royal	-type	horse (nonliteral)	box
	royalty	W-surface	like	land
van	#versa	wafer	-made (u.m.)	leaf (bookbind-
driver	#warden	#cutter	maker	ing)
guard	-wardenship	maker	making	
load	#view	making	man	
man	#angle	#sheet	paper	
most	finder	work	#pipe	
ward	point	wag	#plug	
vapor	vile	beard	proof	
#bath	hearted	tail	path	
-filled (u.m.)	-natured (u.m.)	tongue	plane	
-heating (u.m.)	vine	wit	proof	
tight	-clad (u.m.)	wage	ship	
vase	-covered (u.m.)	#earner	#song	
maker	dresser	-earning (u.m.)	swept (u.m.)	
making	grower	#scale	#time (clock)	
-shaped (u.m.)	growing	work	time (duration)	
work	land	worker	-wearied (u.m.)	
vaso (c.f.)	stalk	working	#weariness	
all one word	yard	wagon	-wary (u.m.)	
vat	vinegar	-headed (u.m.)	work	
maker	-flavored (u.m.)	load	worker	
making	-hearted (u.m.)	maker	worn	
man	maker	making	#worthiness	
#net	-making (u.m.)	wagon	worthy	
vegeto (c.f.)	-tart (u.m.)	-headed (u.m.)		
all one word	violet	load		
	-blue (u.m.)	maker		
	-colored (u.m.)	man		
		master		
		smith		
		#train		

watch—con.

making
man
mate
#spring
tower
woman
word
work
water
bag
bailage
bank
bearer
-bearing (u.m.)
-beaten (u.m.)
-bind (v.)
blink
#blister
bloom
board
#body
bok
borne
#bottle
bound
boy
buck
chat (bird)
#closet
color
-colored (u.m.)
-cool (v.)
-cooled (u.m.)
#cooler
course
craft
#cure
doe
dog
-drinking (u.m.)
drop
fall
-filled (u.m.)
finder
flood
flow
fog
fowl
-free (u.m.)
front
#gage
gate
head
hole
horse
house
-inch
#jacket
-laden (u.m.)
lane
leaf
leave
#level
line
-lined (u.m.)
load
locked
log
logged
logger
logging
#main
man
mark
master
melon
meter
phone
plane
plant
pot
power
proof
proofed
proofer
proofing
quake
-rot (v.)

water—con.

scape
shed
shoot
sick
side
skin
#snake
-soak (v.)
-soaked (u.m.)
-soaking (u.m.)
-soluble (u.m.)
spout
stain
stained
#table
tight
tightness
#tower
#tube
#wagon
wall
#wave
way
#wheel
wise
work
worker
works
worn
watt
-hour
meter
-second
wattle
bird
work
wave
#antenna
-cut (u.m.)
form
guide
-lashed (u.m.)
length
line
making
mark
meter
-moist (u.m.)
-on (n., u.m.)
off (n., u.m.)
#rule (printing)
-swept (u.m.)
-worn (u.m.)
wax
bill
-billed (u.m.)
bird
chandler
cloth
-coated (u.m.)
headed (u.m.)
hearted
maker
making
man
#paper
#stone
work
worker
working
worm
-yellow (u.m.)
way
back (n., u.m.)
beam
bill
book
#car
down (n., u.m.)
farer
faring
fellow
#freight
going
house
laid
lay
layer

way—con.

laying
leave
maker
man
mark
mate
post
side
-sore (u.m.)
#train
-up (n., u.m.)
ward
-wore (u.m.)
-wary (u.m.)
wise
worn
weak
-backed (u.m.)
brained
-eyed (u.m.)
fish
handed
headed
hearted
-kneed (u.m.)
minded
mouthed
#side
#sister
wealth
maker
making
monger
-producing (u.m.)
-proud (u.m.)
weapon
maker
making
proof
weasel
-faced (u.m.)
skin
-worded (u.m.)
weather
beaten
blown
board
boarding
-borne (u.m.)
bound
break
cock
#eye
fish
#gage
glass
going
-hardened (u.m.)
#house
maker
making
man
#map
-marked (u.m.)
most
proof
proofed
proofing
-stain (v.)
strip
-stripped (u.m.)
-stripping (u.m.)
tight
wise
worn
web
-fingered (u.m.)
foot
-footed (u.m.)
maker
making
#press
work
wedge
bill
-billed (u.m.)
like

wedge—con.

-shaped (u.m.)
wise
weed
-choked (u.m.)
-hidden (u.m.)
hook
killer
killing
week
day
end
-ender
-ending (u.m.)
long (u.m.)
-old (u.m.)
work
weigh
bridge
bridgeman
house
-in (n., u.m.)
lock
man
master
out (n., u.m.)
shaft
well
-being (n.)
-beloved (u.m.)
-born (u.m.)
-bound (u.m.)
-bred (u.m.)
-clad (u.m.)
curb
-deserving (u.m.)
-doer
-doing (n., u.m.)
-drained (u.m.)
-drilling (u.m.)
#field
-grown (u.m.)
head
-headed (u.m.)
hole
house
-informed (u.m.)
-known (u.m.)
-looking (u.m.)
maker
making
man
-meaner
-nigh (u.m.)
-off (u.m.)
-read (u.m.)
-set-up (u.m.)
side
-spoken (u.m.)
spring
stead
-thought-of (u.m.)
-thought-out (u.m.)
-to-do (u.m.)
-wisher
-wishing (u.m.)
-worn (u.m.)
yard
welt
geist
politik
#seam
welterweight
were
-animal
-ass
bear
calf
folk
wolf
west
bound
-central (u.m.)
#end
-faced (u.m.)
going
land

west—con.

most
-northwest
#side
-sider
ward
wet
back
bird (finch)
#bulb
-cheeked (u.m.)
-clean (v.)
land (u.m.)
-nurse (v.)
pack
wash
whale
back
-backed (u.m.)
bird
boat
bone
boned
-built (u.m.)
head (bird)
-headed (u.m.)
like
man
-mouthed (u.m.)
#oil
ship
wharf
#boat
hand
head
holder
land
man
master
owner
#rat
side
worker
what
abouts (n.)
ever
-is-it (n.)
not (n.)
soever
-you-may-call-it
(n.)
wheat
bird
cake
-colored (u.m.)
ear
eared
-fed (u.m.)
field
grower
land
#pest
rich (u.m.)
#rust
stalk
wheel
band
barrow
base
bird
box
chair
-cut (u.m.)
going
horse (nonliteral)
house
#load
-made (u.m.)
maker
making
man
plate
power
race
road
#scraper
smith
spin
stitch

wheel—con.	whisk	wicket	wind—con.	wine—con.
way	broom	keeper	firm	shop
work	#tail	keeping	fish	skin
-worn (u.m.)	whistlestop	wide	flow	taster
wright	white	-angle (u.m.)	#force	tester
when	back	-awake (u.m.)	gall	vat
abouts (n.)	bait (fish)	#gage	-galled (u.m.)	wise
ever	beard (n.)	-handed (u.m.)	#gage	wing
-issued (u.m.)	belly	hearted	hole	band
soever	bill	mouthed	house	bar
whencesoever	bird	-open (u.m.)	-hungry (u.m.)	beat
where	#book (diplomatic)	spread	jammer	bolt
abouts	cap (n.)	-spreading (u.m.)	jamming	bone
after	capper	work	lass	borne
as	coat (n.)	widow	line	bowl
at	-collar (u.m.)	#bird	load	#car
by	-collared (u.m.)	hood	mill	#case
for	comb (n.)	maker	pipe	#cell
fore	corn	man	-pollinated (u.m.)	#chair
from	#count	width	power	#collar
in	-ear (bird)	way	proof	cut
inssoever	-eared (u.m.)	wise	#puff	#dam
into	-eye (bird)	wife	#pump	#deck
of	-eyed (u.m.)	bound	-rode (u.m.)	fish
on	face	hood	row	#flap
over	-faced (u.m.)	killer	screen	-footed (u.m.)
soever	fish	-ridden (u.m.)	-shaken (u.m.)	handed
through	#flag	wig	shield	-heavy (u.m.)
to	foot (n.)	maker	shock	#jam
under	-footed (u.m.)	making	side	load
upon	#gold	tail	sleeve	loading (u.m.)
with	#goods	wag	sock	-loose (u.m.)
withal	handed	wagger	speed	man
wherever	-hard (u.m.)	wild	stop	mate
whet	head	#boar	storm	#net
#slate	-headed (u.m.)	cat (n.)	stream	nut
stone	#heat	catter	sucker	over (n., u.m.)
whey	-hot (u.m.)	-eyed (u.m.)	sucking	#pad
beard	#lead	fire	swept	piece
-bearded (u.m.)	#lie	fowl	throw	#plow
face	like	-grown (u.m.)	tight	power
faced	#line	#land	#tunnel	#rail
which	minded	life	up (n., u.m.)	#sac
ever	out (u.m., v.)	#man	ward	#scREW
soever	pot	wind	way	seed
whiffetree	rump (bird)	wood	worn	-shaped (u.m.)
whip	#slave	will	winder	#shell
bird	smith	-less	-on	-shot (u.m.)
cord	stone (mineral)	maker	#rod	#slot
crack	tail	making	window	span
cracker	-tailed (u.m.)	-o'-the-wisp	breaker	spread
craft	throat (bird)	power	-breaking (u.m.)	stub
-graft (v.)	-throated (u.m.)	-strong (u.m.)	#cleaner	-swift (u.m.)
#hand	tip	willinghearted	-cleaning (u.m.)	#tie
lash	top (n.)	#o'-the-wisp	#dresser	tip
maker	vein	power	-dressing (u.m.)	top
making	ware	-grown (u.m.)	#glass	walker
man	wash	like	maker	wall
-marked (u.m.)	washed	-shaded (u.m.)	making	-weary (u.m.)
post	washer	ware	pane	wide
saw	washing	wilt	peerper	winter
sawed	way	#disease	#shade	-beaten (u.m.)
sawing	wing	-resistant (u.m.)	-shop (v.)	bound
sawyer	who	wind	#shopper	-clad (u.m.)
-shaped (u.m.)	ever	bag	-shopping (u.m.)	-fallow (v.)
#snake	so	bagged	#work	-fed (u.m.)
socket	soever	bagger	wine	feed
staff	whole	blown	bag	#green (color)
stalk	-headed (u.m.)	borne	ball	green (plant, etc.)
stall	hearted	bound	bibber	#hardiness
stick	#hog	brace	bibbing	#hardy (u.m.)
stitch	-hogger	bracing	-black (u.m.)	kill
stock	sale	break	#cask	killed
tail	saler	breaker	-colored (u.m.)	killings
-tailed (u.m.)	-skinned (u.m.)	breaking	corner	-made (u.m.)
-tom-kelly (bird)	some	broach	-drinking (u.m.)	#oats
whipper	-souled (u.m.)	broken	glass	proof
-in	-spirited (u.m.)	burn	glassful	#rye
snapper	#stitch	catcher	grower	-sown (u.m.)
tail	#works	-chapped (u.m.)	growing	tide
whirl	whom	chill	-hardy (u.m.)	#wheat
about (n., u.m.)	so	clothes	house	-worn (u.m.)
blast	soever	#cloud	maker	wire
#drill	wicker	#cone	making	bar
pool	ware	#drift	pot	bird
-shaped (u.m.)	work	fall	#press	borne
wig		fallen	-red (u.m.)	bound
wind		fast	seller	
whirlybird		-fertilized (u.m.)		

wire—con.	woe	wood—con.	work—con.
-caged (u.m.)	-begone	working	flow
#cloth	-laden (u.m.)	yard	folk
-cut (u.m.)	worn	wooden	#force
cutter	wolf	head (n.)	girl
cutting	-eyed (u.m.)	headed	hand
dancer	#fish	-hulled (u.m.)	-hardened (u.m.)
dancing	hound	ware	horse
draw (v.)	pack	-wary (u.m.)	-hour (u.m.)
drawer	skin	woodsman	house
drawing	woman	wool	housed
drawn	folk	#clip	load
#edge	hearted	fell	man
-edged (u.m.)	hood	#flock	manlike
#gage	kind	gatherer	manship
hair (dog)	like	gathering	master
-haired (u.m.)	power	grader	out (n., u.m.)
house	womenfolk	grower	pan
less	wonder	growing	people
#line	land	head	piece
maker	-stricken (u.m.)	-laden (u.m.)	place
making	strong	-lined (u.m.)	power
man	-struck (u.m.)	man	room
#mark	work	pack	sheet
photo	worker	packer	shoe
puller	working	press	shop
pulling	worthy	shearer	-shy (n., u.m.)
#rope	wood	shears	-shyness
smith	bark (color)	shed	site
spun	bin	skin	#song
stitch	bined	sorter	space
-stitched (u.m.)	block	sorting	spacing
#stitcher	bound	#stapler	-stained (u.m.)
-stitching (u.m.)	box	stock	stand
tail (duck)	-built (u.m.)	washer	stone
-tailed (u.m.)	-cased (u.m.)	#waste	stream
tap	chat (bird)	wheel	table
tapped	chipper	-white (u.m.)	time
tapper	chopper	-white (u.m.)	up (n., u.m.)
tapping	chuck	winder	ways
walker	cock	work	-weary (u.m.)
walking	craft	worker	week
way	crafter	working	wise
work	cut	woolly	woman
worker	cutter	-coated (u.m.)	worn
working	cutting	-headed (u.m.)	yard
works	#engraver	-looking (u.m.)	working
worm	#engraving	-white (u.m.)	#day
-wound (u.m.)	fiber	word	#load
wise	fish	-blind (u.m.)	man
acre	grub	book	#room
crack	hole	bound	woman
cracked	horse	builder	world
cracker	house	building	beater
cracking	hung (u.m.)	catcher	beating
head (n.)	jobber (bird)	catching	-conscious (u.m.)
-headed (u.m.)	land	-clad (u.m.)	#consciousness
hearted	lot	#class	#line
-spoken (u.m.)	man	maker	maker
wishbone	#nymph	craft	making
witch	-paneled (u.m.)	craftsman	#power
#burner	#paper	-deaf (u.m.)	proof
craft	pecker	jobber	quake
#hazel	pile	list	-self
#hunt	-planing (u.m.)	maker	-weary (u.m.)
#hunter	print	making	wide
-hunting (u.m.)	pulp	man	wise
man	ranger	manship	worm
work	#rip (bird)	monger	-eaten (u.m.)
with	rock	mongering	-eating (u.m.)
draw	#rot	-perfect (u.m.)	#gear
drawal	shed	play	hole
drawer	shop	seller	holed
drawing	side	slinger	proof
hold	skin	slinging	-riddled (u.m.)
holding	stock	smith	-ripe (u.m.)
in	stone	work	seed
indoors (adv.)	#stove	aday (n., u.m.)	shaft
out	#thrush	-and-turn (u.m.)	#wheel
outdoors (adv.)	#tick	away (n., u.m.)	wood
stand	turner	bag	worn
wither	-turning (u.m.)	basket	down (u.m.)
band	wall (bird)	bench	out (u.m.)
tip	-walled (u.m.)	book	outness
-wrung (u.m.)	wind (music)	box	worrywart
within	work	#cure	worth
-bound (u.m.)	worker	day	while (n., u.m.)
-named (u.m.)		-driven (u.m.)	#while (adv.)
ward		fellow	whileness
			wrap
			around (n., u.m.)
			-up (n., u.m.)
			wreath
			-crowned (u.m.)
			maker
			making
			work
			wreck
			#buoy
			fish
			-free (u.m.)
			master
			wring
			bolt
			staff
			wrist
			band
			bone
			drop
			fall
			lock
			pin
			plate
			watch
			work
			write
			back (n., u.m.)
			-in (n., u.m.)
			off (n., u.m.)
			up (n., u.m.)
			writing
			#desk
			#room
			wrong
			doer
			doing
			-ended (u.m.)
			#font
			headed
			hearted
			-minded (u.m.)
			-thinking (u.m.)
			wrought
			#iron
			-up (u.m.)
			wry
			bill
			-billed (u.m.)
			-faced (u.m.)
			-looking (u.m.)
			mouth (fish)
			-mouthed (u.m.)
			neck
			-set (u.m.)
			tail (bird)
			X
			-body
			-disease
			-ray
			-virus
			X-shaped
			xantho (c.f.)
			all one word
			xeno (c.f.)
			all one word
			xero (c.f.)
			all one word
			xylo (c.f.)
			all one word
			Y
			-chromosome
			-potential
			Z
			-joint
			-level
			-shaped
			-track
			-tube
			yachts
			man
			woman
			Yankee
			-Doodle
			land

yard	yellow	yellow—con.	young—con.	zero—con.
arm	back	throat (bird)	-looking (u.m.)	-dimensional (u.m.)
-deep (u.m.)	-backed (u.m.)	-throated (u.m.)	-manlike	gravity
-long (u.m.)	-bellied (u.m.)	top	-old	#hour
man	belly	ware	-womanhood	zig
master	#berry	yes	youth	zag
stick	bill (bird)	-man	like	zagged
-wide (u.m.)	-billed (u.m.)	-no	tide	zinc
yaw	bird	yester	yule	-coated (u.m.)
meter	crown (bird)	day	#log	#etching
-sighted (u.m.)	#fever	year	tide	-white (u.m.)
year	fin (fish)	yoke		zoo (c.f.)
bird	fish	fellow		<i>all one word</i>
book	-green (u.m.)	mate		zoologico (c.f.)
day	hammer (bird)	mating		<i>all one word</i>
end	head (bird)	-toed (u.m.)	Z-bar	zygo (c.f.)
-hour (u.m.)	-headed (u.m.)	wood	Z-chromosome	<i>all one word</i>
long (u.m.)	legs (bird)	young	zebra	zygomatico (c.f.)
-old (u.m.)	#race	-eyed (u.m.)	fish	-orbital
-round (u.m.)	rump (bird)	-headed (u.m.)	like	<i>rest one word</i>
	tail (fish)	hearted	zero	zymo (c.f.)
	-tailed (u.m.)	-ladylike	axial	<i>all one word</i>
			#beat	

NOTES

8. PLANT AND INSECT NAMES

PLANT NAMES

8.1. The following list of plant names, some of which vary in form from those given in Webster's New International Dictionary, has been compiled with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture.

8.2. In general, derivatives of proper names with acquired independent common meaning are not capitalized. (See rule 3.4, p. 21.) However, in plant names, if the capital letter is retained, either the hyphened or the two-word form is used, depending on predominant usage. Such names as English ivy, Dutchmans-pipe, Cupids-dart, flower-of-Jove, and apple-of-Peru retain the capital letter. On the other hand, such names as Charlie, Jack, and Susan lose their capital letter in fanciful names; e.g., creeping-charlie, jack-in-a-box, and brown-eyed-susan.

8.3. The apostrophe is omitted in names with a possessive element; thus: babysbreath, Grays lily, devils-paintbrush, etc.

8.4. To indicate preferred usage, there are also included adjective forms, such as nightblooming, straightstem, threecolor, two-wing, etc., not by themselves plant names.

8.5. Except as indicated in the list, plant names ending in *bane*, *bark*, *bean*, *berry*, *bine*, *brush*, *cup*, *fern*, *flower*, *grass*, *leaf*, *lily*, *nut*, *plant*, *pod*, *root*, *seed*, *thorn*, *tree*, *vine*, *weed*, *wood*, and *wort* are printed solid, unless the preceding word is a proper name which retains its capitalized form. (See rule 8.2.) All such one-word forms were excluded from the list.

Aarons-beard	barnyard #grass	blackfoot	bog-rosemary
addersmouth	barrenground	blackhawk	bonytip
adderstongue	barren-strawberry	blackjoint	bouncing-bet
adzuki	bastardbox	blacklaurel	bowbells
African-violet	batterdock	black-mangrove	bowstring-hemp
airpotato	baycedar	black #medic	boxelder
alfilaria	beakrush	blackpurple	bracken
alpencress	bearcabbage	blacksplot	brassbuttons
Alpine-azalea	bearmat	blackstem	Brazilian-cherry
Amazon-lily	beartail	black-salsify	brickred
anatto-tree	beavertail	bladder #campion	bricktimber
angel-trumpet	bedstraw	bladder-senna	bridal-veil
antelope-brush	beebalm	bladeapple	bridalwreath
Apache-plume	beechdrops	blazing-star	brighteyes
apple-of-Peru	beefsteak-plant	bleedingheart	Brisbane-box
Arab-primrose	bee-sage	blistercress	bristlecone
arar-tree	beggarticks	bloodball	bristletooth
arborvitae	belladonna-lily	bloodred	bronzebells
arrow-arum	bigcone-spruce	bloodtwig	broomcorn
asparagus-bean	bigfruit	bloodvein	broom-crowberry
atamasco-lily	bigmoon	blowwives	broomrape
Australian-pea	bigstem	blueback	broomsedge
autumn-crocus	bigtooth	bluebead	broomstraw
avalanche-lily	bird-in-the-bush	bluebeard	brown-eyed-susan
awl-leaf	bird-of-paradise-flower	bluebell-creeper	Browns (lily, etc.)
	birdpepper	bluebells	brownstain
	birdseye	blueblossom	brownstem
baby-blue-eyes	birdsfoot	bluebunch	brush-cherry
babysbreath	birdsnest	bluecrown	brushtip
babytears	bishopscap	bluecurls	buckbeard
baldcypress	bishophood	bluedicks	buckeye
baldhip	bittercress	blue-eyed-grass	buckhorn
baldrush	bittersweet	blue-eyed-mary	buckwheat
balmmustard	bittervetch	blueflag	buckwheat-tree
balm-of-Gilead	blackbead	bluegreen	buffalo-bur
balsam-apple	blackberry-lily	bluejoint	bulffist
balsam-of-Peru	blackbox	bluelips	bulfoot
balsam-pear	black-bryony	bluestar	bulhoof
banana-shrub	blackbud	bluestem	bulhorn
Barbados-cherry	black-calabash	bluetop	bulnettle
barestem	black-eyed-susan	bog-orchid	bulthistle

bunnymouth	chokecherry	dayglow	fernspay
burclover	Christ-eye	deadnettle	feterita
burdock	Christ-thorn	deathcamas	fielddress
bur-marigold	Christmas-rose	deerhair	fieldmadder
bur-ragweed	cigarbox-cedar	deertongue	figmarigold
burreed	cinequefoil	deervetch	finetooth
bur-sage	cleavers	desertbeauty	firemoss
bur-snakeroot	cliffbrake	desertcandle	firepink
bushclover	clifrose	desertholly	fishhooks
bush-cranberry	cloth-of-gold	desertprimrose	fishpoison-tree
bush-honeysuckle	clove-nlip	desert-willow	fiveblade
bushmint	clubmoss	devilsclaw	fivecoil
bushpepper	cluster-amaryllis	devilsclub	fivefinger
bushpoppy	cobblersthumb	devils-paintbrush	festivamen
bushrose	cocaine-tree	devils-pincushion	flamboyant-tree
butchersbroom	cockscomb-yam	devils-shoestring	flamepoppy
butter-and-eggs	cocks-eggs	devilstongue	flameray
butter #bean	cocoplum	devils-walkingstick	flat-sedge
butterbough	comfrey	Diels (cotoneaster, etc.)	floatingheart
butterfly-pea	conehead	dimplecone	floptop
butter-rose	confederate-jasmine	ditchfoot	Florida-boxwood
buttonball	coontail	ditchsunflower	flowerfence
buttonclover	cootamundra	dock	flowering-rush
button-snakeroot	coppertip	dogbrier	flower-of-an-hour
	coralbells	dogfennel	flower-of-Jove
	coralblow	dogtail	fogfruit
	coraldrops	doublefile	forget-me-not
caleput-tree	corkwing	doubleflowering	fourcolor
calabash-tree	corncockle	doublieray	four-o'clock
calaba-tree	cornelian-cherry	doubletooth	fourstamen
calamondin	corn-marigold	Douglas-fir	fourwing
calfkill	cornsalad	dovefoot	foxchop
California-laurel	cotton-sedge	doveplum	foxfeet
California-nutmeg	cottonthistle	dracena	foxglove
California-poppy	Coventry-bells	dragonhead	foxtail #grass
camphor-tree	cowcockle	duckpotato	Franciscan-nightshade
canarybalm	cowheel	duncecap	fringebell
candlenut-tree	cowitch	dusty-miller	fringe-orchid
candytuft	cowsparsley	Dutchmans-breeches	frogbit
canistel	cowsparnip	Dutchmans-pipe	frogfoot
Canterbury-bells	covepa	dwarf-dandelion	fullers #teasel
canyon-poppy	cowslip		fullmoon
cape-cowslip	cowtongue		
cape-gooseberry	cow-tree	eardrops	gallwind
cape-honeysuckle	cowwheat	earthgall	garambullo
cape-jasmine	crabapple	earthstar	gayfeather
cape-marigold	cradle-orchid	earhtongue	gaywings
cape-pondweed	cranberry-gourd	Easter-bells	ghostpipe
cape-weddingflower	cranesbill	Eca (rose, etc.)	giantfennel
Carolina-jessamine	crape-jasmine	elephanthead	giantgroundsel
Carolina-vanilla	crapemyrtle	elkslip	gill-over-the-ground
cassabanana	crawfoot	epaulette-tree	giltedge
cassiabark-tree	creamcups	evening-primrose	globe-amaranth
cassiaflower-tree	creamfruit	evening-snow	globe-cone
castor-aralia	creamsacs	evening-star	globedaisy
catbrier	creeping-charlie	evergold	globemallow
catchfly-gentian	creepingdevil	evergreen-grape	globethistle
catclaw	creeping-jenny	everlasting	globe-tulip
catjang-pea	Cretan-mullein	eyebalm	gloriosa
cats-ear	cricketbat	eyebright	glorybower
catsfoot	crimson-eye		goatsbeard
cattail	crimson-flag		goatsrue
cavenia	crocos		goldband
celandine-poppy	crowfoot		goldbeard
chaff-flower	crownbeard		goldblotch
chainfern	crowndaisy		goldblust
chalice-vine	crown-imperialis		goldedge
chaste-tree	crownvetch		golden-aster
checkerbloom	crowpolson		goldenback
checkermallow	crucifixion-thorn		goldenball
cherryblossom	crystal-tea		goldenbeard
cherry-laurel	cucumber-root		goldenbowl
cherry-orange	culvers-phycis		goldenchain
cherrystone	Cupids-dart		goldenclub
chickpea	custard-apple		golden-eyed-grass
chicory	cutcollar		goldenfeather
Childs (gladiolus, etc.)	cypress-pine		goldenfleece
Chile-ageratum	Dallis (grass, etc.)		goldenglow
Chile-bells	dames (rocket, etc.)		goldenlarch
Chile-guava	dammparpine		goldenlocks
Chile-jasmine	danesblood		goldenmoon
Chile-nettle	darkeye		goldenpert
Chiloe (strawberry, etc.)	darling-plum		goldenplume
China-aster	dasheen		goldenrain-tree
China-fir	dateplum		goldenrod
China-laurel	distil		goldenseal
Chinese-houses	dawnrose		golden-shower
Chinese-poppy			goldenstar

goldentop	honeybloom	kudzu	meadowsweet
goldentuft	honeylocust	kwanso (daylily, etc.)	mealyamat
goldentwig	honeysuckle	kyushu (azalea, etc.)	Meiwa (kumquat, etc.)
goldenwave	hophornbeam		merrybells
goldenarrow	hopsage		Mexican-buckeye
goldeye-grass	hornbeam	Labrador-tea	Mexican-clover
goldfields	hornpoppy	lacquer-tree	Mexican-orange
goldhair	horsebalm	ladies-tresses	Mexican-star
Goldie (fern, etc.)	horsechestnut	ladybell	Mexican-tea
goldmoss	horse-eye	ladyslipper	Michaelmas-daisy
goldspot	horsegentian	ladysmantle	milfoil
goldstripe	horsemint	ladythumb	milkthistle
goldthread	horse nettle	lambkill	milkvetch
goldtip	horsepipe	lampsquarters	milo
goldtwig	horseradish	lap-love	mist maiden
goldvein	horseradish-tree	large-tooth	miyama
good-King-Henry	horsetail	lavender-cotton	mock-cucumber
gooseberry-tree	horsetail-tree	leaf-flower	mockorange
goosefoot	houndstongue	lemon-verbena	mock-strawberry
goosetongue	house-amaryllis	lignum-vitae	Molucca-balm
grains-of-paradise	houseleek	lily-basket	mombin
grape-hyacinth	hummingbird-trumpet	lily-of-the-valley	momli
grass-pink	hyacinth-bean	lima bean	monkeycomb
grasswidow	hydrangea-vine	limequat	monkeypuzzle
gravel-bind		lions-ear	monkshood-vine
graybox		little-pickles	monreale
Grays (lily, etc.)	ilama	live-ever	Moores (agapanthus, etc.)
Greek-valerian	incense-cedar	live-forever	moosetongue
greenbrier	India-almond	liver-balsam	moraea
green-ebony	India-elm	living-rock	morning-glory
greenfire	India-hawthorn	lizardtail	moso
greenheart	India-mulberry	loblolly-bay	mosquitobill
green-net	Indian-fig	loggerheads	mosquitotrap
greenscale	Indian-physic	London-pride	moss #rose
greensides	Indian-pipe	long-barb	moth-orchid
greenstem	Indian-potato	longcluster	mountain-ash
greenthread	Indian-tobacco	longlip	mountain-bluet
greentwig	Indian-warrior	Longs (grape, etc.)	mountain-heath
greenvein	Indian-wheat	longspine	mountain-holly
groundcedar	ironhead	longstalk	mountain-laurel
groundcherry	ivory-leaves	longtube	mountain-lilac
ground-ivy	ivy-aram	lookingglass	mountain-mahogany
groundpine	ivy-bells	loosestrife	mountain-mint
groundsmoke	ivy-gourd	lords-and-ladies	mouse-ear
guamachil	ivy-vine	loveman	mousetail
Guiana-chestnut		lyonshrub	Moyes (rose, etc.)
gumbo-limbo			mudbank
gum-myrtle	jaburan		mullein
gunbright	jackfrost		mundi-root
guttapercha	jackfruit		Mupin (cotoneaster, etc.)
	jack-in-a-box		muskhloph
hair-grass	jack-in-the-pulpit		musk #rose
hairyhead	Jacobs-rod		myrtle-of-the-river
halfhigh	jambohan-plum	Madden-cherry	
halfmoon	Jersey-tea	Madeira-bay	Narbonne (flax, etc.)
halfskirt	Jerusalem-artichoke	Madeira-vine	narihra
hardbeam	Jerusalem-cherry	M ag d a l e n a (mock orange, etc.)	Natal-ebony
hardhack	Jerusalem-oak	ma hala-mats	navy #bean
hard-iron	Jerusalem-sage	maiden cane	needle-and-thread
hardshell	Jerusalem-thorn	maidenhair-tree	needlerush
harebell	jetbead	Malabar-nut	netvein
harebottle	jobs-tears	Malabar-plum	nigerhead
hares-ear-mustard	joe-pye-weed	Malay-apple	nightblooming
harestail	jointfir	malu-creeper	nightcaps
hartstongue	jointwetch	mame (cherry, etc.)	nightjasmine
hawkbit	Josephscoat	mandacaru	nightphlox
hawksbeard	Joshua-tree	Mangles (everlasting, etc.)	nightshade
heal-all	Judas-tree	mangrove	nightstock
healbite	jungle-plum	marestail	nimbewill
heartpetal	jungle-rice	Mardin (iris, etc.)	ningala
hedgedhog-coneflower	Jupiters-beard	Maries (fir, etc.)	Nippion-bells
hedgemustard		marshress	nodfruit
hedgestraw	kafircorn	marsh-elder	nosesmart
henbit	karanda	marsh-fire	nutgall
Hercules-club	karo	marshmallow	
heronbill	Kartaba (iris, etc.)	marshmarigold	
Hicks (yew, etc.)	kasumi (cherry, etc.)	M artens (selaginella, etc.)	
Himalaya-berry	katsura-tree	M ascarene (grass, etc.)	
Himalaya-honeysuckle	kauri-pine	matilija-poppy	
Hinds (walnut, etc.)	kei-apple	Matreed	
hoarycress	kidney bean	matrimonium-vine	
hogpeanut	kidneyvetch	mayapple	
hogsfennel	kittentails	maybloom	
hollowstem	knawel	maypear	
hollyaster	kochia	maypop	
hollygrape	kohlrabi	M ays (brake, etc.)	
honeybell	kolomikta	mayten	
honeybind	kousa	maywings	
		meadowbeauty	
		meadowfoam	
		meadowrue	

organpipe	primrose-willow	rose-acacia	sharplobe
orobus	princesfeather	rosebay	sharscale
Osage-orange	princesplume	rosegay	sheepfoot
otaksa	puckneedle	rosegentian	sheepkill
owlclover	puffball	rosesallow	sheep #sorrel
oxeye-daisy	purplebell	rosemary	shell #bean
oxlip	purplecane	rosemyrtle	shepherds-purse
oxtongue	purplecone	rose-of-heaven	shootingstar
	purple-eye	rose-of-Jericho	shortbeak
Painted-cup	purplelady	rosepink	shortcluster
palma #dulce	purplenet	rose-ring	shorthair
paloblanco	purplespot	roundbud	shortspine
paloverde	purplestem	round-eared	shrub-althea
pansy-orchid	purplestripe	roundheart	sidebells
paper-mulberry	purpletop	roundlobe	side-oats
paradise-tree	purplewreath	roundtop	silk-oak
parrotfeather	pussy-ears	runningpine	silk-tassel
Parsons (arborvitae, etc.)	pussypaws	Russian-olive	silk-tassel-bush
partidgefoot	pussytoes	Russian-thistle	silverbell
partridgepea	pussywillow		silverdust
pawpaw			silveredge
pear-hip	quakerladies	sacred-lily	silverhead
pearlfruit	Queen-Annes-lace	saffron-plum	silverline
pearlstripe	queen-of-the-night	sagerose	silvermargin
peashrub	Queensland-nut	St. Augustine (grass, etc.)	silvernerve
peatpink	quickbeam	St.-Bernards-lily	silverplume
pea-tree	quill-leaf	St.-Brunos-lily	silverpurple
pegee		St.-James-lily	silverrod
penncress	rabbitear	St. Johns (coontie, etc.)	silverstar
pennyroyt	rabbiteye	St.-Johns-wort	silvervein
pennyroyal	rabbitfoot	St. Thomas tree	singhara-nut
persicary	rabitail	salad-rocket	sixweeks
pheasanteye	ragged-robin	saltcedar	skunkcabbage
pigeonfoot	ramshead	saltmarsh	skyblue
pigeonpea	Rangoon-creeper	saltmeadow	skydrop
pigeon-wheat	rattall	salt-tree	Smalls (penstemon, etc.)
pimpnernel	rattlebox	sandbar	snailclover
pine-barren	rattlesnake-plantain	sandbeath	snakebeard
pinemat	rattlesnake-root	sandhill	snakegourd
pinessap	redbay	sandmint	snakemouth
pinkbells	redbead	sandmyrtle	snakepipe
pinkedge	redbox	sandplum	snap bean
pinkscale	receded	sandreed	snapjack
pinkshell	red-devil	sandspur	snowbell
pinkshower	redflesh	sandstay	snowcloud
pinkstar	redflowering	sandverbena	snowdrop
pinkstem	redhelmet	sappan	snowgarland
pinkstripe	redmaids	sapsuck-bush	snowhill
pinkwax	red #oak	saskatoon	snow-on-the-mountain
pin #oak	red-osier	sassafras	snowpoppy
pinpillow	redpepper	satinpoppy	snow-wreath
pinpoint	red #pine	saw-palmetto	soapbloom
pinxterbloom	redrim	sawpetal	Solomon-plume
plumepoppy	redscale	sawtooth	Solomons-seal
plum-pine	redshanks	scarboro-lilly	sourclover
plum-yew	redshoot	scarlet-bugler	soursop
poets (narcissus, etc.)	redspot	scarletfunnel	southerplume
pointvetch	redspay	scarletplume	sowbread
poison-hemlock	redspur	scorpion-senna	sowthistle
poison-ivy	redstem	Scotch-broom	Spanish-bayonet
poison-oak	reditip	scouring-rush	Spanish-dagger
poison-sumac	redtop	screrpine	Spanish-moss
poison-vetch	redtwig	screwstem	Spanish-needles
pond-apple	redware	scurf-pea	spatterdock
pondcypress	redwool	sea #bean	spearmint
ponyfoot	red-white-and-blue-	seabeard	spectacle-pod
poor-robins-plantain	flower	sea-buckthorn	speedwell
popdock	Reeves (spirea, etc.)	seagrape	spider-orchid
popglove	ricepaper-plant	seaholly	spiderweb
poppy-mallow	ripgut	sekale	spikeheath
Portugal-laurel	riverbank	sea-lavender	spikenard
possumhaw	Rivers (beech, etc.)	seamoss	spikerush
post #cedar	rockbeauty	sea-onion	spikesedge
post #locust	rockbell	sealium	spine-date
post #oak	rockbrake	sea-urchin	spinemallow
pot #marigold	rockcress	seawife	spirea
Potts (tritonia, etc.)	rockfoil	seedgall	spongegourd
prairie-clover	rockhair	selfheal	sprangletop
prairientian	rockjasmine	Seneca-snakeroot	springbeauty
prairiemallow	rockmat	senna-pea	surgall
prairie-smoke	rockpurslane	sensitive-pea	spurge-nettle
pricklepoppy	rockrose	setwall	spurge-olive
prickly-ash	rockspirea	sevenlobe	spur-valerian
pricklypear	rockspray	sevenstars	squaw-apple
prickly-thrift	rootspine	seven-year-apple	squarcarpet
pricktimber	rossa-montana	shadblow	squirrelcorn
pride-of-Madeira	rosarypea	shadscale	squirretail
			squirtng-cucumber

star-apple	tangletail	two-row	white-ironwood
starbloom	tanoak	two-wing	whitemat
star-bur	tansymustard		white-sapote
starfruit	tansy-ragwort		whitespike
starglory	tea-olive	udo	whitespot
star-gooseberry	tearthumb	umbrella-pine	whitestem
star-grass	Teas (catalpa, etc.)	umbrella-sedge	whitestripe
starjasmine	teaslgourd	umbrella-tree	whitetop
starlights	tea-tree	undergreen	wildbergamot
star-of-Bethlehem	telegraph-plant	urn #moss	wildcabbage
star-thistle	Tennessee-indigo		wild #carrot
steershead	tequila		wildcelery
sticktight	tether-devil		wildginger
stifistem	Texas-plume	valley-mahogany	wildgoose
stinging-nettle	thickspike	Vanhoutte (elm, etc.)	wild-indigo
stinkbell	thimble #lily	vegetable-oyster	wildrice
stinkhorn	thintail	Venus-button	wildrye
stonebreak	thornapple	vervain	wingstem
stonecress	thoroughgrowth	vi-apple	winter-aconite
stonecrop	thoroughstem	vinea	winterbloom
stonegall	thoroughwax	vinespinach	wintercreeper
stonemint	threadstalk	violet-bloom	wintercress
storksbill	three-awn	Virginia-creeper	winterfat
straightstem	threecoil	virgins-bower	winterhazel
strawberry-blite	threecolor		wintersweet
strawberry-tree	threelobe	wakerobin	wirelettuce
string #bean	three-seed	walkingstick	wirestem
sugar-apple	threespine	wallcress	witchbells
sugar #beet	threetip	wandering-Jew	witch-hazel
sugarbird	throughgrow	water-chestnut	wolftail
sugarcane	tickclover	waterclover	woodbetony
sugar #corn	tick-trefoil	watercreeper	wood-gossip
sugar #maple	tidemash	watercress	woodlandstar
sugar-root	tigerfoot	water-elm	woodnymph
summer-cypress	tigertail	waterhemlock	woodrush
summer-fir	timberline	waterhemp	Woods (rose, etc.)
summer-hyacinth	tipu-tree	water-hyacinth	woodsorrel
summer #squash	toadflax	waterhyssop	woodwaxen
summersweet	toadpipe	waterlemon	woollybutt
sundew	toadstool	waterlettuce	woollyhead
sundrops	tobira	waterlocust	woolwitch
sunn-hemp	tomatillo	watermarigold	woundworth
sunray	tonka-bean	watermeal	
sunrose	toringo	watermilfoil	yam-bean
supplejack	towelgourd	waterparsnip	yangtao
Surinam-cherry	trailing-arbutus	waterpepper	yarrow
swampbay	travelers-joy	waterplantain	yate-tree
swampcandle	travelers-tree	waterpoppy	Yedo-hawthorn
swamp-laurel	treacle-mustard	waterprimrose	yellowband
swamp-pink	treebeard	watershield	yellowbeard
swamp-privet	treehair	watershrub	yellowbell
swan-orchid	treemallow	water-snowflake	yellowcedar
sweet-anise	treepoppy	watersoldier	yellowcress
sweetbay	tree-spirea	waterstar	yellow-edge
sweetbells	tree-tomato	water-stargrass	yelloweye
sweetbrier	truedwarf (box)	waterwillow	yellow-eyed-grass
sweet-cala bash	trumpetcreeper	waxgourd	yellowflag
sweetclover	tuberose	waxmallow	yellowflax
sweet #corn	tumblemustard	waxmyrtle	yellowfruit
sweetfing	tung-oil tree	wayfarng-tree	yellowheart
sweetgale	turbantop	weakleaf	yellownet
sweetgum	turkeymüllein	weaselsnout	yellowoleander
sweetpea	turkeysbeard	weavers-broom	yellow-poplar
sweetpotato	Turks-cap	wedgescale	yellow-rocket
sweetshrub	Turks-rug	Welsh-poppy	yellowspot
sweetsop	turnip-chervil	whisperingbells	yellowstripe
sweetspire	turtlebloom	whitebeam	yellowtip
sweet-sultan	turtlehead	whiteblow	yellowvein
sweetvetch	twinbloom	whitebottle	yellowvetch
sweetwater	twinspur	whitebud	yerba-buena
sweet-william	twist-arum	white-cedar	yerba-del-venado
Syrian-privet	twisted-stalk	whiteclover	yerba-santa
tailgrape	twocolor	white-edge	Youngs (cypress, etc.)
tanglehead	two-groove	white-eye	

INSECT NAMES

8.6. The following list of insect names is taken from the list of names approved by the Entomological Society of America and serves as a guide to compounding for these specialized terms.

8.7. Except as indicated in the list, names ending in *bug*, *fly*, *hopper*, *roach*, and *worm* are set solid; names with a final element of *ant*, *aphid*, *beetle*, *borer*, *caterpillar*, *louse*, *maggot*, *midge*, *miner*, *mite*, *mosquito*, *moth*, *roller*, *scale*, *thrips*, *tick*, and *weevil* are set as two words.

achemon sphinx	cranberry girdler	Japanese broad-winged	resplendent shield
African mole cricket	currant fruit fly	katydid	bearer
alfalfa looper	currant stem girdler	Jerusalem cricket	rhododendron lace bug
alfalfa plant bug	dog flea	lantana gall fly	rhubarb curculio
angular-winged katydid	Douglas-fir engraver	lantana lace bug	rice stink bug
apple and thorn skeletonizer	dusky stink bug	lantana seed fly	ring-legged earwig
apple curculio	eastern subterranean	larch casebearer	rose chafer
apple leaf skeletonizer	termite	large aspen tortrix	rose curculio
apple red bug	eggplant lace bug	large milkweed bug	rose root gall
apple seed chalcid	eight-spotted forester	latrine fly	rose-slug
apple sucker	elm calligrapha	leaf crumpler	rose stem girdler
Argentine ant	elm casebearer	leaf-footed bug	saddled prominent
Arizona cotton stainer	elm cockscomb gall	lesser bulb fly	sagebrush defoliator
ash plant bug	elm lace bug	linden looper	Say stink bug
azalea lace bug	elm sphinx	little house fly	screw-worm
bald-faced hornet	eupatorium gall fly	Madeira roach	secondary screw-worm
balsam-fir sawyer	European chafer	maple leaf caterpillar	sheep bot fly
banded woollybear	European chicken flea	maple petiole-borer	sheep ked
basswood lace bug	European earwig	maple trumpet skeletonizer	silverfish
basswood leaf roller	European fruit lecanium	masked hunter	silver-spotted skipper
bean leaf skeletonizer	European mantis	meadow plant bug	small milkweed bug
bed bug	false chinch bug	Mediterranean fruit fly	snowy tree cricket
beech scale	false stable fly	melon fly	southern buffalo gnat
birch casebearer	field cricket	Mexican fruit fly	southern green stink
birch skeletonizer	fiery hunter	Mormon cricket	bug
birch tube maker	fig wasp	mossy rose gall	southern masked chafer
black blow fly	filament bearer	narcissus bulb fly	southern mole cricket
black cherry fruit fly	firebrat	narrow-winged mantis	southern pine sawyer
black-horned tree cricket	fir engraver	negro bug	Spanish-fly
black horse fly	forage looper	northeastern sawyer	spice-bush swallowtail
black swallowtail	fork-tailed bush katydid	northern cattle grub	spined soldier bug
black widow spider	Formosan subterranean	northern masked chafer	spotted garden slug
bloodsucking conenose	termite	northern mole cricket	spotted Mediterranean
blue horntail	four-lined plant bug	northern rat flea	roach
booklouse	four-spotted tree cricket	nose bot fly	spotted pine sawyer
boxelder bug	frit fly	oak lace bug	spotted-wing antlion
boxelder psyllid	garden springtail	oak skeletonizer	squash bug
boxwood psyllid	garden symphylid	olive fruit fly	stable fly
bristly rose-slug	giant hornet	omnivorous leaf tier	sticktight flea
broad-winged katydid	giant water bug	one-spot stink bug	striped horse fly
brown-banded roach	golden-eye lacewing	onion plant bug	Surinam roach
brown stink bug	grape cane gall maker	orange-dog	swallow bug
bumelia fruit fly	grape colaspis	orange tortrix	sycamore lace bug
cabbage curculio	grape curculio	Oregon fir sawyer	tarnished plant bug
cabbage looper	grape leaf folder	oriental fruit fly	three-cornered alfalfa
cabbage seedstalk curculio	grape leaf skeletonizer	oriental house fly	opper
cadelle	grape phylloxera	oriental rat flea	throat bot fly
California pear-slug	grape seed chalcid	painted beauty	tiger swallowtail
California prionus	grapevine looper	painted-lady	tile-horned prionus
California tortoise-shell	grasshopper bee fly	palm leaf skeletonizer	toad bug
caragana plant bug	great ash sphinx	papaya fruit fly	tomato prionus
Carolina mantis	greenhouse leaf tier	pea leaf miner	turkey gnat
carpenter bee	greenhouse orthezia	pear plant bug	twig girdler
carrot rust fly	greenhouse stone cricket	pear psylla	twig pruner
catalpa sphinx	green meadow locust	pecan cigar casebearer	two-spotted stink bug
cat flea	green rose chafer	pecan leaf casebearer	two-striped walking-
celery leaf tier	green stink bug	pecan leaf phylloxera	stick
celery looper	hackberry engraver	pecan nut casebearer	vagabond crambus
chain-spotted geometer	hackberry lace bug	pecan phylloxera	vedalia
changa	hackberry nipple gall	periodical cicada	wetch bruchid
cheese skipper	hairy chinch bug	persimmon psylla	viceroy
cherry casebearer	harlequin bug	phlox plant bug	Virginia-creeper sphinx
cherry fruit fly	hawthorn lace bug	pigeon fly	walkingstick
chigger	helgramite	pigeon tremex	walnut husk fly
chigoe	hemlock looper	pine chafer	walnut sphinx
chinch bug	hessian fly	pine engraver	waterlily leaf cutter
Chinese mantis	hickory horned devil	pipevine swallowtail	western chicken flea
chrysanthemum lace bug	hickory plant bug	pistol casebearer	western chinch bug
cigar casebearer	hollyhock plant bug	plum curculio	western grape leaf
Clear Lake gnat	honey bee	plum gouger	skeletonizer
clouded sulphur	hop looper	poplar tent maker	western hemlock looper
clover looper	hop plant bug	potato psyllid	western oak looper
clover root curculio	horned passalus	potato scab gnat	West Indian fruit fly
clover seed chalcid	horned squash bug	poultry bug	wheat straw-worm
cluster fly	horn fly	pyramid ant	wheel bug
cochineal insect	horse bot fly	quince curculio	white-lined sphinx
common cattle grub	house centipede	ragweed plant bug	white-spotted sawyer
conchuela	house cricket	range crane fly	yellow woollybear
cotton lace bug	house fly	rapid plant bug	yucca plant bug
cotton leaf perforator	human bot fly	red-admiral	zebra caterpillar
cotton stainer	human flea		
coulee cricket			
cowpea curculio			

NOTES

9. PUNCTUATION

9.1. Punctuation is a device to clarify the meaning of written or printed language. Well-planned word order requires a minimum of punctuation. The trend toward less punctuation calls for skillful phrasing to avoid ambiguity and to insure exact interpretation. The MANUAL can only offer general rules of text treatment. A rigid design or pattern of punctuation cannot be laid down, except in broad terms. The adopted style, however, must be consistent and be based on sentence structure.

9.2. The general principles governing the use of punctuation are (1) that if it does not clarify the text it should be omitted, and (2) that in the choice and placing of punctuation marks the sole aim should be to bring out more clearly the author's thought. Punctuation should aid in reading and prevent misreading.

Apostrophe

(See "Possessives and apostrophes," pp. 66-67.)

Brace

9.3. The brace is used to show the relation of one line or group of lines to another group of lines. The point of the brace is placed toward the fewer number of lines; or if the number of lines is the same, toward the single group. For examples of braces used in tabular matter, see rule 14.30, page 183.

Supervision of timber sales.	{	1-hour jobs { District 1 District 7 } 1½ hours' travel-----	Sales conducted monthly from May to July.
		2-hour jobs { District 6 District 4 } 1 hour's travel-----	
		3-hour jobs { District 2 District 3 } 2 hours' travel----- District 5	

Brackets

Brackets, in pairs, are used—

9.4. To indicate a correction, a supplied omission, an interpolation, a comment, or a caution that an error is reproduced literally. (For use of parentheses, see rule 9.77, p. 140.)

He came on the 3d [2d] of July.

Our conference [lasted] 2 hours.

The general [Washington] ordered him to leave.

The paper was as follows [reads]:

I do not know. [Continues reading:]

They fooled only themselves. [Laughter.]

Our party will always serve the people [applause] in spite of the opposition [loud applause]. (If more than one bracketed interpolation, both are included within the sentence.)

The WITNESS. He did it that way [indicating].

Q. Do you know these men [handing witness a list]?

The bill had *not* been paid. [Italic added.] or [Emphasis added.]

The statue [sic] was on the statute books.

The WITNESS. This matter is classified. [Deleted.]

[Deleted.]

Mr. JONES. Hold up your hands. [Show of hands.]

Answer [after examining list]. Yes; I do.

Q. [Continuing.]

A. [Reads:]

A. [Interrupting.]

- 9.5. In bills, contracts, etc., to indicate matter that is to be omitted.
 9.6. In mathematics, to denote that enclosed matter is to be treated as a unit. (For examples, see p. 176.)
 9.7. A single bracket may be used to indicate matter overrun into an adjoining blank space.

[of all.]

Till one man's weakness grows the strength

Argentina: [710]
 Wireless, regulations of-- 93, 682, 703,

- 9.8. When matter in brackets makes more than one paragraph, start each paragraph with a bracket and place the closing bracket at end of last paragraph.

Colon

The colon is used—

- 9.9. Before a final clause that extends or amplifies preceding matter. (See also rule 9.48, p. 138.)

Give up conveniences; do not demand special privileges; do not stop work: these are necessary while we are at war.

Railroading is not a variety of outdoor sport: it is service.

- 9.10. To introduce formally any matter which forms a complete sentence, question, or quotation.

The following question came up for discussion: What policy should be adopted?

He said: [if direct quotation of more than a few words follows]. (See also rule 9.48, p. 138.)

There are three factors, as follows: First, military preparation; second, industrial mobilization; and third, manpower.

- 9.11. After a salutation.

MY DEAR SIR:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

To Whom It May Concern:

- 9.12. In expressing clock time.

2:40 p.m. (use thin colon; if not available, do not use thin space on right of colon)

- 9.13. After introductory lines in lists, tables, and leaderwork, if subentries follow.

Seward Peninsula:

Council district:

Northern Light Mining Co.

Wild Goose Trading Co.

Fairhaven district: Alaska Dredging Association (single subitem runs in).

Seward Peninsula: Council district (single subitem runs in):

Northern Light Mining Co.

Wild Goose Trading Co.

- 9.14. In Biblical and other citations (full space after colon).

Luke 4: 3.

I Corinthians xiii: 13.

Journal of Education 3: 342-358.

- 9.15. In bibliographic references, between place of publication and name of publisher.

Congressional Directory. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

- 9.15.1. To separate book titles and subtitles.

Financial Aid for College Students: Graduate

Germany Revisited: Education in the Federal Republic

9.16. In imprints before the year (en space each side of colon).

U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington : 1951

9.17. In proportions.

Concrete mixed 5:3:1 (use 9-unit center colons)
but 5-2-1 (when so in copy)

9.18. In double colon as ratio sign.

1:2::3:6 (use 9-unit center colon for single colons; thin colons to make double colon, with thin space each side of double colon)

Comma

The comma is used—

9.19. To separate two words or figures that might otherwise be misunderstood.

Instead of hundreds, thousands came.

Instead of 20, 50 came.

February 10, 1929.

In 1930, 400 men were dismissed.

To John, Smith was very kind.

What the difficulty is, is not known; *but* he suggested that that committee be appointed.

9.20. Before a direct quotation of only a few words following an introductory phrase. (See also rule 9.10, p. 134.)

He said, "Now or never."

9.21. To indicate the omission of a word or words.

Then we had much; now, nothing

9.22. After each of a series of coordinate qualifying words.

short, swift streams; *but* short tributary streams

9.23. Between introductory modifying phrase and subject modified.

Beset by the enemy, they retreated.

9.24. Before and after *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *Esq.*, *Ph. D.*, *F.R.S.*, etc., within a sentence.

Henry Smith, Jr., chairman
Peter Johns, F.R.S., London
Washington, D.C., schools
Motorola, Inc., factory

Brown, A. H., Jr. (<i>not</i> Brown, Jr., A. H.)
<i>but</i> John Smith 2d (<i>or</i> II) Mr. Smith, Junior, also spoke (where only last name is used)

9.25. To set off parenthetical words, phrases, or clauses.

Mr. Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State, favored the location of the National Capital at Washington.

It must be remembered, however, that the Government had no guaranty. It is obvious, therefore, that this office cannot function.

The atom bomb, which was developed at the Manhattan project, was first used in World War II.

Their high morale might, he suggested, have caused them to put success of the team above the reputation of the college.

The restriction is laid down in title IX, chapter 8, section 15, of the code.

but:

The man who fell [restrictive clause] broke his back.

The dam which gave way [restrictive clause] was poorly constructed.

He therefore gave up the search.

9.26. To set off words or phrases in apposition or in contrast.

Mr. Green, the lawyer, spoke for the defense.

Mr. Jones, attorney for the plaintiff, signed the petition.

Mr. Smith, not Mr. Black, was elected.

James Roosevelt, Democrat, of California.

9.27. After each member within a series of three or more words, phrases, letters, or figures used with *and*, *or*, or *nor*.

red, white, and blue

horses, mules, and cattle

by the bolt, by the yard, or in remnants

a, b, and c

6, 7, and 10

neither snow, rain, nor heat

2 days, 3 hours, and 4 minutes (series); *but* 2 days 3 hours 4 minutes (age)

9.28. Before the conjunction in a compound sentence with an independent clause.

Fish, mollusks, and crustaceans were plentiful in the lakes, and turtles frequented the shores.

The boy went home alone, and his sister remained with the crowd.

9.29. After a noun or phrase in direct address.

Senator, will the measure be defeated?

Mr. Chairman, I will reply to the gentleman later.

9.30. After an interrogative clause, followed by a direct question.

You are sure, are you not? You will go, will you not?

9.31. Between title of person and name of organization in the absence of the words *of* or *of the*. (See also rule 9.44, p. 137.)

Chief, Division of Finance

chairman, Committee on Appropriations

colonel, 7th Cavalry

president, Yale University

9.32. Inside closing quotation mark. (This is not intended to change existing practice in bills and other legislative work.) (See also rules 9.122, p. 145; 9.123, p. 146.)

He said "four," not "five."

"Freedom is an inherent right," he insisted.

Items marked "A," "B," and "C," inclusive, were listed.

9.33. To separate thousands, millions, etc., in numbers of four or more digits. (See also rule 9.38.)

4,230	50,491	1,000,000
-------	--------	-----------

9.34. After year in complete dates within sentence.

The reported dates of September 11, 1943, to June 12, 1944, were proved erroneous; *but* production for June 1950 was normal.

9.35. Before ZIP (zone improvement plan) postal-delivery number.

Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20401
Washington, D.C., 20401, is the * * *

The comma is omitted—

9.36. Between month and year in dates.

June 1938; 22d of May 1938; February and March 1938; *but* January, February, and March, 1938; January 24 A.D. 1938; 15th of June A.D. 1938; 150 B.C.; 5 January 1944 (military usage)

9.37. Between the name and number of an organization.

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101
General U. S. Grant Post No. 25

9.38. In built-up fractions, in decimals, and in serial numbers, except patent numbers.

$\frac{1}{2500}$
1.0947
page 2632
Metropolitan 5-9020 (telephone number)
1721-1727 St. Clair Avenue
motor No. 189463
1450 kilocycles; 1100 meters (no comma unless more than four figures;
radio only)

9.39. Between superior figures or letters in footnote references.

Numerous instances may be cited.^a ^b
Data are based on October production.^a ^b

9.40. Between two nouns one of which identifies the other.

The Children's Bureau's booklet "Infant Care" is a bestseller.

9.41. Before ampersand (&). (For exception, see rule 16.31, p. 215.)

Brown, Wilson & Co.
Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers

9.42. Before a dash.

9.43. In bibliographies, between name of publication and volume or similar number.

American Library Association Bulletin 34: 238, April 1940.

9.44. Wherever possible without danger of ambiguity.

\$2 gold
\$2.50 U.S. currency
\$3.50 Mexican
Executive Order No. 21
General Order No. 12; *but* General Orders, No. 12
Public Law 85-1
My age is 30 years 6 months 12 days
John Lewis 2d (*or* II)
Johnson of Colorado; Johnson of Texas; *but* Lyndon Johnson, of Texas
(duplicate names of Senators or Representatives in U.S. Congress)
Carroll of Carrollton; Henry of Navarre (places closely identified with the
persons); *but* John Anstruther, of New York; President Hadley, of Yale
University
James Bros. et al.; *but* James Bros., Nelson Co., et al. (last element of series)

Dash

The em dash is used—

9.45. To mark a sudden break or abrupt change in thought. (See also rule 9.78, p. 141.)

He said—and no one contradicted him—"The battle is lost."
If the bill should pass—which God forbid!—the service will be wrecked.
The auditor—shall we call him a knave or a fool?—approved an inaccurate
statement.

9.46. To indicate an interruption or an unfinished word or sentence. A 2-em dash will be used when the interruption is by a person other than the speaker and a 1-em dash will show self-interruption.

"Such an idea can scarcely be—" "The word 'donation'—"
"The word 'dona—,'" He said: "Give me lib—"
The bill reads "repeal," not "am—"
Q. Did you see—A. No, sir.

Mr. BROWN (reading):
The report goes on to say that—
Observe this closely—
during the fiscal year * * *.

9.47. Instead of commas or parentheses, if the meaning may thus be clarified.

These are shore deposits—gravel, sand, and clay—but marine sediments underlie them.

9.48. Before a final clause that summarizes a series of ideas. (See also rule 9.9, p. 134.)

Freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear—these are the fundamentals of moral world order.

9.49. After an introductory phrase reading into the following lines and indicating repetition of such phrase.

I recommend—
That we accept the rules;
That we also publish them; and
That we submit them for review.

9.50. With a preceding question mark, in lieu of a colon.

How can you explain this?—"Fee paid, \$5."

9.51. Sometimes, in lieu of opening quotation mark, in French, Spanish, and Italian dialog.

9.52. To precede a credit line or a run-in credit or signature.

Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.
—Longfellow.

Every man's work shall be made manifest.—I Corinthians 3: 13.
This statement is open to question.—GERALD H. FORSYTHE.

9.53. After a run-in sidehead. (For examples, see rule 9.91, p. 142.)

9.54. To separate run-in questions and answers in testimony. (See also rule 18.27, p. 226.)

Q. Did he go?—A. No.

The em dash is not used—

9.55. At the beginning of any line of type, except as indicated in paragraphs 9.51 and 9.52.

9.56. Immediately after a comma, colon, or semicolon.

The en dash is used—

9.57. In a combination of figures, letters, or figures and letters. (An en dash, not a hyphen, is used, even when such terms are adjective modifiers.) (See also rule 6.41.2, p. 75.)

exhibit 6-A
5-20 bonds
DC-14; but Convair 340
Public Law 85-1, but Public Laws 85-1—
85-20 (note em dash between two
elements with en dashes)

4-H Club
LK-66-A(2)-74
\$15-\$20
CBS-TV network
AFL-CIO merger
but ACF-Brill Motors Co.

9.58. In the absence of the word *to* when denoting a period of time.
 (See also rule 11.9c, p. 166.)

1935-37 January-June Monday-Friday

The en dash is not used—

9.59. For *to* when the word *from* precedes the first of two related figures or expressions. (See also rule 11.9c, p. 166.)

From January 1 to June 30, 1951; *not* from January 1-June 30, 1951.

9.60. For *and* when the word *between* precedes the first of two related figures or expressions.

Between 1923 and 1929; *not* between 1923-29

Ellipsis

9.61. Three asterisks, separated by en quads, are used to denote an ellipsis within a sentence, at the beginning or end of a sentence, or in two or more consecutive sentences (see also rule 9.67). If periods are used instead of asterisks, they are also separated by en quads. To achieve faithful reproduction of excerpt material, editors should indicate placement of terminal period in relation to an ellipsis at the end of a sentence.

He called * * * and left.#* * *#When he returned the * * *.

* * * called * * * and left.#* * * he returned the * * *.

He called * * * and * * *. □When he returned the * * *.

He called * * * and * * * he returned the * * *. (Two or more consecutive sentences, including intervening punctuation)

9.61.1. Three periods may be used to indicate ellipsis; four periods, when sentence is brought to a close.

He called . . . and left.#. . .#When he returned the

. . . called . . . and left.#. . . he returned the

He called . . . and□When he returned the

He called . . . and . . . he returned the (Two or more consecutive sentences, including intervening punctuation)

9.62. Neither asterisks nor periods are overrun alone at the end of a paragraph.

9.63. When both asterisks and periods for ellipsis occur in the copy and periods are not specifically requested, use asterisks throughout.

9.64. A line of asterisks (or periods) indicates an omission of one or more entire paragraphs. In 26½-pica or wider measure, a line of "stars" means 7 asterisks indented 2 ems at each end of the line, with the remaining space divided evenly between the asterisks. In measures less than 26½ picas, 5 stars are used.

* * * * * *

9.65. Indented matter in 26½-pica or wider measure also requires a 7-star line to indicate the omission of one or more entire paragraphs.

9.66. An extra indentation is added in indented matter.

9.67. If an omission occurs in the last part of a paragraph immediately before a line of stars, three stars are used, in addition to the line of stars, to indicate such an omission.

9.68. If two or more sizes of type are used on a page, 10-point asterisks are indented 2 ems, 8-point and 6-point being aligned with the 10-point asterisks.

9.69. Equalize spacing above and below a line of stars.

Exclamation point

9.70. The exclamation point is used to mark surprise, incredulity, admiration, appeal, or other strong emotion, which may be expressed even in a declarative or interrogative sentence.

He acknowledged the error!

What!

How beautifull!

Who shouted, "All aboard!" (Note

"Great!" he shouted. (Note omission
of comma.)

omission of question mark.)

9.71. In direct address, either to a person or a personified object, *O* is used without an exclamation point, or other punctuation; but if strong feeling is expressed, an exclamation point is placed at the end of the statement.

O my friend, let us consider this subject impartially.
O Lord, save Thy people!

9.72. In exclamations without direct address or appeal, *oh* is used instead of *O*, and the exclamation point is omitted.

Oh, but the gentleman is mistaken.
Oh dear; the time is so short.

Hyphen

The hyphen (a punctuation mark, not an element in the spelling of words) is used—

9.73. To connect the elements of certain compound words. (See "Compound Words," pp. 69-76.)

9.74. To indicate continuation of a word divided at end of a line. (See Word Division, supplement to *STYLE MANUAL*; for brief description of supplement, see p. 2. For foreign languages, see separate foreign languages.)

9.75. Between the letters of a spelled word.

c-e-n-t-s

h-o-l-d-u-p

9.76. To separate elements of chemical formulas. (See rule 6.41.2, p. 75.)

Parentheses

Parentheses are used—

9.77. To set off matter not intended to be part of the main statement or not a grammatical element of the sentence, yet important enough to be included. (For use of brackets, see rule 9.4, p. 133.)

This case (124 U.S. 329) is not relevant.

The result (see fig. 2) is most surprising.

The United States is the principal purchaser (by value) of these exports
(23 percent in 1955 and 19 percent in 1956).

(Discussion off the record.)

The WITNESS (interrupting). It is known * * *.

Mr. JONES (continuing). Now let us take the next item.

Mr. SMITH (presiding).

Mr. JONES (interposing).

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Smith).

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

Mr. KELLEY (to the chairman).

(Objected to.)

(Mr. Smith nods.)

(Mr. Smith aside.)

Mr. JONES (for Mr. SMITH).

A VOICE FROM AUDIENCE. (Use of caps and small caps in hearings.)

SEVERAL VOICES. (Use of caps and small caps in hearings.)

9.78. To enclose a parenthetical clause where the interruption is too great to be indicated by commas. (See also rule 9.45, p. 137.)

You can find it neither in French dictionaries (at any rate, not in *Littré*) nor in English.

9.79. To enclose an explanatory word not part of the statement.

the Erie (Pa.) News; *but* the News of Erie, Pa.

Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce; *but* Washington, D.C., schools.

9.80. To enclose letters or numbers designating items in a series, either at beginning of paragraphs or within a paragraph.

The order of delivery will be: (a) Food, (b) clothing, and (c) tents and other housing equipment.

You will observe that the sword is (1) old fashioned, (2) still sharp, and (3) unusually light for its size.

Paragraph 7(B)(1)(a) will be found on page 6. (Note parentheses closed up (see rule 2.7, p. 7))

9.81. To enclose a figure inserted to confirm a statement given in words if double form is specifically requested. (See also rule 11.18, p. 169.)

This contract shall be completed in sixty (60) days.

9.82. A reference in parentheses at the end of a sentence is placed before the period, unless it is a complete sentence in itself.

The specimen exhibits both phases (pl. 14, A, B).

The individual cavities show great variation. (See pl. 4.)

9.83. If a sentence contains more than one parenthetical reference, the one at the end is placed before the period.

This sandstone (see pl. 6) occurs in every county of the State (see pl. 1).

9.84. When a figure is followed by a letter in parentheses, no space is used between the figure and the opening parenthesis; but if the letter is not in parentheses and the figure is repeated with each letter, the letter is closed up with the figure.

15(a). Classes, grades, and sizes.

15a. Classes, grades, and sizes.

9.85. If both a figure and a letter in parentheses are used before each paragraph, a period and an en space are used after the closing parenthesis; if the figure is not repeated before each letter in parentheses but is used only before the first, the period is placed after the figure.

15(a). When the figure is used before the letter in each paragraph—

15(b). The period is placed after the closing parenthesis.

15. (a) When the figure is used before letter in first paragraph but not repeated with subsequent letters—

(b) The period is used after the figure only.

9.85.1. Note position of period relative to closing parenthesis:

The vending stand sells a variety of items (sandwiches, beverages, cakes, etc.).

The vending stand sells a variety of items (sandwiches, beverages, cakes, etc. (sometimes ice cream)).

The vending stand sells a variety of items. (These include sandwiches, beverages, cakes, etc. (6).)

9.85.2. To enclose bylines in congressional work.

(By Sylvia Porter)

9.86. When matter in parentheses makes more than one paragraph, start each paragraph with a parenthesis and place the closing parenthesis at end of last paragraph.

Period

The period is used—

9.87. After a declarative sentence that is not exclamatory or after an imperative sentence.

Stars are suns.
He was employed by Sampson & Co.
Do not be late.
On with the dance.

9.88. After an indirect question or after a question intended as a suggestion and not requiring an answer.

Tell me how he did it.
May we hear from you.
May we ask prompt payment.

9.89. In place of parentheses after a letter or number denoting a series.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Bread well baked. | 1. Punctuate freely. |
| b. Meat cooked rare. | 2. Compound sparingly. |
| c. Cubed apples stewed. | 3. Index thoroughly. |

9.90. Sometimes to indicate ellipsis. (See rule 9.61.1, p. 139.)

9.91. After a run-in sidehead.

Conditional subjunctive.—The conditional subjunctive is required for all unreal and doubtful conditions.

2. Peacetime preparation.—*a.* The Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, etc.

2. Peacetime preparation—Industrial mobilization plans.—The Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, etc.

2. Peacetime preparation—Industrial mobilization.—The Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, etc.

62. Determination of types.—*a. Statement of characteristics.*—Before types of equipment, etc.

Steps in planning for procurement.—*(1) Determination of needs.*—To plan for the procurement of such arms, etc.

62. Determination of types.—*(a) Statement of characteristics.*—Before types of, etc.

DETERMINATION OF TYPES.—*Statement of characteristics.*—Before types of, etc.

NOTE.—The source material was furnished.

but Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

9.91.1. Paragraphs and subparagraphs may be arranged according to the scheme below. The sequence is not fixed, and variations, in addition to the use of center and side heads or indented paragraphs, may be adopted, depending on the number of parts.

- I. (Roman numeral)
- A.
- 1.
- a.
- (1)
- (a)
- (i) (lowercase Roman numeral)
- (aa)

9.92. To separate integers from decimals in a single expression.

3.75 percent

\$3.50

1.25 meters

9.93. In continental European languages, to indicate thousands.

1.317 72.190.175

9.94. After abbreviations, unless otherwise specified. (See "Abbreviations," p. 149.)

gal.
qt.

N.E.
N.Y.

m. (meter)
kc. (kilocycle)

9.95. After legends and explanatory matter beneath illustrations. However, legends without descriptive language do not require periods.

FIGURE 1.—Schematic drawing.
FIGURE 1.—Continued.

but FIGURE 1 (no period)

9.96. Rarely, to indicate multiplication. (The multiplication sign is preferable for this purpose.)

a.b ($a \times b$)

9.97. After *Article 1*, *Section 1*, etc., at beginning of paragraphs. A period and en space are used after such terms.

The period is omitted—

9.98. After—

- Lines in title pages.
- Center, side, and running heads.
- Continued lines.
- Boxheads of tables.
- Scientific, chemical, or other symbols.

This rule does not apply to abbreviation periods.

9.99. After a quotation mark that is preceded by a period. (See also rule 9.123, p. 146.)

He said, "Now or never."

9.100. After letters used as names without specific designation.

A said to B that all is well.

Mr. A told Mr. B that the case was closed.

but Mr. A. (for Mr. Andrews). I do not want to go.

Mr. K. (for Mr. King). The meeting is adjourned.

9.101. After a middle initial which is merely a letter and not an abbreviation of a name.

Daniel D Tompkins Ross T McIntire

9.102. After a short name which is not an abbreviation of the longer form. (See also rule 10.20, p. 151.)

Alex Ed Sam

9.103. After Roman numerals used as ordinals.

George V

9.104. After words and incomplete statements listed in columns. Full-measure matter is not to be regarded as a column.

9.105. After explanatory matter set in 6-point under leaders or rules.

----- (Name) ----- (Address) ----- (Position) -----

9.106. Immediately before leaders, even if an abbreviation precedes the leaders.

Question mark

The question mark is used—

- 9.107.** To indicate a direct query, even if not in the form of a question.

Did he do it?

He did what?

Can the money be raised? is the question.

Who asked, "Why?" (Note single question mark)

- 9.108.** To express more than one query in the same sentence.

Can he do it? or you? or anyone?

- 9.109.** To express doubt.

He said the boy was 8(?) feet tall. (No space before question mark)

The statue(?) was on the statute books.

Quotation marks

Quotation marks are used—

- 9.110.** To enclose direct quotations. (Each part of an interrupted quotation begins and ends with quotation marks.)

The answer is "No."

He said, "John said 'No.'"

"John," said Henry, "why do you go?"

- 9.111.** To enclose any matter following the terms *entitled*, *the word*, *the term*, *marked*, *endorsed*, or *signed*; but are not used to enclose expressions following the terms *known as*, *called*, *so-called*, etc., unless such expressions are misnomers or slang.

Congress passed the act entitled "An act * * *."

After the word "treaty", insert a comma.

Of what does the item "Miscellaneous debts" consist?

The column "Imports from foreign countries" was not * * *.

The document will be marked "Exhibit No. 21"; but The document may be made exhibit No. 2.

The check was endorsed "John Adamson."

It was signed "John."

Beryllium is known as glucinium in some European countries.

It was called profit and loss.

The so-called investigating body.

- 9.112.** To enclose titles of addresses, articles, books, captions, chapter and part headings, editorials, essays, headings, headlines, motion pictures and plays (including TV and radio programs), papers, short poems, reports (not annual reports), songs, subheadings, subjects, and themes. All principal words are to be capitalized. (See also rule 3.51, p. 29.)

An address on "Uranium 235 in the Atomic Age"

The article, "Germany Revisited," appeared in the last issue

"The Conquest of Mexico," a published work (book)

Under the caption "Long-Term Treasurys Rise"

The subject was discussed in "Courtwork" (chapter heading)

It will be found in "Part XI: Early Thought"

The editorial "Haphazard Budgeting"

"Compensation," by Emerson (essay)

"United States To Appoint Representative to U.N." (heading or headline)

In "Search for Paradise" (motion picture); "South Pacific" (play)

A paper on "Constant-Pressure Combustion" was read

"O Captain! My Captain!" (short poem)

The report "Atomic Energy: What It Means to the Nation"; *but* annual report of the Public Printer

This was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner"

Under the subhead, "Sixty Days of Turmoil," will be found * * *

The subject (or theme) of the conference is "Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy"

also Account 5, "Management fees."

Under the heading "Management and operation."

Under the appropriation "Building of ships, Navy."

9.113. If poetry is quoted, each stanza should start with quotation marks, but only the last stanza should end with them. The lines of the poem should range on the left, those that rhyme taking the same indentation, and the quotation marks should be cleared. Poems are centered on the longest line.

"Rest is not quitting
 The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
 Of self to one's sphere.

" "Tis the brook's motion,
 Clear without strife,
Fleeing to ocean
 After its life."

—John Sullivan Dwight.

9.114. At the beginning of each paragraph of a quotation, but at the end of the last paragraph only.

9.114.1. To enclose a letter or other communication, which bears both date and signature, within a letter. (See rule 9.118.)

9.115. To give greater emphasis to a word or a phrase. (For better typographical appearance and legibility, such use of quotation marks should be kept to a minimum.)

9.116. To enclose misnomers, slang expressions, sobriquets, or ordinary words used in an arbitrary way. (See also rule 6.25, p. 72.)

He voted for the "lameduck" amendment.

His report was "bunk."

It was a "gentlemen's agreement."

The "invisible government" is responsible.

George Herman "Babe" Ruth.

9.117. Quotation marks will not be borne off from adjacent characters except when they precede a fraction or an apostrophe or precede or follow a superior figure or letter, in which cases a thin space will be used. A thin space will also be used to separate double and single quotation marks.

Quotation marks are not used—

9.118. To enclose complete letters having date and signature.

9.119. To enclose extracts that are indented or set in smaller type, or solid extracts in leaded matter; but indented matter in text that is already quoted carries quotation marks.

9.120. In indirect quotations.

Tell her yes.

He could not say no.

9.121. Before a display initial which begins a quoted paragraph.

9.122. The comma and the final period will be placed inside the quotation marks. Other punctuation marks should be placed inside

the quotation marks only if they are a part of the matter quoted. (See rule 9.32, p. 136.)

Ruth said, "I think so."

"The President," he said, "will veto the bill."

The trainman shouted, "All aboard!"

Who asked, "Why?"

The President suggests that "an early occasion be sought * * *."

Why call it a "gentlemen's agreement"?

9.123. In congressional and certain other classes of work showing amendments, and in courtwork with quoted language, punctuation marks are printed after the quotation marks when not a part of the quoted matter.

Insert the words "growth", "production", and "manufacture".

To be inserted immediately after the words "cadets, U.S. Coast Guard;".

Change "February 1, 1951", to "June 30, 1951".

"Insert in lieu thereof 'July 1, 1953,'"

9.124. When occurring together, quotation marks should precede the footnote reference number.

The commissioner claimed that the award was "unjustified."¹

His exact words were: "The facts in the case prove otherwise."²

9.125. Quotation marks should be limited, if possible, to three sets (double, single, double).

"The question is, in effect, 'Can a person who obtains his certificate of naturalization by fraud be considered a "bona fide" citizen of the United States?'"

Semicolon

The semicolon is used—

9.126. To separate clauses containing commas. (See also rule 9.129.)

Donald A. Peters, president of the First National Bank, was also a director of New York Central; Harvey D. Jones was a director of Oregon Steel Co. and New York Central; Thomas W. Harrison, chairman of the board of McBride & Co., was also on the board of Oregon Steel Co.

Reptiles, amphibians, and predatory mammals swallow their prey whole or in large pieces, bones included; waterfowl habitually take shellfish entire; and gallinaceous birds are provided with gizzards that grind up the hardest seeds.

Yes, sir; he did see it.

No, sir; I do not recall.

9.127. To separate statements that are too closely related in meaning to be written as separate sentences, and also statements of contrast.

Yes; that is right.

No; we received one-third.

It is true in peace; it is true in war.

War is destructive; peace, constructive.

9.128. To set off explanatory abbreviations or words which summarize or explain preceding matter.

The industry is related to groups that produce finished goods; i.e., electrical machinery and transportation equipment.

There were involved three metal producers; namely, Jones & Laughlin, Armco, and Kennecott.

9.129. The semicolon is to be avoided where a comma will suffice.

Regional offices are located in New York, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.

Single punctuation

9.130. Single punctuation is used wherever possible without ambiguity.

124 U.S. 321 (no comma)

SIR: (no dash)

Joseph replied, "It is a worthwhile effort." (no outside period)

Type

9.131. Parentheses, brackets, and superior reference figures are always set in roman, not in italic. All other punctuation marks match the type of the words which they adjoin. A lightface dash is used after a run-in boldface sidehead followed by lightface matter. In boldface matter, punctuation, parentheses, brackets, dashes, shilling marks, and fractions are all set in boldface, if available. (See rule 12.15, p. 174.)

NOTES

10. ABBREVIATIONS

(See also Foreign Languages; Numerals; Symbols)

10.1. Abbreviations are used to save space and to avoid distracting the mind of the reader by a needless spelling out of repetitious words or phrases.

10.2. The nature of the publication governs the extent to which abbreviations are used. In text of technical and legal publications, and in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, leaderwork, and bibliographies, many words are frequently abbreviated. Cut-in sideheads, legends, tables of contents, and indexes follow the style of the text.

10.3. Some scientific, technical, and industrial groups have adopted definite forms of abbreviations in their specialized fields. These forms, which omit internal and terminal punctuation, are acceptable for use in publications falling within the respective classes. In such cases, abbreviations are to be marked "Follow." This does not apply to such common abbreviations as in., No., ft. b.m., ft.-c., ft.-lb., etc., even when used in a technical connotation.

10.4. Standard and easily understood forms are preferable, and they should be uniform throughout a job. Abbreviations not generally known should be followed in the text by the spelled-out forms in parentheses the first time they occur; in tables and leaderwork such explanatory matter should be supplied in a footnote. As the printer cannot rewrite the copy, the author should supply these explanatory forms.

10.5. Abbreviations of measure should be used only with figures; similarly, many other abbreviations should not appear in isolation; for example, energy is measured in foot-pounds, *not* energy is measured in ft.-lb.

Capitals, hyphens, periods, and spacing

10.6. In general, an abbreviation follows the capitalization and hyphenation of the word or words abbreviated. It is followed by a period unless otherwise indicated.

c.o.d.

ft.-lb.

St.

10.7. Abbreviations with points are set without spaces. However, initials as part of a personal name, or abbreviations composed of contractions and initials or numbers, will retain space.

U.S.	A. B. Secrest, D.D.S.
U.S.S.R.	A.F. of L.-CIO (<i>or</i> AFL-CIO preferred)
U.N.	A.T. & T.
U.S.C. (<i>but</i> Rev. Stat.)	Texas A. & M.
N.Y. (<i>but</i> N. Mex.)	R. & D.
r.p.m. (<i>but</i> ft. b.m.)	A.D., B.C.
B.S., LL.D. (<i>but</i> Ph. D., B. Sc.)	e.s.t.
H.R. 116 (<i>but</i> S. 116, S. Con. Res. 116)	i.e., e.g. (<i>but</i> op. cit.)
C.A.D.C. (<i>but</i> App. D.C.)	N.Y., N.H. & H. RR.; B. & O.

10.7.1. Except as otherwise designated, points and spaces are omitted after initials used as shortened names of governmental agencies and of other organized bodies. (See rule 10.44, p. 155.)

MIT	AFL-CIO	<i>but</i> A.F. of L.-CIO
NLRB	ARC	A.T. & T.
TVA	ASTM	U.N.

Geographic terms

10.8. *U.S.* (for United States) will be used when preceding the word *Government* or the name of a Government organization, except in formal writing (treaties, Executive orders, proclamations, etc.); congressional bills; legal citations and courtwork; covers and title pages (unless abbreviation is requested); and in association with name or names of other countries.

U.S. Government	
U.S. Congress	
U.S. Senate	
U.S. Treasury	
U.S. Department of Agriculture	
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	
U.S. district court	
U.S. Supreme Court (<i>but</i> Supreme Court of the United States)	
U.S. Army (<i>but</i> Army of the United States)	
U.S. monitor <i>Nantucket</i>	
U.S.S. <i>Brooklyn</i> (note abbreviation for ship)	
U.S. Government efforts to control inflation must be successful if the United States is to have a stable economy.	
<i>but</i> British, French, and United States Governments; United States-British talks	

10.8.1. With the exceptions in the above rule, the abbreviation *U.S.* is used in the adjective position, but is spelled out when used as a noun.¹

U.S. foreign policy	<i>but</i> Foreign policy of the United States
U.S. farm-support program	Farm-support program of the United States
U.S. dollars	The United States is dedicated to peace
U.S. economy	United States Code (official title)
U.S. attorney	United States Steel Corp. (legal title)
U.S. attitude	

10.9. The names of foreign countries, except U.S.S.R. (to avoid too long a name), are not abbreviated.

10.10. In other than formal usage, States of the United States (except Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Ohio, Utah) and Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands are abbreviated immediately following any capitalized geographic term (see p. 43), including armory, arsenal, airbase, airport, barracks, depot, fort, Indian agency, military camp, national cemetery (also forest, historic site, monument, park), naval shipyard, proving ground, reservation (forest, Indian, or military), and reserve or station (military or naval).

Richmond, Va.	Arlington National Cemetery, Va.
Anne Arundel County, Md.	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Mount Rainier National Forest, Wash.	Friendship Airport, Md.
Stone Mountain, Ga.	Redstone Arsenal, Ala.
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.	<i>but</i> Leavenworth freight yards, Kansas Altoona sidetrack, Wisconsin

¹ The adjectival use of *U.S.* received careful and serious consideration. The adoption of this form recognizes current usage and word-treatment trends. It extends the fluidity of the language without burdening the text or lowering the dignity of the U.S. Government in its printing. Also, Government editors overwhelmingly endorsed this usage. The exceptions laid down in rule 10.8 are deemed sufficiently broad to avoid objection.

10.11. Approved forms of abbreviations:

Ala.	Ga.	Miss.	N.Y.	Va.
Ariz.	Ill.	Mo.	Okla.	V.I.
Ark.	Ind.	Mont.	Oreg.	Vt.
Calif.	Kans.	N.C.	Pa.	Wash.
Colo.	Ky.	N. Dak.	P.R.	Wis.
Conn.	La.	Nebr.	R.I.	W. Va.
C.Z.	Mass.	Nev.	S.C.	Wyo.
D.C.	Md.	N.H.	S. Dak.	
Del.	Mich.	N.J.	Tenn.	
Fla.	Minn.	N. Mex.	Tex.	

10.12. The names of other insular possessions, trust territories, and *Long Island*, *Staten Island*, etc., are not abbreviated.

10.12.1. The names of Canadian Provinces and other foreign political subdivisions are not abbreviated.

Addresses

(For use of numerals in addresses, see rule 11.12, p. 168.)

10.13. The words *street*, *avenue*, *place*, *road*, *square*, *boulevard*, *terrace*, *drive*, *court*, and *building*, following name or number, are abbreviated in footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork.

10.14. In addresses, the abbreviations *NW*, *SW*, *NE*, *SE*, indicating sectional divisions of cities, are used, but *North*, *South*, *East*, and *West* are spelled out at all times.

10.15. The word *Street* or *Avenue* as part of a name is not abbreviated even in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader-work.

14th Street Bridge Ninth Avenue Building

10.16. The words *county*, *fort*, *mount*, *point*, and *port* are not abbreviated.

Descriptions of tracts of land

10.17. In the description of tracts of public land the following abbreviations are used (periods are omitted after abbreviated compass directions that immediately precede and close up on figures):

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 12 S., R. 15 E., of the Boise meridian
lot 6, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 1 W.
N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 20, T. 7 N., R. 2 W., sixth principal meridian
Tps. 9, 10, 11, and 12 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E., sec. 26
T. 3 S., R. 1 E., sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
sec. 32 (with or without a township number)

10.18. If fractions are spelled out in land descriptions, *half* and *quarter* are used (not *one-half* nor *one-quarter*).

south half of T. 47 N., R. 64 E.

10.19. In case of an unavoidable break in a land-description symbol group at end of a line, use no hyphen and break after fraction.

Names and titles

10.20. The following forms are not always abbreviations, and copy should be followed as to periods:

Al Ben Fred Will
Alex Ed Sam

10.21. In signatures the form used by the signer must be retained.

10.22. In company and other formal names, if it is not necessary to preserve the full legal title, the forms *Bro.*, *Bros.*, *Co.*, *Corp.*, *Inc.*, *Ltd.*, and *&c.* are used. *Association* and *Manufacturing* are not abbreviated.

Smith & Bro.
Jones Bros. & Co.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Hough Shade Corp.
Vic Sport Shop, Inc.
Maryland Steamship Co., Ltd.
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal
Fairmount Building & Loan Association
Electronics Manufacturing Co.
Texas College of Arts & Industries
National Barrel & Drum Association
Robert Wilson & Associates, Inc.

U.S. News & World Report
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers
Radio Corp. of America
Aluminum Co. of America
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey
but Little Theater Company
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Senate Banking and Currency Committee
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (Federal unit)

10.23. *Company* and *Corporation* are not abbreviated in names of Federal Government units.

Panama Railroad Company

Commodity Credit Corporation

10.24. In parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork, abbreviate the words *railroad* and *railway* (*RR.* and *Ry.*), except in such names as "Washington Railway & Electric Co." and "Florida Railroad & Navigation Corp." *SS* for *steamship*, *MS* for *motorship*, etc., preceding name are used at all times. (See rule 12.5, p. 173.)

10.25. In the names of informal companionships the word *and* is spelled out.

Gilbert and Sullivan

Currier and Ives

10.26. In other than formal usage, a civil, military, or naval title preceding a name is abbreviated if followed by Christian name or initial; but *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *M.*, *MM.*, *Messrs.*, *Mlle.*, *Mme.*, and *Dr.* are abbreviated with or without Christian name or initial.

Adj.	Judge	Adv. Gen.	Rear Adm.
Adj. Gen.	Lt.	S1c. (seaman, first class)	
Adm. (admiral)	Lt. Col.	2d Lt.	
A1c. (airman, first class)	Lt. Comdr.	Sfc. (sergeant, first class)	
Asst. Surg.	Lt. Gen.	Sgt.	
Brig. Gen.	Lt. Gov.	Sp3c. (specialist, third class)	
Bvt. (brevet)	Lt. (jg.)	S. Sgt.	
Capt.	Maj.	Sup't.	
Col.	Maj. Gen.	Surg.	
Comdr.	M. Sgt.	Surg. Gen.	
Cpl.	Orderly Sgt.	T2g. (technician, second grade)	
CWO (chief warrant officer)	Ord. Sgt. (ordnance sergeant)	T. Sgt.	
Ens.	Passed Asst. Surg.	Vice Adm.	
1st Lt.	Pfc. (private, first class)	WO (warrant officer)	
1st Sgt.	PO (petty officer)	WO (jg.)	
Gen.	Prof.		
Gov.	Pvt.		
Hosp. Sgt.	Q.M. Gen.		
Hosp. Steward	Q.M. Sgt.		
Insp. Gen.			

10.27. The titles *Senator*, *Representative*, *commodore*, and *commandant* are not abbreviated.

10.28. Unless preceded by *the*, abbreviate *honorable*, *reverend*, and *monsignor* when followed by the first name, the initials, or the title.

Hon. Elihu Root; the Honorable Elihu Root; the Honorable Mr. Root
Rev. Allen A. Stockdale; the Reverend Dr. Stockdale; Rev. Dr. Stockdale
(not Rev. Stockdale, *nor* the Reverend Stockdale)

Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman; the Right Reverend James E. Freeman

Very Rev. Henry Boyd; the Very Reverend Henry Boyd

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Bird; the Right Reverend Monsignor John Bird

10.29. The following and similar abbreviations are used after a name:

Esq., Jr., Sr.

2d, 3d (*or* II, III) (not preceded by comma)

Degrees: LL.D., M.A., Ph. D., etc.

Fellowships, orders, etc.: F.R.S., K.C.B., etc.

10.30. The abbreviation *Esq.*, not generally used in the United States, and the other complimentary titles, such as *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and *Dr.*, should not appear in combination with any other title or with abbreviations indicating scholastic degrees.

John L. Smith, Esq., *not* Mr. John L. Smith, Esq., *nor* John L. Smith,
Esq., A.M.; *but* James A. Jones, Jr., Esq.

Ford Maddox, A.B., Ph. D., *not* Mr. Ford Maddox, A.B., Ph. D.

George Gray, M.D., *not* Mr. George Gray, M.D., *nor* Dr. George Gray, M.D.

10.31. *Sr.* and *Jr.* should not be used without Christian name or initials, but may be used in combination with any title. (See also rule 9.24, p. 135.)

A. K. Jones, Jr., *not* Jones, Jr., *nor* Mr. Jones, Jr.
President J. B. Nelson, Jr.

10.32. When name is followed by abbreviations designating religious and fraternal orders and scholastic and honorary degrees, their sequence is as follows: Orders, religious first; theological degrees; academic degrees earned in course; and honorary degrees in order of bestowal.

Henry L. Brown, D.D., A.M., D. Lit.
T. E. Holt, C.S.C., S.T. Lr., LL.D., Ph. D.

10.32.1. Academic degrees standing alone may be abbreviated.

John was graduated with a B.A. degree; *but* bachelor of arts degree
(lowercase if spelled out).

He earned his Ph. D. by hard work.

10.33. In addresses, signatures, and lists of names, including leader-work but not in tables nor in centerheads, *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and other titles preceding a name, and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *2d*, and *3d* following a name, are set in roman caps and lowercase if the name is in caps and small caps. If the name is in caps, they are set in caps and small caps, if small caps are available—otherwise in caps and lowercase. (See also rule 17.3, p. 217.)

Parts of publications

10.34. For parts of publications mentioned in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, lists of references, synonymies, tables, and leader-

work, and followed by figures, letters, or Roman numerals, the following abbreviations are used:

app., apps. (appendix, appendixes)	pt., pts. (part, parts)
art., arts. (article, articles)	sec., secs. (section, sections)
bull., bulls. (bulletin, bulletins)	subch., subchs. (subchapter, subchapters)
ch., chs. (chapter, chapters)	subpar., subpars. (subparagraph, subparagraphs)
col., cols. (column, columns)	subsec., subsecs. (subsection, subsections)
ed., eds. (edition, editions)	supp., supps. (supplement, supplements)
fig., figs. (figure, figures)	vol., vols. (volume, volumes)
No., Nos. (number, numbers)	
p., pp. (page, pages)	
par., pars. (paragraph, paragraphs)	
pl., pls. (plate, plates)	

10.35. The word *article* or *section* at the beginning of a paragraph is abbreviated and set in caps and small caps followed by a period and an en space, except that the first of a series is spelled out.

ART. 2; SEC. 2; etc.; but ARTICLE I; SECTION 1
ART. II; SEC. II; etc.; but ARTICLE I; SECTION I

10.36. At the beginning of a legend, the word *Figure* preceding the legend number is not abbreviated.

FIGURE 4.—Landscape.

Terms relating to Congress

10.37. For the words *Congress* and *session* in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, lists of references, synonymies, tables, and leaderwork, the following abbreviations are used:

82d Cong., 1st sess.	Public Law 64, 74th Cong.
1st sess., 82d Cong.	Private Law 64, 86th Cong..

10.38. In references to bills, resolutions, documents, and reports in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork, the following abbreviations are used:

H.R. 416 (House bill)	H. Doc. 35 (House document)
S. 116 (Senate bill)	S. Doc. 62 (Senate document)
H. Res. 5 (House resolution)	H. Rept. 214 (House report)
H. Con. Res. 10 (House concurrent resolution)	S. Rept. 410 (Senate report)
H.J. Res. 21 (House joint resolution)	Ex. Doc. B (Executive document)
S. Res. 50 (Senate resolution)	Ex. F (79th Cong., 2d sess.)
S. Con. Res. 17 (Senate concurrent resolution)	Ex. Rept. 9 (79th Cong., 1st sess.)
S.J. Res. 45 (Senate joint resolution)	Misc. Doc. 16 (miscellaneous document)
	Public Res. 47

10.39. References to statutes in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, leaderwork, and congressional work are abbreviated as follows (see also rule 18.33, p. 227):

Rev. Stat. (Revised Statutes); 43 Rev. Stat. 801
Supp. Rev. Stat. (Supplement to the Revised Statutes)
Stat. L. (Statutes at Large)
but Public Law 85-1

Calendar divisions

10.40. Names of months followed by the day, or day and year, are abbreviated in footnotes, tables, leaderwork, and sidenotes, and in bibliographies. (See examples, rule 10.41.) *May*, *June*, and *July* are always spelled out. Preferred forms follow:

Jan.	Apr.	Oct.
Feb.	Aug.	Nov.
Mar.	Sept.	Dec.

10.41. In text only, dates as part of a citation or reference within parentheses or brackets are also abbreviated.

(Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 4, 1925)
 (Congressional Record, Dec. 15, 1950)
 [From the New York Times, Mar. 4, 1958]
 [From the Mar. 4 issue]

On Jan. 25 (we had commenced on Dec. 26, 1957) the work was finished.
 (In footnotes, tables, leaderwork, and sidenotes)

On January 25, a decision was reached (Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 4, 1925).
 (Text, but with citation in parentheses)

but On January 25 (we had commenced on December 26, 1957) the work was finished.
 (Not a citation or reference in text)

10.42. In narrow columns of tables, the names of months may be abbreviated even if standing alone.

10.43. The names of days of the week are preferably not abbreviated, but the following forms are used, if necessary, in lists or in narrow columns in tables:

Sun.	Wed.	Fri.
Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.
Tues.		

Standard abbreviations. (See also "Coined words and symbols," rule 10.44.1, p. 162.)

(For a comprehensive list of standard abbreviations of legal and other Latin phrases, see pp. 431-434; for similar abbreviations in other languages, see section on abbreviations in the language desired, pp. 375-476.)

10.44. If abbreviations are required, use these forms:

a., ampere; are	a.m. (ante meridiem), before noon
A., angstrom	A.M.C., American Maritime Cases
AA, antiaircraft	Am. Dec., American Decisions
AAA, antiaircraft artillery	AMG, Allied Military Government
A.B. or B.A., bachelor of arts	Am. Repts., American Reports
abbr., abbreviation	AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II; Amvet(s) (individual)
ABC, atomic, biological, and chemical	antilog (no period), antilogarithm
abs., absolute; abstract	API, American Petroleum Institute
a.c., alternating current	APO (no periods), Army post office
acct., account	app., apps., appendix, appendixes
ACTH, adrenocorticotrophic hormone	App. D.C., District of Columbia Appeal Cases
A.D. (anno Domini), in the year of our Lord	App. Div., Appellate Division
Adj., adjutant	APPR, Army package power reactor
Adj. Gen., Adjutant General	approx., approximately
Adm., admiral	Apr., April
AEC, Atomic Energy Commission	ARC, American Red Cross
AEF, American Expeditionary Forces	Ariz., Arizona
AF, audiofrequency	Ark., Arkansas
AFB, and similar military symbols (with name), Air Force Base	ARPA, Advanced Research Projects Agency
A1c, airman, first class	art., article
AFL-CIO, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations	ASME, American Society of Mechanical Engineers
AID, Agency for International Development (formerly ICA)	A.S.N., Army service number
a.k.a., also known as	Asst. Surg., assistant surgeon
Ala., Alabama	A.s.t., Atlantic standard time
A.L.R., American Law Reports	ASTM, American Society for Testing Materials
AM (no periods), amplitude modulation	A.t., Atlantic time
A.M. (anno mundi), in the year of the world	Atl., Atlantic Reporter; A. (2d), Atlantic Reporter, second series
A.M. or M.A., master of arts	atm., atmosphere

at. wt., atomic weight	CFR Supp., Code of Federal Regulations Supplement
Aug., August	c.f.s., cubic feet per second
AUS, Army of the United States	cg., centigram
avdp., avoirdupois	ch., chapter
Ave., avenue	c.-h., candle-hour
a.w.l., absent with leave	CIA, Central Intelligence Agency
a.w.o.l., absent without official leave	CIC, Counterintelligence Corps
B., Baumé	c.i.f., cost, insurance, and freight
BAE, Bureau of Agricultural Economics	C.J. (<i>corpus juris</i>), body of law; Chief Justice
bbl., barrel	cl., centiliter
B.C., before Christ	c.m., circular mil (wire measure)
BCG (bacillus Calmette-Guérin), anti-tuberculosis vaccine	cm., centimeter
bd. ft., board foot	cm. ² , square centimeter
BDSA, Business and Defense Services Administration	cm. ³ , cubic centimeter
BEC, Bureau of Employees' Compensation	CO, commanding officer
Bev., billion electron volts	Co., company
bf., boldface	c.o.d., cash on delivery
b. hp., brake horsepower	Col., colonel
BIS, Bank for International Settlements	col., column
Blatch. Pr. Cas., Blatchford's Prize Cases	Colo., Colorado
Bldg., building	Comdr., commander
B. Lit(t). or Lit(t). B., bachelor of literature	Comp. Dec., Comptroller's Decisions (Treasury)
BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics	Comp. Gen., Comptroller General Decisions
Blvd., boulevard	con., continued
b.m., board measure	conelrad, control of electromagnetic radiation (civil defense)
b.o., buyer's option	Conn., Connecticut
b.p., boiling point	Corp., corporation
b.p.d., barrels per day	cos (no period), cosine
Brig. Gen., brigadier general	cosh (no period), hyperbolic cosine
B.S. or B. Sc., bachelor of science	cot (no period), cotangent
B.t.u., British thermal unit	coth (no period), hyperbolic cotangent
bu., bushel	cp., candlepower
bull., bulletin	c.p., chemically pure
Bvt., brevet	CPA, certified public accountant
C., Celsius ¹ (also centigrade)	CPI, Consumer Price Index
c., cycle (kc. only); curie	Cpl., corporal
¢, c., ct., cent(s)	c.p.m., cycles per minute
ca. (circa), about; centiare	c.p.s., cycles per second
CAB, Civil Aeronautics Board	Cr., Cranch (U.S. Supreme Court Reports)
Calif., California	cr., credit; creditor
c. and s.c., caps and small caps	CRP, C-reactive protein
Capt., captain	csc (no period), cosecant
CARE, Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe	csch (no period), hyperbolic cosecant
c.b.d., cash before delivery	CSS, Commodity Stabilization Service
cc., cubic centimeter	c.s.t., central standard time
C.C.A., Circuit Court of Appeals	Ct., court
CCC, Commodity Credit Corporation	c.t., central time
C. Cls., Court of Claims	cu. ft., cubic foot
C. Cls. R., Court of Claims Reports	cu. in. or in. ³ , cubic inch
C.C.P.A., Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	CWO, chief warrant officer
CCR, Commission on Civil Rights	cwt., hundredweight
cd.-ft., cord-foot	C.Z., Canal Zone
C.E., Common Era	d., dyne; pence
CEA, Council of Economic Advisers	Dall., Dallas (U.S. Supreme Court Reports)
cf. (confer), compare	DAR, Daughters of the American Revolution
c.f.m., cubic feet per minute	DATA, Defense Air Transportation Administration
CFR, Code of Federal Regulations	db (no period), decibel
	d.b.a., doing business as
	d.b.h., diameter at breast height

¹ Preferred form approved by Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures, October 1948.

d.c., direct current	FCC, Federal Communications Commission
D.C., District of Columbia	FDA, Food and Drug Administration
D.D., doctor of divinity	FDIC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
D.D.S., doctor of dental surgery	Feb., February
DDT, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	Fed., Federal Reporter; F. (2d), Federal Reporter, second series
Dec., December	FHA, Federal Housing Administration; Farmers Home Administration
Del., Delaware	FHLBB, Federal Home Loan Bank Board
DEW, distant early warning (DEWline)	FICA, Federal Insurance Contributions Act
dg., decigram	fig., figure
Dist. Ct., District Court	1st Lt., first lieutenant
dkg., dekagram	1st Sgt., first sergeant
dkl., dekaliter	Fla., Florida
dkm., dekameter	FM (no periods), frequency modulation
dkm. ² , square dekameter	FMB, Federal Maritime Board
dkm. ³ , cubic dekameter	FMCS, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
dl., deciliter	FNMA, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)
DLF, Development Loan Fund	fo, folio
D. Litt(t). or Lit(t). D., doctor of literature	f.o.b., free on board
dm., decimeter	4°, quarto
dm. ² , square decimeter	FPC, Federal Power Commission
dm. ³ , cubic decimeter	FPIS, forward propagation ionospheric scatter
DMB, Defense Mobilization Board	f.p.m., feet per minute
do. (ditto), the same	FPO (no periods), fleet post office
dol., \$, dollar	f.p.s., feet per second; frames per second
doz., dozen	FPV, free piston vessel
DP (no periods), displaced person	F.R., Federal Register
D.P.H., doctor of public health	Fri., Friday
D.P. Hy., doctor of public hygiene	F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society
dr., debit; debtor; dram	FRS, Federal Reserve System
Dr., doctor; drive	FS, Forest Service
DV, distinguished visitor (Air Force) (see also VIP)	FSA, Federal Security Agency
D.V.M., doctor of veterinary medicine	F. Supp., Federal Supplement
d.w.t., deadweight tons	ft., foot
dwt., pennyweight	ft. b.m., feet board measure
E., east	ft.-c., foot-candle
e., erg	FTC, Federal Trade Commission
Ecosoc, Economic and Social Council	ft.-l., foot-lambert
e.d.t., eastern daylight time	ft.-lb., foot-pound
ed., eds., edition, editions	g., gram; gravity
EEE, eastern equine encephalitis	Ga., Georgia
e.g. (exempli gratia), for example	gal., gallon
EHF (no periods), extremely high frequency	GAO, General Accounting Office
8°, octavo	GAR, Grand Army of the Republic
e.m.f., electromotive force	GARIOA, Government and Relief in Occupied Areas
Ens., ensign	GAW, guaranteed annual wage
e.o.m., end of month	GCA (no periods), ground control approach
ERP, European recovery program	g.c.d., greatest common divisor
e.s.t., eastern standard time	GCI (no periods), ground control intercept
e.s.u., electrostatic unit	G.c.t., Greenwich civil time
e.t., eastern time	Gen., general
et al. (et alii), and others	GI, general issue; Government issue
etc. (et cetera), and so forth	G.m.a.t., Greenwich mean astronomical time
Euratom, European Atomic Energy Community	G.M. & S., general, medical, and surgical
Ex. Doc. (with letter), executive document	
F., Fahrenheit	
f., farad	
f., ff., and following page (pages)	
FAA, Federal Aviation Agency	
FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization	
f.a.s., free alongside ship	
FAS, Foreign Agricultural Service	
FCA, Farm Credit Administration	

G.m.t., Greenwich mean time	IQ, intelligence quotient
GNP, gross national product	IRAC, Interdepartment Radio Ad-
Gov., governor	visory Committee
g.p.m., gallons per minute	IRBM, intermediate range ballistic
g.p.s., gallons per second	missile
gr., grain; gross	IRE, Institute of Radio Engineers
gr. wt., gross weight	IRO, International Refugee Organiza-
GSA, General Services Administration	tion
GTS, gas turbine ship	IRS, Internal Revenue Service
h., henry	ITO, International Trade Organization
ha., hectare	ITU, International Telecommunicat-
H.C., House of Commons	Union; International Typographical
h.c.f., highest common factor	
H. Con. Res. (with number), House	j, joule
concurrent resolution	Jan., January
H. Doc. (with number), House docu-	jato (no periods), jet-assisted takeoff
ment	J.D. (jurum doctor), doctor of laws
HE (no periods), high explosive	jg., junior grade
HEW, Department of Health, Edu-	Jr., junior
cation, and Welfare	Judge Adv. Gen., Judge Advocate
HF (no periods), high frequency	General
hg., hectogram	K., Kelvin
HHFA, Housing and Home Finance	Kans., Kansas
Agency	kc., kilocycle
H.J. Res. (with number), House joint	K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath
resolution	Kev., kilo electron volts
H.L., House of Lords	kg., kilogram
hl., hectoliter	kl., kiloliter
hm., hectometer	km., kilometer
hm. ² , square hectometer	km. ² , square kilometer
hm. ³ , cubic hectometer	km. ³ , cubic kilometer
Hosp. Sgt., hospital sergeant	kt., carat; kiloton
Hosp. Steward, hospital steward	kv., kilovolt
How., Howard (U.S. Supreme Court	kv.-a., kilovolt-ampere
Reports)	kw., kilowatt
hp., horsepower	kw.-hr., kilowatt-hour
hp.-hr., horsepower-hour	Ky., Kentucky
H.R. (with number), House bill	l., liter
hr., hour	La., Louisiana
H. Rept. (with number), House report	lat., latitude
H. Res. (with number), House resolu-	lb., pound
tion	lb. ap., pound, apothecary's
IADB, Inter-American Defense Board	lb. av., pound, avoirdupois
IAEA, International Atomic Energy	lc., lowercase
Agency	l.c.l., less-than-carload lot
ibid. (ibidem), in the same place	l.c.m., least common multiple
ICBM, intercontinental ballistic mis-	L. Ed., Lawyer's edition (U.S. Supreme
sile	Court Reports)
ICC, Interstate Commerce Commission	lf., lightface
id. (idem), the same	LF (no periods), low frequency
IDA, International Development Asso-	LL.B., bachelor of laws
ciation	LL.D., doctor of laws
i.e. (id est), that is	loc. cit. (loco citato), in the place cited
IF (no periods), intermediate frequency	log (no period), logarithm
IFC, International Finance Corporation	long., longitude
IFF (no periods), identification, friend	loran (no periods), long-range naviga-
or foe	tion
i. hp., indicated horsepower	lox (no periods), liquid oxygen
Ill., Illinois	LPG, liquefied petroleum gas
ILO, International Labor Organization	L.S. (locus sigilli), place of the seal
IMCO, Intergovernmental Maritime	l.s.t., local standard time
Consultative Organization	l.t., local time
in., inch	Lt., lieutenant
Inc., incorporated	Lt. Col., lieutenant colonel
Ind., Indiana	Lt. Comdr., lieutenant commander
in.-lb., inch-pound	Ltd., limited
Insp. Gen., Inspector General	Lt. Gen., lieutenant general
I O U (spaces, no periods), I owe you	Lt. Gov., lieutenant governor

Lt. (jg.), lieutenant (junior grade)	m.s.l., mean sea level
l.w.l., load waterline	m.s.t., mountain standard time
l.w.m., low watermark	mt., megaton
M., monsieur; MM., messieurs	m.t., mountain time
m., meter; (meridies), noon	MV, motor vessel
M (no period), thousand	$\mu\mu$, millimicron
M, more	μ , micron
ma., milliamperc	μA , microampere
m. ² , square meter	μF , microfarad (one-millionth of a farad)
m. ³ , cubic meter	μg , microgram
MA, Maritime Administration	μsec , microsecond
m.a.f., moisture and ash free (coal)	μv , microvolt
MAG, Military Advisory Group	μw , microwatt
Maj., major	μ^2 , square micron
Maj. Gen., major general	μ^3 , cubic micron
Mar., March	$\mu\mu$, micromicron (one-millionth of a micron)
Mass., Massachusetts	$\mu\mu f$, micromicrofarad (one-millionth of a millionth part)
MATS, Military Air Transport Service	mya., myriare
mb., millibar	myg., myriagram
M b.m., thousand (feet) board measure	myl., myrialiter
mc., megacycle	mym., myriameter
M (no period) c.f., thousand cubic feet	N., north
M.D., doctor of medicine	N, normal
Md., Maryland	NAC, national agency check
MDAP, mutual defense assistance program	NASA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
memo (no period), memorandum	NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization
meq., milliequivalent	NBS, National Bureau of Standards
Mev., million electron volts	N.C., North Carolina
MF (no periods), medium frequency	N. Dak., North Dakota
mf., millifarad	NE, northeast
mg., milligram	Nebr., Nebraska
mG, milligauss	n.e.c., not elsewhere classified
mh., millihenry	n.e.s., not elsewhere specified
Mich., Michigan	Nev., Nevada
min., minute	N.F., National Formulary
Minn., Minnesota	n.-f.e., nitrogen-free extract
Misc. Doc. (with number), miscellaneous document	N.H., New Hampshire
Miss., Mississippi	N.J., New Jersey
ml., milliliter	n.l., natural log or logarithm
Mlle., mademoiselle	NLRB, National Labor Relations Board
mm., millimeter	N. Mex., New Mexico
mm. ² , square millimeter	No., Nos., number, numbers
mm. ³ , cubic millimeter	n.o.i.b.n., not otherwise indexed by name
Mme., madame	n.o.p., not otherwise provided (for)
Mmes., mesdames	n.o.s., not otherwise specified
m.m.f., magnetomotive force	Nov., November
mmfd., micromicrofarad	NOVS, National Office of Vital Statistics
Mo., Missouri	NS, nuclear ship
mo., month	NSA, National Shipping Authority
mol. wt., molecular weight	NSC, National Security Council
Mon., Monday	NSF, National Science Foundation
Mont., Montana	n.s.p.f., not specifically provided for
MOS, military occupational specialty	NW., northwest
M.P., Member of Parliament	N.Y., New York
MP (no periods), military police	OASI, old-age and survivors insurance
m.p., melting point	OCD, Office of Civil Defense
m.p.h., miles per hour	Oct., October
Mr., mister	OD, officer of the day
Mrs., mistress	o.d., olive drab
ms., megasecond	OEP, Office of Emergency Planning
M.S., master of science	OIT, Office of International Trade
MS, motorship	
MS, MSS., manuscript, manuscripts	
msec., millisecond	
Msgr., monsignor	
M. Sgt., master sergeant	

OK, OK'd, OK'ing, OK's	Public Res. (with number), public resolution
Okl., Oklahoma	Pvt., private
Op. Atty. Gen., Opinions of the Attorney General	PX (no periods), post exchange
op. cit. (opere citato), in the work cited	q., qq., question, questions
Orderly Sgt., orderly sergeant	ql., quintal
Ord. Sgt., ordnance sergeant	Q.M. Gen., Quartermaster General
Oreg., Oregon	Q.M. Sgt., quartermaster sergeant
OSD, Office of the Secretary of Defense	qt., quart
OTC, Organization for Trade Cooperation	R., Reaumur
oz., ounce	racon (no period), radar beacon
p., pp., page, pages	radar (no period), radio detection and ranging
Pa., Pennsylvania	Rand Corp. (research and development)
PA (no periods), public-address system	R. & D., research and development
Pac., Pacific Reporter; P. (2d), Pacific Reporter, second series	rato, rocket-assisted takeoff
par., paragraph	RB, Renegotiation Board
Passed Asst. Surg., passed assistant surgeon	Rd., road
PBS, Public Buildings Service	RDB, Research and Development Board
pct., percent	REA, Rural Electrification Administration
Pet., Peters (U.S. Supreme Court Reports)	Rear Adm., rear admiral
pF, water energy (p, logarithm; F, frequency)	r.e.p., roentgen equivalent physical
Pfc., private, first class	Rev., reverend
Ph, phenyl	Rev. Stat., Revised Statutes
pH, hydrogen-ion concentration	RF (no periods), radiofrequency
ph., phase	R.F.D., rural free delivery
PHA, Public Housing Administration	Rh, Rhesus (blood factor)
Phar. D., doctor of pharmacy	R.I., Rhode Island
Ph. B. or B. Ph., bachelor of philosophy	r.m.s., root mean square
Ph. D. or D. Ph., doctor of philosophy	ROP, run of paper
Ph. G., graduate in pharmacy	ROTC, Reserve Officers' Training Corps
PHS, Public Health Service	r.p.m., revolutions per minute
pk, peck	r.p.s., revolutions per second
Pl., place	RR., railroad
pl., plate; plural	RRB, Railroad Retirement Board
p.m. (post meridiem), afternoon	Rt. Rev., right reverend
PO, petty officer	Ry., railway
p.o.d., pay on delivery	s., shilling
p.o.r., pay on return	S. south; Senate bill (with number)
POW (no periods), prisoner of war	SAC, Strategic Air Command
PP (no periods), pellagra preventive (factor)	SACEUR, Supreme Allied Commander Europe
PPI (no periods), plan position indicator	SAE, Society of Automotive Engineers
p.p.i., policy proof of interest	SAGE, semiautomatic ground environment
p.p.m., parts per million	s. and s.c., sized and supercalendered
p.q., previous question	SAR, Sons of the American Revolution
P.R., Puerto Rico	Sat., Saturday
Private Res. (with number), private resolution	SBA, Small Business Administration
Prof., professor	sc. (scilicet), namely (see also ss)
pro tem (pro tempore), temporarily	s.c., sized and calendered; small caps
P.S. (post scriptum), postscript	S.C., South Carolina
p.s.f., pounds per square foot	SCAP, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (Japan)
p.s.i., pounds per square inch	S. Con. Res. (with number), Senate concurrent resolution
p.s.i.a., pounds per square inch absolute	s.d. (sine die), without date
p.s.i.g., pounds per square inch gage	S. Dak., South Dakota
P.s.t., Pacific standard time	S. Doc. (with number), Senate document
P.t., Pacific time	SE., southeast
pt., part; pint	SEATO, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
PTA (no periods), parent-teachers' association	SEC, Securities and Exchange Commission
p.t.o., please turn over	sec., second; section

sec.-ft., second-foot	tan (no period), tangent
sech (no period), hyperbolic secant	tanh (no period), hyperbolic tangent
2d, 3d, second, third	TB (no periods), tuberculosis
2d Lt., second lieutenant	tbsp., tablespoonful
S1c., seaman, first class	T.D., Treasury Decisions
Sept., September	TDN, total digestible nutrients
ser., series	Tenn., Tennessee
Sf, Svedberg flotation	Ter., terrace
Sfc., sergeant, first class	Tex., Texas
Sgt., sergeant	Thurs., Thursday
SHAPE, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Europe)	t.l.o., total loss only
SHF (no periods), superhigh frequency	t.m., true mean
shoran (no period), short range (radio)	TNT (no periods), trinitrotoluol
s. hp., shaft horsepower	T2g., technician, second grade
sic (no period), thus	T. Sgt., technical sergeant
sin (no period), sine	tsp., teaspoonful
sinh (no period), hyperbolic sine	Tues., Tuesday
S.J. Res. (with number), Senate joint resolution	TV, television
s.o., seller's option	TVA, Tennessee Valley Authority
sofar (no period), sound fixing and ranging	Twad., Twaddell
sonar (no period), sound, navigation and ranging	2,4-D, insecticide
SOP, standard operating procedure	uc., uppercase
S O S (spaces, no periods), wireless distress signal	UHF (no periods), ultrahigh frequency
s.p. (sine prole), without issue	UMTS, Universal Military Training Service (or System)
SP (no periods), shore patrol	U.N., United Nations
SPAR, Coast Guard Women's Reserve	UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
sp. gr., specific gravity	UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund
Sp3c., specialist, third class	URA, Urban Renewal Administration
Sq., square (street)	U.S., U.S. Supreme Court Reports
sq. in. or in. ² , square inch	U.S.A., United States of America
Sr., senior	USA, U.S. Army
S. Rept. (with number), Senate report	USAF, U.S. Air Force
S. Res. (with number), Senate resolution	USAREUR, U.S. Army, Europe
SS, steamship	U.S.C., United States Code
ss (no period) (scilicet), namely (in law) (see also sc.)	U.S.C.A., United States Code Annotated
SSA, Social Security Administration	U.S.C. Supp., United States Code Supplement
S.S.F., standard Saybolt furol	USCG, U.S. Coast Guard
S. Sgt., staff sergeant	USES, U.S. Employment Service
SSS, Selective Service System	U.S. 40, U.S. No. 40, U.S. Highway No. 40
S.S.U., standard Saybolt universal	USIA, U.S. Information Agency
St., Ste., SS., Saint, Sainte, Saints	USMC, U.S. Marine Corps
St., street	USN, U.S. Navy
Stat., Statutes at Large	USNR, U.S. Naval Reserve
std. c.f., standard cubic foot (feet)	U.S.P., United States Pharmacopoeia
subch., subchapter	U.S.S., U.S. Senate; U.S. ship
subpar., subparagraph	U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
subsec., subsection	u.t., universal time
Sun., Sunday	v., volt
SUNFED, Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	v. or vs. (versus), against
Sup. Ct., Supreme Court Reporter	Va., Virginia
supp., supplement	VA, Veterans' Administration
Supp. Rev. Stat., Supplement to the Revised Statutes	VAR, visual-aural range
Supt., superintendent	VHF (no periods), very high frequency
Surg., surgeon	V.I., Virgin Islands
Surg. Gen., Surgeon General	Vice Adm., vice admiral
S.U.S., Saybolt universal second(s)	VIP (no periods), very important person (see also DV)
SW., southwest	viz (no period) (videlicet), namely
S.W. (2d), Southwestern Reporter, second series	VLF (no periods), very low frequency
T., Tps., township, townships	vol., volume
	Vt., Vermont
	W., west

w., watt	WHO, World Health Organization
WAC, Women's Army Corps; a Wac	w.-hr., watt-hour
w.a.e., when actually employed	w.i., when issued
WAF, Women in the Air Force; a Waf	Wis., Wisconsin
Wall., Wallace (U.S. Supreme Court Reports)	WMAL, WRC, etc., radio stations
Wash., Washington	WO, warrant officer
WAVES, women accepted for volunteer emergency service; a Wave	WO (jg.), warrant officer (junior grade)
Wed., Wednesday	w.o.c., without compensation
wf (no periods), wrong font	W. Va., West Virginia
Wheat., Wheaton (U.S. Supreme Court Reports)	Wyo., Wyoming
	Yale L.J., Yale Law Journal
	yd., yard
	yr., year

Coined words and symbols

10.44.1. To obtain uniform treatment in the formation of coined words and symbols, the following formula, which conforms to current usage, will be applied:

When only first letter of each word is used to make up symbol, use all caps:
 APPR (Army package power reactor)
 MAG (Military Advisory Group)

When proper names are used in shortened form any word of which uses more than first letter of each word, use caps and lowercase:

Pepco (Potomac Electric Power Co.)
 Inco (International Nickel Co.)
 Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.)

In common-noun combinations made up of more than first letter of lower-cased words, use lowercase:

loran (*long-range navigation*)
 sonar (*sound navigation ranging*)

10.45. The words *infra* and *supra* are not abbreviated.

10.46. Even in commercial correspondence do not abbreviate *instant*, *proximo*, and *ultimo*.

Terms of measure

10.47. Compass directions are abbreviated as follows:

N.	E.	S.	W.	10° N. 25° W.
N.E.	SW.	NNW.	ESE.	NW. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

10.48. The words *latitude* and *longitude*, followed by figures, are abbreviated in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork, and the figures are always closed up.

lat. 52°33'05" N. long. 13°21'10" E.

10.49. Avoid breaking latitude and longitude figures at end of line; space out line instead. In case of an unavoidable break at end of line, use hyphen.

10.50. Temperature and gravity are expressed in figures and the degree mark is used. Note the following abbreviations:

C., ¹ Celsius ² (also centigrade)	B., Baumé
F., Fahrenheit	API, American Petroleum Institute
R., Reaumur	Twad., Twaddell
K., Kelvin	32° F. ¹
abs., absolute	273.1° K.
	18° API

¹ Without figures preceding it, ° C. or ° F. (note space) should be used only in boxheads and over figure columns in tables.

² See footnote 1 on p. 156.

10.51. References to meridian in statements of time are abbreviated as follows:

10 a.m.	12 m. (noon)
2:30 p.m. (use thin colon)	12 p.m. (midnight)

10.52. The word *o'clock* is not used with abbreviations of time. (See rule 11.9b, p. 166.)

10.53. Metric abbreviations are set in lowercase, the same form being used for both singular and plural. The preferred abbreviation for *cubic centimeter* is *cc.*; use *cm.³* only when requested.

Prefices and their meaning

m.	milli = one-thousandth (0.001)
c.	centi = one-hundredth (0.01)
d.	deci = one-tenth (0.1)
	[The unit equals 1]
dk.	deka = ten (10)
h.	hecto = one hundred (100)
k.	kilo = one thousand (1,000)

Metric units

m.	meter (for length)
g.	gram (for weight or mass)
l.	liter (for capacity)

Length

mym.	myriameter
km.	kilometer
hm.	hectometer
dkm.	dekameter
m.	meter
dm.	decimeter
cm.	centimeter
mm.	millimeter
μ	micron (0.001 mm.)
$\mu\mu$	millimicron

Area

mya.	myriare
km. ²	square kilometer
hm. ²	square hectometer
dkm. ²	square dekameter
m. ²	square meter
dm. ²	square decimeter
cm. ²	square centimeter
mm. ²	square millimeter
μ^2	square micron

Volume

km. ³	cubic kilometer
hm. ³	cubic hectometer
dkm. ³	cubic dekameter
m. ³	cubic meter
dm. ³	cubic decimeter
cm. ³	cubic centimeter
mm. ³	cubic millimeter
μ^3	cubic micron

Weight

myg.	myriagram
kg.	kilogram
hg.	hectogram
dkg.	dekagram
g.	gram
dg.	decigram
cg.	centigram
mg.	milligram
μg .	microgram

Land area

ha.	hectare
a.	are
ca.	centiare

Capacity of containers

myl.	myrialiter
kl.	kiloliter
hl.	hectoliter
dkl.	dekaliter
l.	liter
dl.	deciliter
cl.	centiliter
ml.	milliliter

10.54. A similar plan of abbreviation applies to any unit based on the metric system.

a.	ampere
A.	angstrom
c.	cycle (kc. only)
d.	dyne
e.	erg
f.	farad
h.	henry
j.	joule
mc.	megacycle

mh.	millihenry
μf .	microfarad (one-millionth of a farad)
$\mu\mu$	micromicron (one-millionth of a micron)
$\mu\mu\text{f}$.	micromicrofarad (one-millionth of a millionth)

10.55. The following forms are used when units of English weight and measure and units of time are abbreviated, the same form of abbreviation being used for both singular and plural:

Length

in., inch
ft., foot
yd., yard
mile(s), not abbreviated

Area and volume

sq. in., in. ² , square inch
cu. in., in. ³ , cubic inch
sq. mile(s), square mile(s)
cu. ft., cubic foot

<i>Time</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
yr., year	gr., grain	gill(s), not abbreviated
mo., month	dr., dram	pt., pint
day, not abbreviated	oz., ounce	qt., quart
hr., hour	lb., pound	gal., gallon
min., minute	cwt., hundredweight	pk., peck
sec., second	dwt., pennyweight	bu., bushel
	ton(s), not abbreviated	bbl., barrel

10.56. In astrophysical and similar scientific matter, magnitudes and units of time may be expressed as follows, if so written in copy. (See also "Clock time," rule 11.9b, p. 166.)

2^m35^h3^m9^s4.5^b

Money

10.57. The following are some of the abbreviations and symbols used for indicating money:

\$, dol. (dollar)	₱ (peso)
c., ct., ¢ (cent, cents)	£ (pound)
T£175 (Turkish)	s. (shilling)
US\$15,000	d. (pence)
Mex\$2,650	£12 16s. 8d. (not 12/16/8)

Use "US\$" if omission, in relatively rare instances, would result in confusion.

(For the abbreviations of other terms indicating foreign money, see p. 244.)

NOTES

11. NUMERALS

(See also Tabular Work; Leaderwork)

11.1. Most rules for the use of numerals are based on the general principle that the reader comprehends numerals more readily than numerical word expressions, particularly in technical, scientific, or statistical matter. However, for special reasons numbers are spelled out in indicated instances.

11.2. The following rules cover the most common conditions that require a choice between the use of numerals and words. Some of them, however, are based on typographic appearance rather than on the general principle stated above.

11.3. Arabic numerals are generally preferable to Roman numerals.

NUMBERS EXPRESSED IN FIGURES

11.4. A figure is used for a single number of 10 or more within a sentence. (See also rules 11.9, 11.24.)

50 ballots
10 guns

24 horses
nearly 10 miles

about 40 men
10 times as large

Numbers and numbers in series

11.5. Figures are used in a group of two or more numbers, or for related numbers, any one of which is 10 or more. The sentence will be regarded as a unit for the use of figures.

Each of 15 major commodities (9 metal and 6 nonmetal) was in supply.
but Each of nine major commodities (five metal and four nonmetal) was in supply.

Petroleum came from 16 fields, of which 8 were discovered in 1956.
but Petroleum came from nine fields, of which eight were discovered in 1956.

That man has 3 suits, 2 pairs of shoes, and 12 pairs of socks.
but That man has three suits, two pairs of shoes, and four hats.

Of the 13 engine producers, 6 were farm equipment manufacturers, 6 were principally engaged in the production of other types of machinery, and 1 was not classified in the machinery industry.
but Only nine of these were among the large manufacturing companies, and only three were among the largest concerns.

There were three 6-room houses, five 4-room houses, and three 2-room cottages, and they were built by 20 men. (See rule 11.22, p. 170.)

There were three 6-room houses, five 4-room houses, and three 2-room cottages, and they were built by nine men.

Only 4 companies in the metals group appear on the list, whereas the 1947 census shows at least 4,400 establishments.

but If two columns of sums of money add or subtract one into the other and one carries points and ciphers, the other should also carry points and ciphers.

At the hearing, only one Senator and one Congressman testified.

There are four or five things which can be done.

11.6. A unit of measurement, time, or quantity (as defined in rule 11.9), which is always expressed in figures, does not affect the use of figures for other numerical expressions within a sentence.

Each of the five girls earned 75 cents an hour.

Each of the 15 girls earned 75 cents an hour.

A team of four men ran the 1-mile relay in 3 minutes 20 seconds.

This usually requires from two to five washes and a total time of 2 to 4 hours.

This usually requires 9 to 12 washes and a total time of 2 to 4 hours.

The contractor, one engineer, and one surveyor inspected the 1-mile road.

but There were two 6-room houses, three 4-room houses, and four 2-room cottages, and they were built by nine men in thirty 5-day weeks. (See rule 11.22, p. 170.)

11.7. Figures are used for serial numbers.

Bulletin 725	290 U.S. 325
Document 71	Genesis 39: 20 (full space after colon)
pages 352-357	Metropolitan 5-9020 (telephone number)
lines 5 and 6	the year 1931
paragraph 1	1721-1727 St. Clair Avenue
chapter 2	<i>but</i> Letters Patent No. 2,189,463

11.8. A colon preceding figures does not affect their use.

The result was as follows: 12 voted yea, 4 dissented.

The result was as follows: nine voted yea, four dissented.

Measurement, time, and quantity

11.9. Units of measurement, time, and quantity are expressed in figures.

a. Age:

6 years old
52 years 10 months 6 days
a 3-year-old

b. Clock time (see also Time):

4:30 p.m. (use thin colon)
10 o'clock or 10 p.m. (*not* 10 o'clock p.m.; 2 p.m. in the afternoon;
10:00 p.m.); 12 m. (noon); 12 p.m. (midnight)
half past 4
4¹30^m or 4.5^b, in scientific work, if so written in copy
0025, 2359 (astronomical and military time)

c. Dates:

June 1935; June 29, 1935 (*not* June, 1935, nor June 29th, 1935)
March 6 to April 15, 1935 (*not* March 6, 1935, to April 15, 1935)
May, June, and July, 1935 (*but* June and July 1935)
15 April 1951 (military)
the 2d (*or* 3d) instant
4th of July (*but* Fourth of July, meaning the holiday)
the 1st [day] of the month (*but* the last of April or the first of May,
not referring to specific days)

In referring to a fiscal year, consecutive years, or a continuous period of 2 years or more, when contracted, the forms 1906-38, 1931-32, 1801-2, 1875-79 are used (*but* 1895-1914, 1900-1901); for two or more separate years not representing a continuous period, a comma is used instead of a dash (1875, 1879); if the word *from* precedes the year or the word *inclusive* follows it, the second year is not shortened and the word *to* is used in lieu of the dash (from 1933 to 1936; 1935 to 1936, inclusive).

In dates, *A.D.* precedes the year (*A.D.* 937); *B.C.* follows the year (254 *B.C.*).

d. Decimals: In text a cipher should be supplied before a decimal point if there is no unit, and ciphers should be omitted after a decimal point unless they indicate exact measurement.

0.25 inch; 1.25 inches
silver 0.900 fine
specific gravity 0.9547
gage height 10.0 feet

but .30 caliber (meaning 0.30
inch, bore of small arms);
30 calibers (length)

- e. Degrees, etc. (spaces omitted):
 - longitude $77^{\circ}04'06''$ E.
 - latitude $49^{\circ}26'14''$ N.
 - $35^{\circ}30'$; $35^{\circ}30'$ N.
 - a polariscopic test of 85°
 - 45.5° to 49.5° below zero
 - an angle of 57°
 - strike N. 16° E.
 - dip 47° W. or 47° N. 31° W.
 - gravity 16.6° B.
 - $25.5'$ (preferred); also $25'.5$ or $25'5$, as in copy
 - but two degrees of justice; 12 degrees of freedom
- f. Market quotations:
 - $4\frac{1}{2}$ -percent bonds
 - Treasury bonds sell at 95
 - Metropolitan Railroad, 109
 - gold is 109
 - wheat at 2.30
 - sugar, .03; not 0.03
- g. Mathematical expressions:
 - multiplied by 3
 - divided by 6
- h. Measurements:
 - 7 meters
 - about 10 yards
 - 8 by 12 inches
 - 8- by 12-inch page
 - 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 3 inches
 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
 - 6 acres
 - 9 bushels
 - 1 gallon
 - 3 ems
 - 20/20 (vision)
 - 60μ
 - 2,500 horsepower
 - 15 cubic yards
 - 6-pounder
 - 80 foot-pounds
 - 10s (for yarns and threads)
 - but tenpenny nail; fourfold; three-ply; five votes; six bales (see also rule 11.23)
- i. Money:
 - \$3.65; \$0.75; 75 cents; 0.5 cent
 - \$3 (not \$3.00) per 200 pounds
 - 75 cents apiece
 - Rs.32,25,644 (Indian rupees)
 - 2.5 francs or fr.2.5
 - £2 4s. 6d.
 - T£175
 - 65 yen
 - ₱265
- j. Percentage:
 - 12 percent; 25.5 percent; 0.5 percent (or one-half of 1 percent)
 - 3.65 bonds; 3.65s; 5-20 bonds; 5-20s; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s; 3s (see also rule 5.28, p. 67)
 - 50-50 (colloquial expression)
 - 5 percentage points
- k. Proportion:
 - 1 to 4
 - 1:62,500 (equal space each side of colon)
 - 1-3-5
- l. Time (see also Clock time):
 - 6 hours 8 minutes 20 seconds
 - 10 years 3 months 29 days
 - 8 days
 - 7 minutes
 - 1 month
 - but four centuries; three decades; three quarters (9 months)
 - Statistics of any one year
 - In a year or two
- m. Unit modifiers:
 - 5-day week
 - 8-year-old wine
 - 8-hour day
 - 10-foot pole
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe
 - 5-foot-wide entrance
 - 10-million-peso loan
 - a 5-percent increase
 - 20th-century progress
 - but two-story house
 - five-man board
 - \$20 million airfield

Ordinal numbers

11.10. Except as indicated in rule 11.19, and also for day preceding month, figures are used in text and footnotes to text for serial ordinal numbers beginning with *10th*. In tables, leaderwork, footnotes to tables and leaderwork, and in sidenotes, figures are used at all times.

Military units are expressed in figures at all times, except *Corps.* (For ordinals in addresses, see rule 11.12.)

29th of May, <i>but</i> May 29	77th Regiment
First Congress; 82d Congress	9th Naval District
ninth century; 20th century	7th Fleet
Second Congressional District;	7th Air Force
20th Congressional District	7th Task Force
seventh region; 17th region	
eighth parallel; 38th parallel	<i>but</i> XII Corps (Army usage)
fifth ward; 12th ward	Court of Appeals for the Tenth
ninth birthday; 66th birthday	Circuit
2d Infantry Division	Seventeenth Decennial Census
323d Fighter Wing	(title)

11.11. When ordinals appear in juxtaposition, and one of them is *10th* or more, figures are used for such ordinal numbers.

This legislation was passed in the 1st session of the 82d Congress.

He served in the 9th and 10th Congresses.

From the 1st to the 82d Congress.

He represented the 1st, 4th, and 13th wards.

We read the 8th and 12th chapters.

but The district comprised the first and second precincts.

He represented the first, third, and fourth regions.

11.11.1. Ordinals and numerals appearing in a sentence are treated according to the separate rules dealing with ordinals and numerals standing alone or in a group. (See rules 11.4, 11.5, 11.10, 11.11, 11.24.)

The fourth group contained three items.

The fourth group contained 12 items.

The 8th and 10th groups contained three and four items, respectively.

The eighth and ninth groups contained 9 and 12 items, respectively.

11.12. Beginning with *10th*, figures are used in text matter for numbered streets, avenues, etc., but in tables, leaderwork, footnotes, and sidenotes, figures are used at all times, and *street*, *avenue*, etc., are abbreviated. (See also rule 10.13, p. 151.)

First Street NW.; *also* in parentheses: (Fifth Street) (13th Street); 810 West 12th Street; North First Street; 1021 121st Street; 2031 18th Street
North; 711 Fifth Avenue; 518 10th Avenue

Fractions

(For spelled-out fractions, see rule 11.28, p. 171.)

11.13. Piece and em fractions ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2954}$) are used in text, but the shilling mark with full-sized figures (1/4, 1/2954) may be used if specially requested. A comma should not be used in any part of a built-up fraction of four or more digits or in decimals.

11.14. Fractions are used in a unit modifier.

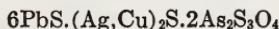
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe; *not* one-half-inch pipe $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile run $\frac{5}{8}$ -point rise

Punctuation

11.15. The comma is used in a number containing four or more digits, except in serial numbers, common and decimal fractions, astronomical and military time, and kilocycles and meters of not more than four figures pertaining to radio.

Chemical formulas

11.16. In chemical formulas full-sized figures are used before the symbol or group of symbols to which they relate, and inferior figures are used after the symbol. (See also rules 6.41.2, p. 75; 13.17, p. 177.)



NUMBERS SPELLED OUT

11.17. Numerals are spelled out at the beginning of a sentence or head. Rephrase a sentence or head to avoid beginning with figures.

Five years ago * * *; not 5 years ago * * *

Five hundred and fifty men are employed * * *; not 550 men are employed * * *

"Five-Year Plan Announced"; not "5-Year Plan Announced" (head)

Although 1965 may seem far off, it * * *; not 1965 may seem far off, it * * *

Government employees numbering 207,843 * * *; not 207,843 Government employees * * *

Benefits amounting to \$69,603,566 * * *; not \$69,603,566 worth of benefits * * *

11.17.1. In testimony, hearings, transcripts, and Q. and A. matter, figures are used immediately following Q. and A. or name of interrogator or witness for years (e.g., 1958), sums of money, decimals, street numbers, and for numerical expressions beginning with 101.

Mr. SMITH. 1957 was a good year.

Mr. JONES. \$1 per share was the return. Two dollars in 1956 was the alltime high. Nineteen hundred and fifty-eight may be another story.

Mr. JONES. 92 cents.

Mr. SMITH. 12.8 percent.

Mr. JONES. 1240 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. SMITH. Ninety-eight persons.

Q. 101 years? But Q. One hundred years?

A. 200 years.

Mr. SMITH. Ten-year average would be how much?

11.18. A spelled-out number should not be repeated in figures, except in legal documents. In such instances these forms will be observed:

five (5) dollars, not five dollars (5)

ten dollars (\$10), not ten (\$10) dollars

11.19. Numbers mentioned in connection with serious and dignified subjects and in formal writing are spelled out.

the Thirteen Original States

in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four

the Seventy-eighth Congress

millions for defense but not one cent for tribute

11.20. Numbers expressing time, money, or measurement separated from their unit descriptions by more than 2 words are spelled out if under 10.

two and more separate years

whether five or any number of years

but 5 successive years

4 calendar years

6 hard-earned dollars

5 up to 10 dollars

11.21. Numbers larger than 1,000, if spelled out, should be in the following form:

two thousand and twenty

one thousand eight hundred and fifty

one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and five

eighteen hundred and fifty (serial number)

11.22. Numbers of less than 100 preceding a compound modifier containing a figure are spelled out.

two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch boards	three 4-room houses
twelve 6-inch guns	but 120 8-inch boards

11.23. Indefinite expressions are spelled out.

the early seventies; <i>but</i> the 1870's	twelvefold; fortyfold; hundredfold <i>but</i> 1 to 3 million
a thousand and one reasons	mid-1951
between two and three hundred	40-odd people; nine-odd people
horses ¹	40-plus people
midthirties	100-odd people
in the eighties, <i>not</i> the '80's	250-fold; 2.5-fold; 41-fold
<i>nor</i> 80's	

The words *nearly*, *about*, *around*, *approximately*, etc., do not constitute indefinite expressions.

11.24. Except as indicated in rule 11.9 (p. 166), a single number less than 10 is spelled out within a sentence. (See also rules 11.4, 11.5)

six horses	<i>but</i> $3\frac{1}{2}$ cans
five wells	$2\frac{1}{2}$ times or 2.5 times
eight times as large	

11.25. For typographic appearance and easy grasp of large numbers beginning with *million*, the word *million* or *billion* is used.

The following are guides to treatment of figures as submitted in copy.

If copy reads—

\$12,000,000, <i>change to</i> \$12 million
2,750,000,000 dollars, <i>change to</i> \$2,750 million
2.7 million dollars, <i>change to</i> \$2.7 million
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, <i>change to</i> \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million
two and one-half million dollars, <i>change to</i> \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million
<i>but</i> \$2,700,000, <i>do not change to</i> \$2.7 million
also \$10 to \$20 million; 10 or 20 million; between 10 and 20 million
4 millions of assets
amounting to 4 millions
\$1,270,000
\$1,270,200,000
\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion; \$2.75 billion; \$2,750 million
\$500,000 to \$1 million
300,000; <i>not</i> 300 thousand
\$ $\frac{1}{2}$ billion to \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$ billion; \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion
three-quarters of a billion dollars

11.26. Related numbers close together at the beginning of a sentence are treated alike.

Fifty or sixty miles away is snowclad Mount McKinley.

11.27. Round numbers are spelled out.

a hundred cows	two thousand million dollars
a thousand dollars	<i>less than</i> a million dollars
a million and a half	

¹ Better: Between 200 and 300 horses.

11.28. Fractions standing alone, or if followed by *of a* or *of an*, are generally spelled out. (See also rule 11.14, p. 168.)

three-fourths of an inch; <i>not</i>	one-tenth
¾ inch nor ¾ of an inch	one-hundredth
one-half inch	two one-hundredths
one-half of a farm; <i>not</i> ½ of a farm	one-thousandth
one-fourth inch	five one-thousandths
or, if copy so reads:	thirty-five one-thousandths
three-quarters of an inch	but ¾ to 1⅓ pages
half an inch	½-inch pipe
a quarter of an inch	½-inch-diameter pipe
	3½ cans; 2½ times

ROMAN NUMERALS

11.29. A repeated letter repeats its value; a letter placed after one of greater value adds to it; a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts from it; a dashline over a letter denotes multiplied by 1,000.

I.....	1	XXIX.....	29	LXXV.....	75	DC.....	600
II.....	2	XXX.....	30	LXXIX.....	79	DCO.....	700
III.....	3	XXXV.....	35	LXXX.....	80	DCCO.....	800
IV.....	4	XXXIX.....	39	LXXXV.....	85	CM.....	900
V.....	5	XL.....	40	LXXXIX.....	89	M.....	1,000
VI.....	6	XLV.....	45	XC.....	90	MD.....	1,500
VII.....	7	XLIX.....	49	XCV.....	95	MM.....	2,000
VIII.....	8	L.....	50	XCIX.....	99	MMM.....	3,000
IX.....	9	LV.....	55	C.....	100	MMMM or MV.....	4,000
X.....	10	LIX.....	59	CL.....	150	V.....	5,000
XV.....	15	LX.....	60	CO.....	200	<u>V</u>	5,000
XIX.....	19	LXV.....	65	CCO.....	300	<u>M</u>	1,000,000
XX.....	20	LXIX.....	69	CD.....	400		
XXV.....	25	LXX.....	70	D.....	500		

Dates

MDC.....	1600	MCMX.....	1910	MCM.....	1950
MDCC.....	1700	MCMXX.....	1920	MOMLX.....	1960
MDCCO.....	1800	MCMXXX.....	1930		
MOM or MDCOOOC.....	1900	MCMXL.....	1940		

NOTES

12. ITALIC

(See also Courtwork; Symbols; Datelines, Addresses, and Signatures)

12.1. Italic is sometimes used to differentiate or to give greater prominence to words, phrases, etc. However, an excessive amount of italic defeats this purpose, and its use in general work should be restricted as indicated.

Emphasis, foreign words, titles of publications

12.2. Italic is not used for mere emphasis, foreign words, or the titles of publications unless it is specially requested and the copy is edited therefor.

12.3. In nonlegal work, *ante*, *post*, *infra*, and *supra* are italicized only when part of a legal citation. Otherwise these terms, as well as the abbreviations *id.*, *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *et seq.*, and other foreign words, phrases, and their abbreviations, are printed in roman. (See also rule 18.29, p. 226.)

12.4. When "emphasis supplied," "emphasis added," or "emphasis ours" appears in copy, it should not be changed; but "underscore supplied" should be changed to "italic supplied."

12.4.1. When copy is submitted with instructions to set "all roman (no italic)," these instructions will not apply to *Ordered*, *Resolved*, *Be it enacted*, etc.; titles following signatures or addresses; or the parts of datelines which are always set in italic.

Names of vessels and aircraft

12.5. The names of vessels and aircraft are italicized unless otherwise indicated; in lists set in columns and in stubs and reading columns of tables consisting entirely of names of vessels or aircraft, they will be set in roman.

SS *America*; the liner *America*
the *Friendship*
the Bermuda *Clipper*
U.S.S. *Nautilus* (submarine)
U.S.S. *Wisconsin*
ex-U.S.S. *Savannah*
USCGS (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey) ship *Pathfinder*
USCG (U.S. Coast Guard) cutter
 Thetus; CG cutter *Thetus*
 the *U-7*
destroyer *31*
H.M.S. *Hornet*

MS (motorship) *Richard*
FPV (free piston vessel) *James*
GTS (gas turbine ship) *Alexander*
NS (nuclear ship) *Savannah*
MV (motor vessel) *Havtroll*
Forrestal (proposed name of vessel)
the *Missouri*'s (roman "s") turret
the *U-7*'s (roman "s") deck
West Virginia class or type
but
 B-50 (type of plane)
 LST-1155
 DD-822

12.6. Names of vessels are quoted in matter printed in other than lowercase roman.

Sinking of the "Lusitania"
SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA"

Sinking of the "Lusitania"
SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA"

Names of legal cases. (See rule 18.33, p. 227.)

12.7. The names of legal cases are italicized, except the *v.* When requested, the names of such cases may be set in roman with italic *v.*

"*The Hornet*" and "*The Hood*," 124
 F. (2d) 45
Smith v. Brown et al.
Smith Bros. case (172 App. Div. 149)
Smith Bros. case, *supra*
Smith Bros. case
 As cited in *Smith Bros.*

John Doe v. Richard Roe
 but *John Doe against Richard Roe*
 the Cement case
SMITH v. BROWN ET AL. (heading)
SMITH v. BROWN ET AL.
 (heading)

Scientific names

12.8. The scientific names of genera, subgenera, species, and subspecies (varieties) are italicized, but are set in roman in italic matter; the names of groups of higher rank than genera (phyla, classes, orders, families, tribes, etc.) are printed in roman.

Tsuga canadensis
Cypripedium parviflorum var. *pubescens*
 the genera *Quercus* and *Liriodendron*
 the family Leguminosae
Measurements of specimens of Cyanoderma erythroptera neocara

12.9. Quotation marks should be used in place of italic for scientific names appearing in lines set in caps, caps and small caps, or bold-face, even if there is italic type available in the series.

Words and letters

12.10. The words *Resolved*, *Resolved further*, *Provided*, *Provided however*, *Provided further*, *And provided further*, and *ordered*, in bills, acts, resolutions, and formal contracts and agreements are italicized; also the words *To be continued*, *Continued on p. —*, *Continued from p. —*, and *See* and *see also* (in indexes and tables of contents only).

Resolved, That (resolution)
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That
 [To be continued] (centered; no period)
 [Continued from p. 3] (centered; no period)
 see also Mechanical data (index entry)

12.11. All letters (caps, small caps, lowercase, superiors, and inferiors) used as symbols are italicized, but in italic matter roman letters are used. Chemical symbols (even in italic matter) and certain other standardized symbols are set in roman. (See also rules 6.41.2, p. 75, and 13.8, p. 175.)

*n*th degree; *x* dollars

$$D = 0.025 V_m^{1.7} - \frac{0.042}{G-1} V_m^{2.7}$$

$$5\text{Cu}_2\text{S}.2(\text{Cu},\text{Fe},\text{Zn})\text{S}.2\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3\text{O}_4$$

12.12. Letter designations in mathematical and scientific matter, except chemical symbols, are italicized.

12.13. Letter symbols used in legends to illustrations, drawings, etc., or in text as references to such material, are set in italic without periods and are capitalized if so shown in copy.

12.14. Letters (a), (b), (c), etc., and *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., used to indicate sections or paragraphs are italicized in general work but not in laws and other legal documents.

12.15. Parentheses, brackets, and superior reference figures adjoining italicized words are always set in roman. In italic matter, a mark of punctuation immediately following a roman parenthesis or bracket is also set in roman. Other punctuation marks match the type of the words they adjoin. (See also rule 9.131, p. 147.)

NOTES

13. SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

13.1. The increased use of signs and symbols and their importance in technical and scientific work have emphasized the necessity of standardization on a national basis and of the consistent use of the standard forms.

13.2. Certain symbols are well standardized—number symbols (the digits, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9); letter symbols (the letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, etc.); and graphic symbols (the mathematical signs +, −, ±, ×, ÷).

13.3. The Government Printing Office will furnish at cost new special symbols for technical matter when necessary.

13.4. The signs +, −, ±, ×, and ÷, etc., are closed against accompanying figures and symbols. When the × is used to indicate "crossed with" (in plant or animal breeding) or magnification, it will be separated from the accompanying words by a space.

i-viii + 1-288 pages

20,000 ± 5,000

The equation $A+B$

Early June × Bright (crossed with)

The result is 4×4

× 4 (magnification)

Symbols with figures

13.5. The degree mark is always used in lieu of the word *degree* following a figure denoting measurement.

13.6. Any symbol that is set close up to figures, such as the degree mark, Greek mu, dollar mark, or commercial c (°, μ, \$, ¢), is used before or after each figure in a group or series.

45° to 65° F., not 45 to 65° F.

3¢ to 5¢ (no spaces)

30μ and 50μ

±2 to ±7; 2°±1°; 3 ohms ±1

\$5 to \$8 price range

but § 12 (thin space)

5'-7' long, not 5-7' long

from 15 to 25 percent

Letter symbols

13.7. Letter symbols are set in italics without periods and are capitalized only if so shown in copy, since the capitalized form may have an entirely different meaning. However, a few symbols are set in roman if so indicated in copy.

Equations

13.8. In mathematical equations, use italic for all letter symbols—capitals, lowercase, small capitals, and superiors and inferiors (exponents and subscripts); use roman for figures, including superiors and inferiors.

13.9. If an equation or a mathematical expression needs to be divided, break before +, −, =, etc. However, the equal sign is to clear on the left of other beginning mathematical signs. (See example (6), p. 176.)

13.10. A short equation in text should not be broken at the end of a line. Space out the line so that the equation will begin on the next line; or better, center the equation on a line by itself.

13.11. An equation too long for one line is set flush on the left, the second half of the equation is set flush on the right, and the two parts are balanced as nearly as possible.

13.12. Two or more equations in series are aligned on the equal signs and centered on the longest equation in the group.

13.13. Connecting words of explanation, such as *hence*, *therefore*, and *similarly*, are set flush either on the same line with the equation or on a separate line.

13.14. If a built-up fraction occurs in one part of an equation, all other fractions in that line must be built up.

13.15. Parentheses, braces, brackets, integral signs, and summation signs should be of the same height as the mathematical expressions they include.

13.16. Inferiors precede superiors if they appear together; but if either inferior or superior is too long, the two are aligned on left.

$$\sqrt{\Phi} = \sum_{k=0}^m (A_k \cos k\psi + B_k \sin k\psi) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{e}{e_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - (f/f_M)^2 + \frac{C_M}{c}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{r}{Xc_M}\right]^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= A_2 p^1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \left\{ 2g p_1 v_1 \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= A_2 \left\{ 2g \frac{p_1}{v_1} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\right) \left[\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

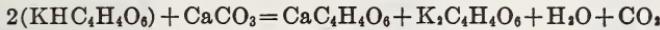
$$\begin{aligned} \omega_n(x, \theta_x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \int_0^x dx_2 \int_0^{x_2} dx_1 \cos n\psi_x(x_1, x_2) \\ &\quad \left[\frac{r_1 r_2}{p_1 p_2} (\phi_{n-1}(k_1) + \phi_{n+1}(k_1)) + 2\phi_n(k_1) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{i_1 i_2} &= \int_{x_{i_1}}^{x_{i_1}} dx_1 \int_{x_{i_2}}^{x_{i_2}} dx_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta_1}{2\pi} \\ &\quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta_2}{2\pi} \frac{\frac{r_1 r_2}{p_1 p_2} \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + 1}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + R^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}} \\ &= \int_{x_{i_1}}^{x_{i_1}} dx_1 \int_{x_{i_2}}^{x_{i_2}} dx_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\psi}{2\pi} \frac{\frac{r_1 r_2}{p_1 p_2} \cos \psi + 1}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + R^2(\psi)}} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_2 (\psi_n, c_n) &= 2c_2 \frac{\tan(2\psi_2 - \psi_1)}{\cos(2\psi_3 - \psi_2)} + 6c_3 \frac{\tan(2\psi_3 - \psi_2)}{\cos(2\psi_4 - \psi_3)} \\ &\quad + 14c_4 \frac{\tan(2\psi_4 - \psi_3)}{\cos(2\psi_5 - \psi_4)} + \dots \\ &\quad + 2(2^{1+n} - 1)c_{n+2} \frac{\tan(2\psi_{n+2} - \psi_{n+1})}{\cos(2\psi_{n+3} - \psi_{n+2})} \dots \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Chemical symbols

13.17. The chemical elements are designated by the initial letter or a shortened form of the English or Latin name. They are set in roman, without periods. (For treatment of symbols, see rule 6.41.1, p. 75.)



Chemical elements

[Accepted names, symbols, atomic numbers, and atomic weights, as officially approved by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, 1957]

Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight	Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight
Actinium	Ac	89	(¹)	Mercury	Hg	80	200.61
Aluminum	Al	13	26.98	Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.95
Americium	Am	95	(¹)	Neodymium	Nd	60	144.27
Antimony	Sb	51	121.76	Neon	Ne	10	20.183
Argon	Ar	18	39.944	Neptunium	Np	93	(¹)
Arsenic	As	33	74.91	Nickel	Ni	28	58.71
Astatine	At	85	(¹)	Niobium	Nb	41	92.91
Barium	Ba	56	137.36	Nitrogen	N	7	14.008
Berkelium	Bk	97	(¹)	Nobelium	No	102	(¹)
Beryllium	Be	4	9.013	Osmium	Os	76	190.2
Bismuth	Bi	83	209.00	Oxygen	O	8	16
Boron	B	5	10.82	Palladium	Pd	46	106.4
Bromine	Br	35	79.916	Phosphorus	P	15	30.975
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.41	Platinum	Pt	78	195.09
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08	Plutonium	Pu	94	(¹)
Californium	Cf	98	(¹)	Polonium	Po	84	(¹)
Carbon	C	6	12.010	Potassium	K	19	39.100
Cerium	Ce	58	140.13	Praseodymium	Pr	59	140.92
Cesium	Cs	55	132.91	Promethium	Pm	61	(¹)
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.457	Protactinium	Pa	91	(¹)
Chromium	Cr	24	52.01	Radium	Ra	88	(¹)
Cobalt	Co	27	58.94	Radon	Rn	86	(¹)
Copper	Cu	29	63.54	Rhenium	Re	75	186.22
Curium	Cm	96	(¹)	Rhodium	Rh	45	102.91
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.51	Rubidium	Rb	37	85.48
Einsteinium	Es	99	(¹)	Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.1
Erbium	Er	68	167.27	Samarium	Sm	62	150.35
Europium	Eu	63	152.0	Scandium	Sc	21	44.96
Fermium	Fm	100	(¹)	Selenium	Se	34	78.96
Fluorine	F	9	19.00	Silicon	Si	14	28.09
Francium	Fr	87	(¹)	Silver	Ag	47	107.880
Gadolinium	Gd	64	157.26	Sodium	Na	11	22.991
Gallium	Ga	31	69.72	Strontium	Sr	38	87.63
Germanium	Ge	32	72.60	Sulfur	S	16	32.066
Gold	Au	79	197.0	Tantalum	Ta	73	180.95
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.50	Technetium	Tc	43	(¹)
Helium	He	2	4.003	Tellurium	Te	52	127.61
Holmium	Ho	67	164.94	Terbium	Tb	65	158.93
Hydrogen	H	1	1.0080	Thallium	Tl	81	204.39
Indium	In	49	114.82	Thorium	Th	90	232.05
Iodine	I	53	126.91	Thulium	Tm	69	168.94
Iridium	Ir	77	192.2	Tin	Tn	50	118.70
Iron	Fe	26	55.85	Titanium	Ti	22	47.90
Krypton	Kr	36	83.80	Tungsten	W	74	183.86
Lanthanum	La	57	138.92	Uranium	U	92	238.07
Lead	Pb	82	207.21	Vanadium	V	23	50.95
Lithium	Li	3	6.940	Xenon	Xe	54	131.30
Lutetium	Lu	71	174.99	Ytterbium	Yb	70	173.04
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.32	Yttrium	Y	39	88.92
Manganese	Mn	25	54.94	Zinc	Zn	30	65.38
Mendelevium	Md	101	(¹)	Zirconium	Zr	40	91.22

¹ These values are omitted because the elements do not occur in nature, and their atomic weight depends on which isotope is made.

² This is a defined value rather than an indicated one.

³ Because of natural variations in the abundance ratio of the isotopes of sulfur, the atomic weight of this element has a range of ± 0.003 .

Standardized symbols

13.18. Symbols duly standardized by any national scientific, professional, or technical group are accepted as preferred forms within the field of the group. The issuing office desiring or requiring the use of such standardized symbols should see that copy is prepared accordingly.

Signs and symbols

13.19. This list contains the signs and symbols frequently used in printing by this Office.

+ plus	[] brackets	④ Vesta
- minus	{ } braces	⊕ rain
± plus or minus	° degree	* snow
± minus or plus	' minute	▣ snow on ground
× multiplied by	" second	← floating ice crystals
÷ divided by	Horsepower	▲ hail
= equal to	Δ increment	△ sleet
≠ or ± not equal to	ω angular frequency, solid angle	▽ frostwork
≈ or ≈ nearly equal to	Ω ohm	□ hoarfrost
≡ identical with	μΩ microhm	≡ fog
≢ not identical with	MΩ megohm	∞ haze; dust haze
◊ equivalent	Φ magnetic flux; farad	T thunder
~ difference	Ψ dielectric flux; electrostatic flux	↖ sheet lightning
congurent to	ρ resistivity	○ solar corona
> greater than	γ conductivity	⊕ solar halo
not greater than	Λ equivalent conductivity	↖ thunderstorm
< less than	Ω reluctance	↖ direction
not less than	→ direction of flow	○ or ⊖ or ① annual
or ≥ greater than or equal to	↔ electrical current	○○ or ② biennial
≤ or ≤ less than or equal to	○ benzene ring	♀ perennial
absolute value	→ yields	♂ or ♂ male
U logical sum or union	↔ reversible reaction	♀ female
∩ logical product or intersection	↑ precipitate	□ male, in charts
⊆ is contained in	↑ gas	○ female, in charts
∈ is a member of; dielectric constant; mean error	‰ salinity	R take (from Latin <i>Recipe</i>)
÷ is to; ratio	○ or ⊖ Sun	ĀĀ or Ā or āā of each (doctor's prescription)
:: as; proportion	● or ○ New Moon	lb pound
≈ approaches	◑ First Quarter	ʒ ounce
→ approaches limit of	○ or ○ Full Moon	ʒ dram
∞ varies as	○ Last Quarter	ʒ scruple
parallel	☿ Mercury	O pint
⊥ perpendicular	♀ Venus	fʒ fluid ounce
∠ angle	⊕ or ⊕ Earth	fʒ fluid dram
∟ right angle	♂ Mars	m minim
△ triangle	♃ Jupiter	& or & and; ampersand
□ square	♄ Saturn	per
□ rectangle	♅ Uranus	# number
□ parallelogram	♆ or ♉ Neptune	/ virgule; solidus; separator; shilling
○ circle	♇ Pluto	% percent
⌞ arc of circle	♈ Aries	© copyright
≡ equilateral	♉ Taurus	% care of
△ equiangular	♊ Gemini	% account of
✓ radical; root; square root	♋ Cancer	@ at
✓ cube root	♌ Leo	¢ cent
✓ fourth root	♍ Virgo	* asterisk
Σ sum	♎ Libra	† dagger
! or ! factorial product	♏ Scorpio	‡ double dagger
∞ infinity	♐ Sagittarius	§ section
ʃ integral	♑ Capricornus	☞ index
ʃ function	♒ Aquarius	↗ acute
δ or δ differential; variation	♓ Pisces	↖ grave
π pi	☌ conjunction	~ tilde
∴ therefore	☍ opposition	^ circumflex
∴ because	△ trine	— macron
— vinculum (above letter)	□ quadrature	υ breve
() parentheses	* sextile	.. dieresis
	☊ dragon's head, ascending node	↗ cedilla
	☋ dragon's tail, descending node	∧ caret
	① Ceres	
	② Pallas	
	③ Juno	

NOTES

14. TABULAR WORK

(See also Abbreviations; Leaderwork)

(See pp. 202-203 for sample table and tabular terms)

14.1. The object of a table is to present in a concise and orderly manner information that could not be presented so clearly in any other way.

14.2. Tabular material should be kept as simple as possible, so that the meaning of the data could be easily grasped by the user.

14.3. Unless otherwise specified, tables will be set 6-point solid, and 2-point hairline rules will be used.

Abbreviations

14.4. To avoid burdening tabular text, commonly known abbreviations (see rule 10.44, p. 155, and rules for abbreviations) are used in tables. Metric and unit-of-measurement abbreviations must be used with figures.

14.4.1. The names of months (except May, June, and July) when followed by the day are abbreviated; otherwise months are spelled. However, in narrow reading columns consisting solely of single months, the months may be abbreviated. (For examples, see rules 14.36, p. 184; 14.53, p. 186; 14.55, p. 187; p. 202.)

14.5. The words *street*, *avenue*, *place*, *road*, *square*, *boulevard*, *terrace*, *drive*, *court*, and *building*, following name or number, are abbreviated. For the numbered streets, avenues, etc., figures are used.

14.6. Abbreviate the words *United States* if preceding the word *Government*, the name of any Government organization, or as an adjective generally. (See rules 10.8, 10.8.1, p. 150.)

14.7. Use the abbreviations *RR.* and *Ry.* following name (except as indicated in rule 10.24, p. 152), and *SS.*, *MS.*, etc., preceding name.

14.8. Use *lat.* and *long.* with figures.

14.9. Abbreviate when followed by figures the various parts of publications, as *article*, *part*, *section*, etc. (See rule 10.34, p. 153.)

14.10. Use, generally, such abbreviations and contractions as *74th Cong.*, *2d sess.*, *H. Res. 5*, *H.J. Res. 21*, *S. Doc. 62*, *S. Rept. 410* (see rules 10.38, 10.39, p. 154), *Rev. Stat.*, etc.

14.11. In columns containing names of persons, copy is followed as to abbreviations of given names.

14.12. Periods are not used after abbreviations followed by leaders, but are used before footnote references.

Bearoff. (See p. 202 and examples throughout chapter.)

14.13. An en space is used for bearoff from both rules in an inside reading or date column, from the rule on the right in a figure column, and from the adjacent rule in an outside reading or date column.

14.14. In a crowded table the bearoff may be omitted in figure columns.

14.15. Indicated clears and indentions are in addition to bearoff.

14.16. Fractions are set flush to the rule, as shown in example to rule 14.120, page 192, except in double-up tables in column preceding parallel rule and in tables in rules. (See rules 14.81, p. 189; 14.147, p. 197.)

14.17. Mathematical signs, parentheses, and brackets, when preceded by figures, are not borne off.

Blanks

14.18. Blank lines are omitted unless their retention is specially requested.

Boxheads

Horizontal

14.19. Periods are omitted after all boxheads, but a dash is used after any boxhead which reads into the following matter.

14.20. Boxheads run crosswise wherever practicable.

14.21. In 6- and 8-point modern boxheads, all horizontal rules are to be set with inferior low-line dashes. The shoulder on these dashes will take the place of the usual quad line above a rule.

14.22. Boxheads are set solid (even in leaded tables), and bear off an em space above and no bearoff below.

14.23. Boxheads are centered in columns up to 12 ems, inclusive, in width. The first line should be the longest, and should be set as full as possible; good appearance must not be sacrificed by dividing short words or making two-letter divisions.

14.24. Boxheads in columns over 12 ems in width are centered, with hanging indentation for heads of 3 lines or more. (See also rule 14.132, p. 194.)

14.25. Boxheads requiring leaders are set in the same style as the stub column. However, where the item consists of only one word or is very short, it may be centered linewise in the column, and followed by leaders.

	Percent moisture content					
	75	125	210	315	365	550
Hours in additional storage.....						
Package combustions:						
Impregnated—single lam.....	3.5	3.9	4.6	2 3.5	7.1	6.6
Plain—single lam.....	3.8	5.1	7.8	6.5	12.8	7.6

¹ Stored at intervals.

² Slight variance.

Moisture.....	Hours in storage					
	1 3.5	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.2
Package combustions:						
Impregnated—single lam.....	75	2 80	85	90	95	100
Plain—single lam.....	78	83	88	93	98	103

¹ Moisture content reduced under 75 hours' duration.

² Stored in 2 intervals of 40 hours each.

14.26. To avoid use of scabbard (dividing a quad line), boxheads will not be centered vertically with equal division of space top and bottom when such centering will require dividing a quad line. In such cases, scabbard will not be used, and the head will be offcenter 3 points in 6-point tables. Inferior low-line dashes will be used.

Function	Ore containing 35		Ore and residuum also containing 10 to 35		Ore containing 5	
	Tons	Mn content	Short tons (percent)	Mn content (short tons)	Mn content	Mn content analysis (short tons)
	□	□	□	□	□	□
Domestic.....	126,135	56	22.11	200	151	227

14.27. If a single box exceeds the depth of a double or triple box, the extra space is placed in the lowermost boxes.

14.28. In compound boxes the greatest number of lines in a top box controls the depth of all the top boxes, unless the total depth of the head would thereby be increased; so also in each of the other boxes. The top box of a triple boxhead may be of such depth as to make a better appearance by alining its bottom rule with the bottom rule of the second box.

Sex and age	Employed boys and girls whose work records were obtained						
	Total		Time of year at beginning work [depth of this box governs depth of box on left, and head set with hanging indentation, as it is over 12 ems in width and over 2 lines deep]				
	Number	Distribution	June to August		September to May		Not re-ported
			Number	Distribu-tion	Number	Distribu-tion	
Boys (12 to 14).....	3,869	Percent 45.5	1,415	Percent 9.6	2,405	Percent 15.8	49

TABLE 9.—Mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1953, by classes of concentrates and crude materials, in terms of recoverable metals

Class of material	Short tons	Gold (fine ounces)	Silver (fine ounces)	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)	Zinc (pounds)
Concentrate shipped to smelters and recoverable metals						
Copper.....	220,346	763	70,357	114,242,346	9,950	6,260
Lead.....	3,931	392	48,326	72,500	5,044,750	290,980
Zinc.....	25,159	269	41,073	263,400	581,590	26,441,270
Total: 1953.....	249,436	1,424	159,756	114,578,246	5,636,290	26,738,510
1952.....	367,430	1,789	432,122	110,622,155	13,544,875	101,923,060
Crude material shipped to smelters						
Dry gold, dry gold-silver ore.....	134	52	2,839	2,200	-----	-----
Copper: Crude ore.....	107,270	844	39,861	2,442,882	124,100	2,290
Slag.....	421	10	165	285,421	-----	300
Lead.....	528	12	1,693	5,950	110,870	-----
Mill cleanings (lead-zinc).....	31	-----	254	1,450	8,100	4,300
Total: 1953.....	125,749	919	45,444	30,375,754	249,710	6,890
1952.....	166,184	1,042	47,176	41,601,845	497,125	26,940

TABLE 6.—*Mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in 1953, by counties, in terms of recoverable metals*

County	Mines producing		Material ¹ sold or treated (short tons)	Gold (lode and placer)		Silver (lode and placer)	
	Lode	Placer		Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value
Catron	2		48	37	\$1,295	2,433	\$2,202
Grant	11		7,888,727	988	34,580	81,444	73,711
Guadalupe	1		28,985				
Santa Fe	4	1	119	3	105	685	620
Sierra	8	1	1,301	271	9,485	907	821
Socorro	15		64,904	98	3,430	18,357	16,614
Total:							
1953	55	2	8,070,056	2,614	91,490	205,309	185,815
1952	66	1	9,120,841	2,949	103,215	479,318	433,807
	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Total value
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	
Catron							
Grant	69,871	\$40,105,954	1,524	\$399,288	12,837	\$2,952,510	\$3,497
Guadalupe	537	308,238					43,566,043
Santa Fe	2	1,148	13	3,406	10	2,300	308,238
Sierra			4	1,048	5	1,150	7,579
Socorro	55	31,570	1,327	347,674	519	119,370	12,504
Total:							
1953	72,477	41,601,798	2,943	771,066	13,373	3,075,790	45,725,959
1952	76,112	36,838,208	7,021	2,260,762	50,975	16,923,700	56,559,692

¹ Does not include gravel washed or tonnage of precipitates shipped.

14.29. In parallel tables, and when so prepared in divide tables, a boxhead that is divided is repeated on subsequent pages with the word *Continued*. (See p. 205.)

14.29.1. In referring to quantity of things, the word *Number* in boxheads is spelled if possible.

14.29.2. In an 8-point table with a 6-point boxhead, an 8-point quadline is inserted between head and body of table if no italic unit of quantity is given; if a unit of quantity is given, use a 6-point quadline and set unit of quantity in 6-point italic.

14.29.3. Column numbers or letters in parentheses may be set over or under boxheads and are separated by a quadline above or below the deepest head. These column references aline across the table. (See also rule 14.29.5.)

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture				Department of Commerce		
	Commodity Credit Corporation, value of com- modities donated	Special school milk program ¹	Value of commodi- ties dis- tributed within States	Disaster loans, etc. (payments to assist States in furnishing hay in drought- stricken areas)	Civil Aero- nautics Adminis- tration— Federal airport program— regular grants	Bureau of Public Roads: Highway construction	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Alabama	\$4,730,154	\$1,520,362	\$7,970,875		\$79,284	\$1,176,401	\$247,515
Arizona	393,484	269,274	591,487		297,266	12,366,106	472,749
Arkansas	4,545,983	823,136	6,512,639		127,749	9,317,853	

Runup

14.29.4. Runup boxheads are to be reduced to the minimum practical depth. If one head must run up, all heads over figure columns in the same table run up, except years expressed in figures, which run across for better appearance. Running up over stub, reading, and date columns is to be avoided. Boxheads need not run up in all parts of a divide table.

14.29.5. Runup heads are set flush, with en bearoff on top. However, heads of 12 ems or less are set ragged at the top to avoid letterspacing; heads over 12 ems are set full. All overruns, including heads making only two lines, are set with 1-em hanging indentation. (See rule 14.132, p. 194; also p. 202.)

State and division	Number						Production			Gross income	Value of cattle and calves slaughtered for foreign consumption	Cost of cattle shipped in for feeding
	Shipments and local slaughter		Cattle shipped for feeding and breeding	Farm slaughter		Quantity live weight	Value					
	1945	1946		1945	1946		1,000 lbs.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	1,000 lbs.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Furniture and other household durables	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products
1947-----	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.0	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6
1948-----	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9
1949-----	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5

Braces

14.30. Braces are avoided if possible; if used, they are placed on the right of a rule and should extend to the complete depth of the group, including overruns. (See examples at top of p. 185.)

New Jersey-----		659,425	659,425	62.35-----		649,374	649,374	62.35
New York-----								
Pennsylvania, Del-	2,900,499	(1)	2,900,499	{ 66.56 39.73 } ¹ 3,312,610	(1)	3,312,610	{ 66.92 39.64 }	
aware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.								
Tennessee-----}	23,187-----		23,187 { 47.24 54.32 }					
Virginia-----}	640-----		640 { 2 51.03 }	19,718-----		19,718 { 53.60 46.00 }		
South Dakota-----}	5,453-----		5,453 { 51.50 }	208-----		208 { 52.50 47.10 }		
Texas-----}	326,500-----		326,500 { 45.02 54.97 }	355,006-----		355,006 { 54.47 }		

Centerheads, flush entries, and subentries

14.31. Centerheads over solid tables are set solid, except heads set entirely in caps, which are leaded; heads are leaded over leaded tables. Heads follow the style of the tables as to the use of figures and abbreviations.

14.32. Heads and headnotes over parallel tables center over the two-page spread of tables, except short lines. In heads over parallel tables, words are not divided between pages. (See pp. 204-205.)

14.33. In divide tables that are made up parallel, the heads and headnotes are set over parallel tables; the heads but not the headnotes repeat on each succeeding page; the word *Continued* is used.

14.34. Punctuation is omitted after centerheads. Flush entries and subentries over subordinate items are followed by a colon (single subentry to run in, preserving the colon), but a dash is used instead of a colon when the entry reads into the matter below. (See also rules 14.124.1-14.124.2, pp. 192-193.)

14.35. In reading columns if centerhead clears reading matter below at least an em and there are leaders, no space is used under the head; if there are no leaders below and centerhead clears at least an em, the quadline is omitted; if it clears less than an em, a full quadline is used. (See also rule 14.36.) However, if an overrun, dashline, etc., in another column, or in the same column, creates a blank space above the head, the extra quadline is not added.

25	Miscellaneous powerplant equipment	245, 040. 37
26	Roads, railroads, and bridges.....	275, 900. 34
	Total.....	520, 940. 71
TRANSMISSION PLANT		
42	Structures and improvements.....	26, 253. 53
43	Station equipment.....	966, 164. 41
	Total.....	992, 417. 94
GENERAL PLANT		
	General plant:	
	Norris.....	753, 248. 97
	Other.....	15, 335. 81
	Total.....	768, 584. 78
	Grand total.....	2, 281, 943. 43

14.36. Units of quantity and years used as heads in reading columns consisting of months and days, or months only, and in figure columns, are set in italic with a quadline above and no space below. If an overrun, etc., in another column creates a blank space above the head, the extra quadline is not added. (See also rule 14.58, p. 187.)

1941			1942—Con.			1942—Con.		
Oct. 1.....	35. 6	15	Jan. 16.....	45. 2	15	May 8.....	46. 5	15
Oct. 31.....	45. 0	15	Feb. 4.....	50. 2	15	May 22.....	45. 1	18
Nov. 14.....	40. 9	18	Feb. 17.....	43. 4	15	June 9.....	47. 1	14
Dec. 24.....	41. 7	15	Mar. 4.....	45. 6	15	June 24.....	48. 2	16
			Mar. 19.....	42. 7	15	July 9.....	46. 6	17
			Apr. 2.....	40. 9	15	July 24.....	45. 9	16
			Apr. 28.....	47. 7	13	Aug. 6.....	46. 5	16

14.37. Where the logical construction of a table requires, it is permissible to insert subheads between page-width cross rules within the table to indicate class groups to which the data refer. The box-head and units of quantity are not repeated.

C-302....	{ Chehalis silty clay loam.	1	{ PK..... PKCa..... NPKCa.....	2.58 2.45 2.54	9.13 8.78 10.08	1.62 1.24 .95	0.255 .257 .240	2.21 2.30 2.07	0.95 .95 .89
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SOILS DERIVED FROM ORGANIC MATERIAL

C-303....	Peat.....	1	{ Check..... P..... PK..... PKCa.....	3.31 3.14 3.92 3.84	7.77 6.66 7.25 8.44	1.41 1.42 1.49 1.40	0.268 .358 .310 .289	1.14 .83 1.78 1.83	0.55 .73 .59 .64
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Ciphers

14.38. Where the first number in a column or under a cross rule is wholly a decimal, a cipher is added at the left of its decimal point. A cipher used alone in a money or other decimal column is placed in the unit row and is not followed by a period. In mixed units the cipher is repeated before each decimal unless the group is totaled.

January.....	+26.4	0	0	0	0	0	+\$0.7	27.1+	+40.4
February.....	+66.7	0	0	0	0	0	-.9	65.8+	+98.1
March.....	+143.1	+2.6	-7.5	0	0	0	+12.4	150.6	+224.1
April.....	+168.4	+6.9	-19.1	-1.1	+1.7	+4.4	+33.0	194.2+	+289.5

14.38.1. In columns containing both dollars and cents, ciphers will be supplied on right of decimal point in the absence of figures.

14.38.2. Where column consists of single decimal, supply cipher on right.

0. 6
0
3. 0
4. 2
5. 0

14.38.3. Where column has mixed decimals of two or more places, do not supply ciphers but follow copy (see table on p. 248).

0. 22453
1. 263
4
2. 60
3. 4567
5. 3
7
78
12. 6

114. 44423

14.39. Copy is followed in the use of the word *None* or a cipher to indicate *None* in figure columns. If neither one appears in the copy, leaders are inserted.

14.40. In columns of figures under the heading *£ s. d.*, if a whole number of pounds is given, one cipher is supplied under *s.* and one under *d.*; if only shillings are given, one cipher is supplied under *d.*

14.41. In columns of figures under *Ft. In.*, if only feet are given, supply cipher under *In.*; if only inches are given, clear under *Ft.*; if ciphers are used for *None*, place one cipher under both *Ft.* and *In.*

14.42. In any column containing sums of money, the period and ciphers are omitted if the column consists entirely of whole dollars.

Continued heads

14.43. In continued heads an em dash is used between the head and the word *Continued*. The abbreviation *Con.* is used only to avoid an overrun. If the head is in small caps, the term *continued* or *con.* is not capitalized.

14.44. In centerheads set in caps, caps and small caps, or italic, the word *Continued* is set in roman cap and lowercase; in a heading set in boldface caps or lowercase, the word *Continued* is set in cap and lowercase of the same font as the head. No period is carried after a continued line.

14.45. In stub and boxheads, *Continued* is always set in lightface roman.

14.46. Continued heads over tables are to be condensed into one line if possible. Notes above tables are not repeated unless necessary to make the table clear; but footnote references are repeated in boxheads and in continued lines unless special instructions are given not to do so.

Dashes or rules

14.47. Dashes or rules are not carried in reading or date columns.

14.48. Parallel dashes are used to cut off figures from other figures below that are added or subtracted; also above a grand total. (For examples, see rules 14.35, p. 184; 14.77, p. 188; 14.124.5, p. 193; 14.139.1, p. 195; 14.151.1, p. 199.)

14.49. Rules may be used in place of dashes in a crowded table.

Date columns

14.50. There are two kinds of standard date columns: (1) Each item contains month and day, and (2) each item is made up of month, day, and year.

14.51. In 6-point tables, standard date columns with month and day are cast 4½ ems for outside and 5 ems for inside columns; with month, day, and year, 7 and 7½ ems, respectively.

14.52. Standard date columns with month and day in 8- and 10-point tables are cast 4 ems for outside and 4½ ems for inside columns; with month, day, and year, 6½ and 7 ems, respectively.

14.53. The figures are alined on the right, and extra space, if any, is inserted between the month and day. An en comma is used between the day and the year.

Black River, N.Y-----	Flood Control Act, June 22, 1936.	Oct. 7, 1941	House, 405, 77th Cong., 1st sess.	Favorable.
Do-----	Flood Control Act, July 30, 1937. do	July 23, 1941 do ²	House, 326, 77th Cong., 1st sess. do	Do.
Cayuga Creek, N.Y-----	Flood Control Com- mittee resolution, Apr. 23, 1942.			
Oazenovia Creek, Erie County, N.Y.	Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938.			Unfavorable.
Chagrin River and tribu- ties, Ohio.				

14.54. Military-style date columns will be set as standard date columns, with 6-unit space between day and month and remaining space between month and year. No punctuation will be used.

21 Jan 21
5 Jun 42
12 Jul 43
30 Sep 44

14.54.1. In 6-, 8-, and 10-point tables, military-style date columns are $5\frac{1}{2}$ ems wide for outside columns and 6 ems for inside columns.

14.55. In a standard date column of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ems or less that is the first column of a table, the month is cleared instead of being repeated or indicated by *do.*

Jan. 22	To the Minister in Liberia (tel.)	115
30	From the Minister in Liberia (tel.)	116
Feb. 5	To the Minister in Liberia (tel.)	117
7	From the Minister in Liberia (tel.)	117

14.56. A standard date column is not considered a reading column, and no period is used after the date if the column is the last one of the table; however, a column consisting entirely of dates but not a standard date column is considered a reading column.

14.57. In a standard date column, footnote references are placed at right against rule, with 3 units justified on such references (see p. 202); but in a standard date column that is the last column of a table, footnote references are placed on left with 3 units justified on character following the references.

14.58. If the year is centered as a head in a standard date column, it is set in italic with a full quadline above but no space below. (See rule 14.36, p. 184.)

14.59. In columns consisting entirely of single or double years, figures are centered in columns without leaders.

1898 ¹
1898
1899-1900 ²
1901-2

Ditto

(See also "Units of quantity," rule 14.153, p. 201.)

14.60. The abbreviation *do.* is used in reading and date columns only, lowercased and preceded by leaders when figures or text is used in preceding column.

14.61. Capitalize *do.* in first and last columns.

14.62. Tracing columns are counted as the first and last columns of table.

14.63. All *do.*'s should be uniform throughout column; if any one is lowercased, all in the column should be lowercased and preceded by leaders. (For examples, see rules 14.53, p. 186; 14.152, p. 201; p. 202.)

14.64. In mixed columns made up of figure and reading-matter items, *do.* is used only under the latter items.

14.65. *Do.* is not used—

- (1) in a figure or symbol column;
- (2) in the first line under a centerhead in the column in which the centerhead occurs;
- (3) under a line of leaders, a dashline, or a rule;
- (4) under an item italicized or set in boldface type for a specific reason (italic or boldface *do.* is never used; item is repeated);
- (5) under an item consisting wholly of figures or combination of letters and figures;
- (6) in a reading column containing only *Yes* and *No*; and
- (7) under an abbreviated unit of quantity or other abbreviations.

14.66. *Do.* is used, however, under a blank space and under the word *None* in a reading column.

14.67. *Do.* does not apply to a reference mark on the preceding item. The reference mark, if needed, is added to *do.* (See rule 14.53, p. 186; pp. 202-203.)

14.68. *Do.* is not used under a braced group.

14.69. Leaders are not used before *Do.* in the first column or before or after *Do.* in the last column.

14.70. In a first column 6 ems or less in width, a 1-em quad is used before *Do.*; in all other columns 6 ems or less in width, 1½ ems of leaders are used, except in a last column, in which quads are used in place of leaders. Bearoff is included.

14.71. In a first column more than 6 ems in width, 2 ems of quads are used before *Do.*; in all other columns more than 6 ems in width, 2½ ems of leaders are used, except in a last column, in which quads are used in place of leaders; bearoff is included. If the preceding line is indented, the indentation of *do.* is increased accordingly.

14.72. *Do.* under an indented item in an inside reading column, with or without matter in preceding column, is preceded by 2 ems of leaders, which are indented to aline with item above.

14.73. *Do.*, followed by 2 ems of leaders, is used under a unit of quantity in a stub if the unit is spelled; if the unit is abbreviated, the abbreviation is repeated. (For sample, see rule 14.152, p. 201.)

14.74. When so prepared, inverted commas may be used instead of the abbreviation *do.*

Divide tables. (See "Parallel and divide tables," p. 194.)

Dollar mark

14.75. The dollar mark or any other money symbol is placed close to the figure; it is used only at the head of the table and under cross rules when the same unit of value applies to the entire column.

14.76. In columns containing mixed amounts (as money, tons, gallons, etc.), the dollar mark, pound mark, peso mark, or other symbol, as required, is repeated before each sum of money.

14.77. If several sums of money are grouped together and added to make a total, they are separated from the nonmoney group by a parallel dash, and the symbol is placed on the first figure of the separated group only.

		1958	1957
Water supply available.....	gallons..	4,000,000	3,000,000
Wheat production.....	bushels..	9,000,000	8,000,000
Operations:			
Water-dispatching operations.....		\$442,496	\$396,800
Malaria control.....		571,040	426,600
Plant protection.....		134,971	58,320
Total.....		1,148,507	881,720
Number of plants.....		642	525
Percent of budget.....		96.8	78.8

NOTE.—Preliminary figures.

[2 leads]

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

14.78. In a double money column, dollar marks are used in the first group of figures only; en dashes or words are alined. (See also rule 14.141, p. 196.)

\$7-	\$9	\$15	\$10 to \$12
10-	12	\$16- 18	14 to 20
314-	316		
1,014-1, 016			

14.79. Dollar mark is omitted from a first item consisting of a cipher.

0	but	\$0. 12	
\$300		13. 43	
500		15. 07	
700		23. 18	

14.80. Dollar mark should be repeated in stub or reading columns.

\$1 to \$24-----			
\$25 to \$49-----			
\$50 to \$74-----			

Double-up tables

14.81. If the matter in the stub under a centerhead, flush entry, or subentry breaks and is carried over to the second part of a double-up table, a continued head is inserted at the top of the second part.

TABLE 14.—*Production of crude petroleum, 1952-53, by districts and fields, in thousand barrels*

[Oil & Gas Journal]

District and field	1952	1953	District and field	1952	1953
Southeast:			Southeast—Continued		
Arrowhead.....	809	953½	Lovington and East.....	1,136	2,472½
Grayburg-Jackson.....	1,353	1,162	Other.....	14,648	22,183
Hare.....	2,027	2,047	Northwest ²	566	755
Hobbs.....	(1)	(1)	Total.....	22,174	31,042
Langlie-Mattix.....	1,635	1,669			

¹ Included in "Other" fields.

² Bureau of Mines data.

[2 leads]

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

14.82. An en-quad bearoff is used on each side of the parallel rule separating the two parts of a double-up table. This applies also to leaders, dashes, and fractions in the last column of the first part, but not to rules in boxheads. (See also rules 14.119-14.121, p. 192.)

XII.....	4,530 (8,710)	6,270 (13,560)	7,000 (15,060)	XIV—Con..	7,620 (13,330)	10,550 (18,480)	11,750 (20,500)
XIII.....	5,620 (10,900)	7,770 (15,080)	8,660 (16,750)	XV.....	8,450 (15,060)	11,700 (20,900)	13,000 (23,180)
XIV.....	6,170 (11,890)	8,550 (16,500)	9,520 (18,300)	XVI.....	10,500 (16,090)	14,610 (22,300)	16,270 (24,800)

Figure columns

14.83. Figures aline on the right. In a crowded table the en-quad bearoff may be omitted from the figure columns ("Figs. against"); but if only a few figures will touch the rule on the left, it is preferable to retain the bearoff on the right. The whole table, including all parts of a divided table, must be treated alike. (For example, see rule 14.30, p. 183.)

14.84. A one-line overrun in a figure column is set flush on right; an overrun of more than one line is indented an em on left under first line and is followed by a period. Thin commas and justifying spaces are used.

41, 43, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 69, 70, 73	24, 27, 31, 33, 37, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 61.
---	---

14.85. When figures occur in parentheses, the parentheses are set against the rule and the figures alined on right. In tables set "Figs. against," parentheses are cleared. (For example, see rule 14.82.)

14.86. In double rows of figures in a single column, connected by a dash, a plus or minus sign, or the word *to* or a similar connecting word, and in dates appearing in the form 2-12-43, the dashes, signs, or words are alined.

14.87. Plus or minus signs at the left of figures are placed close to the figures regardless of alinement; plus and minus signs at the right of figures are placed against the rule and are cleared. (For example, see rule 14.38, p. 185.)

14.88. Words and Roman numerals in figure columns are alined on the right with the figures, without period.

Median value of livestock.....		\$224	\$62	
Median value of machinery.....		\$54	Small	
Median value of furniture.....		\$211	\$100	
Possessing automobiles.....	percent	25	17	
Median age.....	years			5.5
Median value.....				\$144
Fraternal membership:				
Men.....			IV	486
Women.....				None

14.89. For symbols and letters in columns, see rules 14.146-14.146.3, pages 196-197.

14.90. Figures (including decimal and common fractions) expressing mixed units of quantity (feet, dollars, etc.) and figures in parentheses are alined on the right.

14.91. Decimal points are alined except in columns containing numbers that refer to mixed units (such as pounds, dollars, and percentage) and have irregular decimals.

14.92. Copy preparers should indicate at top of each folio the clear necessary for decimals; indicated clear does not include bearoff.

14.93. In a table that is doubled up, the maker-up should transpose unnecessary clearance space so that all columns will have the proper bearoff. (For examples, see rules 14.81, 14.82, p. 189.)

Footnotes and references

14.94. Footnotes to tables are numbered independently from footnotes to text.

14.95. Superior figures are used for footnote references, beginning with 1 in each table.

14.96. If figures might lead to ambiguity (for example, in connection with a chemical formula), asterisks, daggers, or italic superior letters, etc., may be used.

14.97. When an item carries several reference marks, the superior-figure reference precedes an asterisk, dagger, or similar character used for reference. (See rule 16.14, p. 214.) These, in the same sequence, precede mathematical signs. A thin space is not used to bear off an asterisk, dagger, or similar character.

14.98. If a reference is repeated on another page, it should carry the original footnote; but, to prevent repetition, especially of a long note, it may carry instead, as a cross-reference, the words "See footnote 1 [or 2, 3, etc.], p. —."

14.99. Footnote references are repeated in boxheads or in continued lines over tables unless special orders are given not to do so.

14.100. References to footnotes are numbered consecutively across the page from left to right, and across both pages in a parallel table. (For examples, see pp. 202-205.)

14.101. Footnotes to a parallel table begin on the even page unless there are no references on that page. With references on each page, footnotes are made up in approximately equal depth on both pages.

14.102. In a divide table, references to footnotes are numbered consecutively across and down the first part of the divide, then similarly in the second part.

14.103. Footnote references are placed at the right in reading columns and date columns, and at the left in figure columns (also at the left of such words as *None* in figure columns) and in symbol columns, and are borne off. However, if a date column is the last column, the references are placed at the left. (See also rule 14.57, p. 187; p. 202.)

14.104. Two or more footnote references occurring together are separated by spaces, not commas. (For example, see rule 14.152, p. 201.)

14.105. In a figure or date column, a footnote reference standing alone is set in parentheses and centered. In a reading column, it is set at the left in parentheses and is followed by leaders, but in the last column it is followed by a period and quads, as if it were a word.

14.106. Numbered footnotes are placed immediately beneath the table. However, if a sign or letter reference in the heading of a table is to be followed, it is not changed to become the first numbered reference mark, and the footnote to it precedes all other footnotes. If the table runs over more than one page, the appropriate footnotes go with each page.

14.107. For better makeup or other reason, all footnotes may be placed at the end of a table making more than one page. It is then necessary to supply at the bottom of each page "See footnotes at end of table, p. —."

14.108. If the footnotes to both table and text fall together at the bottom of a page, the footnotes to the table are placed above the footnotes to the text, and the two groups are separated by a 50-point rule flush on left; but if there are footnotes to the text and none to the table, the 50-point rule is omitted.

14.109. Footnotes to cut-in and indented tables and tables in rules are set in the same measure as the tables.

14.110. Footnotes are set as paragraphs, but two or more short footnotes may be combined by the maker-up in one line, with the blank spaces equalized, provided the spaces are not less than 2 ems. (See rule 2.98, p. 14.)

14.111. In a series of short footnotes, the reference numbers are aligned on the right.

14.112. Footnotes in measures 30 picas or wider are set doubled up.

14.113. The footnotes and notes to tables are set solid if the table is solid and leaded if the table is leaded.

14.114. Footnotes and notes to tables are usually set in type 2 points smaller than the table, but not smaller than 6 point.

14.115. Footnotes to tables follow tabular style in the use of abbreviations, figures, etc.

14.116. In footnotes, numbers are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of a note or sentence. (For fractions, see rule 14.122.)

14.117. If a footnote consists entirely or partly of a table or leader-work, the table is indented 3 ems on left. It should always be preceded by introductory matter carrying the reference number; if necessary, copy preparer should add an introductory line, such as "See the following table:".

14.118. An explanatory paragraph without specific reference but belonging to the table rather than to the text follows the footnotes, if any, and is separated from them or from the table by 2 leads.

Fractions

14.119. Piece and em fractions are set flush to the rule on the right. Whole numbers clear the fractions throughout the columns except in columns containing numbers indicating mixed units (such as pounds, dollars, and percentages), which are alined on the right.

14.120. Where fractions of different length occur in the same column, the longest is set flush to the rule on the right and the others are set to aline with it on the left. Copy preparers should indicate at top of each column the clear necessary for fractions.

Total length-----	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	0. 42	43	44	0. 455	46	47	48	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Sleeve length-----	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	1 inch.
Armhole length-----	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Do.
Sleeve cuff length (if cuff is used)-----	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maximum.								
Neck opening-----	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30	31	2 inches.
Waist:										
7, 8, 9, 10 cut-----	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	32	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 percent.
11, 12, 14 cut-----	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	Do.

14.121. In a table that is continued or doubled up, the maker-up should transpose unnecessary clearance space so that all columns will have the proper bearoff. (See examples, rules 14.81, 14.82, p. 189.)

14.122. Fractions standing alone are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of a line, but not at the beginning of a footnote.

Headnotes

14.123. Headnotes should be set in lowercase, 2 points smaller than the table but not smaller than 6 point, bracketed, and period omitted at end, even if the last statement is a complete sentence; but periods should not be omitted internally if required by sentence structure.

14.124. Headnotes are not repeated with continued heads unless necessary to make table clear. (See rule 14.139.1, p. 195.)

Indentations and overruns

Subentries

14.124.1. The indentation of subentries is determined by the width of the stub or reading column. Subentries in columns more than 15 ems wide are indented in 2-em units; in columns 15 ems or less, with short entry lines and few overruns, 2-em indentations are also used. All overruns are indented 1 em more.

14.124.2. Subentries in columns of 15 ems or less are indented in 1-em units. Overruns are indented 1 em if there is no conflict, but are indented 2 ems to avoid conflict with following subentry. (See example below.)

Total, mean, and average lines

14.124.3. All total (also mean and average) lines are indented 3 ems. In very narrow stub columns, total lines may be reduced to 1- or 2-em indentation, depending on length of line.

14.124.4. Where overrun of item above conflicts, the total line is indented 1 em more. Runovers of total lines are also 1 em more.

14.124.5. It is not necessary to maintain uniform indentation of the word *Total* throughout the same table. The word *Total* is supplied when not in copy.

Wide stub column—subentries 2 ems	Total, all banks	National banks	Non-national banks	Building associations
ASSETS				
Loans and discounts:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Loans to banks-----	\$74,518	\$1,267,493	\$947,289	\$135,619
Commercial and industrial loans-----	2,753,456	450,916	211,597	18,949
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Total (total lines generally indent 3 ems)-----	2,827,974	1,718,409	1,158,886	154,568
Real estate loans:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Secured by farmland-----	12,532	29,854	186,228	19,044
Secured by residential property other than rural and-----	1,011,856	167,765	1,554,084	3,172,837
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Total (indent 1 em more to avoid conflict with line <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> above)-----	1,024,388	194,619	1,740,312	3,191,881
Securities:				
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Government obligations:				
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Direct obligations:				
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. savings bonds-----	1,149,764	3,285,721	2,361,796	23,506
Nonmarketable bonds (including investment <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> series A-1965)-----	242,500	490,677	732,689	167,735
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Total (indent 1 em more than runover <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> above)-----	1,392,264	3,776,398	3,094,485	191,241
 Narrow stub column—subentries 1 em				
Demand deposits	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Other obligations	
Domestic obligations:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Notes payable locally-----	\$42,381	\$131,364	\$272,615	92,163
Obligations to States-----	135,632	86,429	183,478	185,421
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Total (indent 2 ems)-----	178,013	217,793	456,093	277,584
Demand deposits (if <input type="checkbox"/> line runs over, in- <input type="checkbox"/> dent 1 em more):				
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Government ob- <input type="checkbox"/> ligations-----	2,219,787	1,542,192	3,271,486	1,563,315
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> States and political <input type="checkbox"/> subdivisions:				1,362,419
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Obligations of for- <input type="checkbox"/> eign countries-----	621,462	443,618	321,273	871,516
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Time deposits-----	1,796,821	567,392	986,125	973,527
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Total (aline as be- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> low)-----	4,638,070	2,553,202	4,578,884	2,660,212
Total, all sources-----	4,816,083	2,770,995	5,034,977	8,182,422
				2,782,859
				2,277,208
				2,945,758
				8,314,460
				6,988,247

Italic

14.125. Names of vessels and aircraft (except in reading columns consisting entirely of such names), titles of legal cases (except *v. for versus*), and certain scientific terms are set in italic. The word "Total" and headings in the column do not affect the application of this rule.

14.126. Set "See" and "see also" in roman. (See rule 16.21, p. 214.)

Leaders

14.127. Leaders run across the entire table except that they are omitted from a last reading column or a first or last date column. (For example, see rule 14.53, p. 186; pp. 202-203.)

14.128. If there is only one reading column in a table, leader from bottom line of an overrun, but when several items are listed on one item in stub, without brace and cleared, leader from top line.

14.129. If there is more than one reading column, leader from top line, and the overrun ends with a period. (For example, see rule 14.53, p. 186; pp. 202-203.)

14.130. A standard date column is not regarded as a reading column.

14.131. In parallel tables and in tables with tracing figures on left and right of page, leader from top line. (See example, pp. 202-203.)

Letterspaced words

14.132. To avoid letterspacing of lines, reading columns and runup heads of 12 ems or less are to be set ragged on right, with uniform 3-em spacing between words throughout. Lines are to be set as full as possible, in conformity with proper word division. (See also rules 14.23-14.25, p. 180.)

In columns over 12 ems in width, words in a line are letterspaced if more than 1½ ems would be required between words. All of a short word is letterspaced rather than only part of a long one.

769	Columbus, Ohio (VOR), black skeleton tower, small white house, black base.	Columbus, Ohio (VOR), black skele- ton tower, small white house, black base.	Columbus, Ohio (VOR), black skeleton tower, small white house, black base. Columbus, Ohio (VOR), black skeleton tower, small white house, black base. Columbus, Ohio (VOR), black skeleton tower, small white house, black base.
770	----- do-----	----- do-----	Columbus, Ohio (VOR), black skeleton tower, small white house, black base.

← 10 ems → ← 12 ems → ← over 12 ems—set full →

Numerals in tables

14.133. Figures, ordinals, and fractions are used in all parts of a table, except fractions which will be spelled out at the beginning of a footnote. (See also rules 14.116, 14.122, p. 192; 14.145, p. 196.)

Overruns. (See "Indentations and overruns," p. 192.)

Parallel and divide tables

Parallel tables. (For examples, see pp. 204-205.)

14.134. Parallel tables are set in pairs of pages, beginning on a left-hand page and running across to facing right-hand page.

14.135. Heads and headnotes center across the pair of pages, with 2-em hanging indentation for 3 or more lines when combined measure exceeds 30 picas in width. Two-line heads are set across the pair of

pages. A single-line head or headnote is divided evenly, each part set flush right and left, respectively. Words are not divided between pages.

14.136. Boxheads are set as described on pages 180-183. Boxheads and horizontal rules aline across both pages.

14.137. Boxheads are not divided but are repeated, with *Continued* added.

14.138. Vertical rules are used on the right of even pages and on the left of odd pages.

14.139. Tracing figures are carried through from the outside columns of both pages and are set to "leader from the top line."

Divide tables

14.139.1. In divide tables that are made up parallel, with stub column repeated, the head but not the headnote repeats on each succeeding page, with *Continued* added.

TABLE 1.—*Data available in Source Book of Statistics of Income from corporation returns for the years 1956-57*

[Excludes consolidated returns of inactive corporations]

Division and State	All industries	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery ¹	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade
United States.....	34,627,905	7,988,243	902,061	2,032,023	8,250,690	2,768,267	5,509,228
New England.....	328,287	54,315	841	20,801	118,074	22,664	50,112
Maine.....	204,215	38,756	533	11,906	68,160	15,062	31,473
New Hampshire.....	124,072	15,559	308	8,895	49,914	7,602	18,639
Middle Atlantic.....	7,059,570	442,137	235,385	453,940	2,210,034	700,217	1,329,225
New York.....	3,521,163	206,354	8,614	235,763	968,453	363,343	739,295

TABLE 1.—*Data available in Source Book of Statistics of Income from corporation returns for the years 1956-57—Continued*

[Headnotes are not repeated with continued headings unless necessary to make table clear]

Division and State	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Business and repair service	Personal service	Amusement, recreation, and related services	Professional and related services	Government	Industry not reported
United States.....	1,013,297	789,377	1,133,585	316,063	1,472,453	1,414,069	450,570
New England.....	5,900	9,369	10,973	2,310	13,815	13,735	6,376
Maine.....	3,586	5,179	6,504	1,457	8,253	9,295	4,029
New Hampshire.....	2,314	3,170	4,469	853	5,562	4,440	2,347
Middle Atlantic.....	341,574	183,586	290,986	14,541	374,017	309,017	123,832
New York.....	216,106	101,091	172,664	47,231	212,765	182,687	65,807

14.139.2. Tables with tracing figures or stub, or both, repeating on the left of odd pages, are divide tables and not parallel tables. Over such tables the heads are repeated, with *Continued* added. Outside vertical rules are not used.

Reading columns

14.140. Figures or combinations of figures and letters used to form a reading column aline on left and are followed by leaders. *Do.* is not used under such items. (See rule 14.146.2, below.)

14.141. The en dash is not to be used for *to* in a reading column; if both occur, change to *to* throughout.

14.142. Cut-in items following a colon are indented 2 ems in addition to the en quad used for bearoff.

14.143. Run in single entry under colon line; retain the colon.

14.144. The last word in a leader line must be followed by at least an en leader.

14.145. Numerical terms, including numbered streets, avenues, etc., are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of an item. (See also rule 10.13, p. 151, and rules 11.10–11.12, pp. 167–168.)

Symbol columns

14.146. A column consisting entirely of letters, letters and figures, symbols, or signs, or any combination of these, is called a symbol column. It should be remembered that a line or lines of reading matter changes the character of a symbol column into a reading column. A symbol column is not centered, except in tables in rules and where specifically requested. Blank lines in a last column are cleared. *Do.* is not used in a symbol or figure column.

14.146.1. In columns 5 ems or less in width, symbols, including columns consisting entirely of letters, are set flush on left, and spaces, not leaders, are used to complete line. Blank lines in a last column are cleared. No closing period is used.

Symbol	Typical commercial designation	Army product symbol	Filing order symbol	General description	Specification symbol
GM(2)	Gasoline and diesel engine oil, SAE10 and SAE10W grades.	OR10	A	Fuel, grease, chassis, or soap base.	G. & D.
CG	Ball and roller bearing grease.	G075	N	Extreme pressure.	BR
CW 1	Wheel-bearing grease.	OE20 ²	X	do	WBG ³
	Grease not typified.			Further tests being conducted.	
G090	Universal gear lubricant.	S. & T.	B	Water-pump grease.	80D
(5 ems or less)	(Stub or reading column)	(5 ems or less)	(5 ems or less)	(Reading column)	(5 ems or less)

14.146.2. In columns over 5 ems in width, symbols are set flush on left, with leaders used to complete line. However, a last column is set with spaces to complete line and blank lines are cleared. Use closing period.

Symbol	Typical commercial designation	Army product symbol	Filing order symbol	General description	Description or specification symbol
GM(2)-----	Gasoline and diesel engine oil, SAE grade.	OR10-----	A-----	Fuel, grease, chassis, or soap base.	G. & D.
Not listed-----	Ball and roller bearing grease.	41-X-593-----	A-----	Extreme pressure.	Awaiting further analysis.
Do-----	Wheel-bearing grease.	W-----	G-----	do	Do. ⁴
WGL-----	Heavy-duty oil.	PLE-----	N-----	Highly refined oil.	
HJB-----	Hydraulic jack lubricant.	APS-----	X-----	Low-temperature grease.	GKB.
(Reading column) (over 5 ems)	(Stub or reading column)	(Reading column) (over 5 ems)	(Reading column) (over 5 ems)	(Reading column)	(Reading column) (over 5 ems)

14.146.3. Columns composed of both symbols and figures are treated as figure columns and are set flush on right. In case of blank lines in a last column, leaders will be used as in figure columns.

Symbol or catalog No.	Typical commercial designation	Symbol or product No.	Symbol or filing order symbol	General description	Symbol or specification No.
WBD	Chassis grease, cup grease, under pressure.	961	A	Especially adapted to very cold climates.	1359
14L88 6190	Water-pump bearing grease.	SWA	352	Under moderate pressure.	
	Exposed gear chain lubricant.	12L	N	High-speed use.	
376	E.P. hypoid lubricant.	863	X	For experimental use only.	NXL
	Special grade for marine use.	468		Free flowing in any weather.	749
(Treat as figure column) (5 ems or less)	(Stub or reading column)	(Treat as figure column) (5 ems or less)	(Treat as figure column) (5 ems or less)	(Reading column)	(Treat as figure column) (5 ems or less)

Tables in rules

14.147. In tables consisting entirely of figure columns, including fractions, figures are centered in each column and alined on right. Leader and dash lines are borne off 1 em from each side. In narrow columns, figures, leaders, and dashes are borne off an en space. First and last columns must always bear off a full em quad from outside rules.

The following statistics cover the average cost per head for the State after taxes in 1950

	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep
Manager's salary ¹ .	\$0.0409	\$0.0259	\$0.0054
Yarding expenses	.1231	.0536	.0182
Office expenses	.0981	.0622	.0131
Administrative and general expense ² .	.0973	.0617	.0129
Total unit costs	.3594	.2034	.0496
Number of head	110,305	91,330	108,221

¹ Manager's salary will be higher after Jan. 1, 1951.

² Administrative and general expenses which involve the construction of all necessary new buildings.

Statistical tables of performance and results—Bureau of School Medical Inspection
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
Enrollment, October:					
White	63,360	61,825	62,118	63,965	52,693
Colored	41,355	39,532	38,786	37,462	35,400
Total	104,715	101,357	100,904	101,427	88,093
Number medical inspections during 1 year:					
White	19	19	19	19	19
Colored	10	10	10	10	10
Total	29	29	29	29	29
Pupils per inspection:					
White	3,334	3,254	(¹)	#	4,086
Colored	4,135	3,953	3,879	3,746	-----

¹ Records incomplete for 1944-45.

TABLE 2.—*Variation of motor method ratings with pressure*¹

Chamber pres- sure	Venturi di- ameter	Detonation meter giving the octane number and micrometer reading		Bouncing pin	
		Rating oc- tane No.	Micrometer	Rating oc- tane No.	Micrometer
FUEL 1					
Inch Hg	Inch		Inch		Inch
29.6	9/16	70.1	0.510	69.4	0.527
29.6	9/16	70.8	.484	69.4	.509
29.0	9/16	70.0	.450	68.5	.479
28.0	9/16	69.2	.420	68.2	.449
26.0	3/4	68.9	.506	69.3	.499
25.0	1	68.6	.462	68.9	.472
23.0	3/4	68.0	.391	68.2	.398
21.0	3/4	-----	-----	67.8	.314

¹ Variation to nearest thousandth.

14.147.1. In a table with one or more reading columns, including stub column, the text is borne off an en space from all inside rules, but first and last columns must be borne off an em quad from outside rules. Leader and dash lines in stub or reading columns are set without bearoff, as in regular tabular composition.

TABLE 1.—*Fuels used in test program*

No.	Fuel composition	Nominal octane number	
		Motor method	Research method
1	#60% X-6, 40% n-heptane-----	69.6	80.3
2	86% X-6, 14% n-heptane-----	-----	100.0
3	52% isoctane, 48% n-heptane, 2 ml TEL blend/gallon-----	75.6	74.7
4	74% isoctane, 26% n-heptane, 2 ml TEL blend/gallon-----	75.3	-----
5	80 octane number commercial gasoline: catalytic cracked, thermal cracked, and straight-run components without lead-----	60.8	60.9

TABLE 2.—*Nutrient solution in relation to pycnospore of M. melonis*

Medium	Germina- tion	Description of germ tubes
□ Modified Duggar's solution-----	Percent 45	Spores swollen only slightly; germ tubes short and no branches.
2-percent orange extract in modified Dug- gar's solution.	73	Spores swollen moderately; germ tubes longer than above and occasionally branched.
2-percent orange extract in distilled water.	98	Spores swollen normally; germ tubes vigorous, long and profusely branched.

14.147.2. In half-measure, double-up table, the inside stub or reading column on right half of table is borne off an em quad from the parallel dividing rule.

TABLE 2.—*Varietal reactions of pea and bean to the Wisconsin pea stunt virus tested in 1950¹*

Bean variety	Plants inoculated	Plants diseased	Bean variety	Plants inoculated	Plants diseased
	Number	Number		Number	Number
□ Alaska-----	29	2	□ Bountiful-----	8	7
Alderman-----	25	11	Dwarf Horticultural-----	13	1
Bonneville-----	19	6	Great Northern University of Illinois No. 1-----	3	5
Canner King-----	19	9	Idaho Refugee-----	3	3
Delwiche Commando University of Wisconsin No. 1-----	18	6	Michelite-----	5	12
Glacier-----	21	14	Pinto-----	17	6

¹ Tests made in Illinois and Wisconsin.

14.148. Matter in boxheads takes no extra bearoff.

14.149. Centerheads and headnotes are set the full measure of the job. Short footnotes are set the width of the table; but for good typographic appearance, long footnotes should be set the full measure of the job. (See rule 14.147, p. 197.)

Tables without rules

14.150. In tabular matter set without down rules, the same arrangement and bearoff for figures prevails as in ruled tables, except that leaders and dashlines also bear off an en space on both sides. Thus a full em space appears between columns. Unless otherwise specified, tables without rules are set in 6 or 8 point.

14.151. Column heads over figure columns in 6- or 8-point tables are set in 6-point italic, solid. These heads aline on bottom across the table, with 1 lead separating head from table.

14.151.1. Horizontal cutoff dashes (or rules or braces) used between a spread or upper level column heading carried over two or more lower level column headings are set continuous and without break, from left to right, between the two levels of such headings. An en-space bearoff on either side of the spread measure must be allowed to separate it from any adjacent columns not a part of the same group heading.

TABLE 9.—*Changes in fixed assets and related allowances*

	Fixed assets					
	Balance June 30, 1955 (table 9-a)	Investment			Operations	
		Current additions	Adjust- ments	Trans- fers	Retire- ments	Balance June 30, 1956
Supporting and general facilities:						
□□ Transportation and utilities:						
□□ Panama Railroad-----	12,123,197	306	-----	(539)	(284,358)	11,838,606
Motor Transportation Divi- sion-----	2,242,909	122,597	-----	2,143	(147,561)	2,220,178
Steamship line-----	13,653,989	10,247	-----	-----	-----	13,664,236
Power system-----	19,364,373	366,311	-----	(342)	(290,174)	19,440,168
Communication system-----	2,739,012	151,819	(113,261)	-----	(26,100)	2,751,470
Water system and hydro- electric facilities-----	10,590,820	104,039	-----	1,661	(48,920)	10,647,600
□□ Total transportation and utilities-----	60,714,390	755,319	(113,261)	2,923	(797,113)	60,562,258
□□ Employee service and facilities:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
□□ Commissary Division-----	7,012,701	105,952	(130,891)	21,777	(36,418)	6,973,121
Service centers-----	3,684,670	29,086	-----	530	(230,276)	3,484,010
Housing Division-----	35,729,465	(10,336)	-----	(485,548)	(937,916)	34,295,665
□□ Total employee services	46,426,836	124,702	(130,891)	(463,241)	(1,204,610)	44,752,796
Land facilities-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
□□ Grand total-----	107,141,226	880,021	(244,152)	(466,164)	(2,001,723)	105,315,054

14.151.2. More than one figure column, also illustrating use of dollar mark, dashline, bearoff, etc. (Note clearance in figure columns.)

For property purchased from—

Central Pipeline Distributing Co.:	
Capital stock issued, recorded amount.....	\$75, 000
Undetermined consideration recorded.....	341
Pan American Pipeline Co.: Recorded money outlay.....	3, 476
M. J. Mitchell: Recorded money outlay.....	730
R. Lacy, Inc., and Lynch Refining Co.:	
Recorded money outlay.....	□\$157, 000
Note issued.....	100, 000

Subtotal.....	257, 000
Less value of oil in lines and salvaged construction material.....	26, 555
	<u>230, 445</u>
	□ \$309, 992
For construction, improvements, and replacements, recorded money outlay.....	522
For construction work in progress, recorded money outlay.....	933, 605
Total.....	□ 1, 244, 119

Use:

	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Value at point of consumption
Residential.....	34, 842	□\$21, 218, 778
Commercial.....	14, 404	5, 257, 468
Industrial:		
Field (drilling, pumping, etc.).....	□144, 052	10, 419, 000
All other industrial:		
Fuel for petroleum refineries.....	96, 702	-
Other, including electric utility plants....	<u>346, 704</u>	61, 440, 000
	<u>636, 704</u>	<u>98, 335, 246</u>

General account:

	1953	Estimated 1957	Change
Receipts.....	□\$64, 800	\$69, 800	+\$5, 000
Expenditures.....	(70, 300)	(67, 100)	(-3, 200)
Net improvement, 1957 over 1953.....		1, 800	
Deduct 1953 deficit.....		1, 500	
Net surplus, estimated for 1957.....		□ 300	

[In U.S.-dollar equivalent]

Balance with the Treasury Department July 1, 1954.....	□\$165, 367, 704. 85
Receipts:	
Collections.....	□\$564, 944, 502. 99
Return from agency accounts of currencies advanced for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953.....	<u>4, 450, 577. 07</u>
Total receipts.....	<u>569, 395, 080. 06</u>
Total available.....	<u>734, 762, 784. 91</u>

Total, mean, and average lines. (See rules 14.124.3-14.124.5, p. 193.)

Units of quantity

14.152. Units of quantity in stub columns are set in lowercase and placed on the right, 1-em leader from the rule. If the item does not make a full line but is too long to permit the insertion of the unit of quantity, the line is quadded out and the unit of quantity is placed on the next line at the right, preceded by quads and followed by a 1-em leader.

Aluminum, molybdenum, titanium, ferromanganese, and other metals	pounds	(1 2)	(1 2)	179,177,116	2 32,700,000
Cement	short tons	3 6,853,796	3 9,866,102	3 8,251,038	3 11,687,089
Clay products (other than pottery, refractories)	short tons		4 6,883,109		4 5,820,000
Coke	do	4,468,437	2 25,526,646	5,080,403	2 29,519,871
Diatomite	do	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Emery	do	765	6,828	1,046	9,349
Feldspar (crude) ⁴	long tons	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ferroalloys	short tons	183,465	2 18,388,766	259,303	2 30,719,756

Aluminum, molybdenum, titanium, ferromanganese, and other metals	pounds	Port of New York	(1 2)	179,177,116	2 32,700,000
Cement	tons	do	3 9,866,102	3 8,251,038	3 11,687,089
Clay products (other than pottery, refractories)	short tons	Baltimore	4 6,883,109		4 5,820,000
Coke	do	do	2 25,526,646	5,080,403	2 29,519,871
Diatomite	do	Richmond	(1)	(1)	(1)
Emery	do	do	6,828	1,046	9,349
Feldspar (crude) ⁵	long tons	Norfolk	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ferroalloys	short tons	do	2 18,388,766	259,303	2 30,719,756

14.153. *Do.* is used under a spelled unit of quantity in a stub and in an independent column consisting entirely of such units, but *do.* is never used under an abbreviated unit of quantity.

14.154. Over figure columns, units of quantity and other words used as headings, and the abbreviations *a.m.* and *p.m.*, if not included in the boxheads, are set in 6-point italic and are placed immediately above the figures, without periods other than abbreviating periods. Any well-known abbreviation will be used to save an overrun, but if one unit of quantity is abbreviated, all in the same table will be abbreviated. If units change in a column, the new units are set in italic, with full quadline above and no space below. (See examples, p. 202.)

14.155. Units of quantity and other words as headings over figure columns are used at the beginning of a table or at the head of a continued page or continued column in a double-up table.

DEFINITION AND PARTS OF A TABLE

To define and describe fully all of the many parts, terms, and details which enter into tabular presentation is difficult to explain in a few words or to understand readily without an accompanying visual example. The example shown is directed at those concerned with the construction and makeup of tables, with guidelines identifying tabular terms and details. Many of the terms can be applied to any form of tabular matter.

TABLE 10.—*Heading or headline*

Cutoff rule →	Stub column	Figures against			Reading columns
		Figure columns	Figures against	Figures against	
Colon line →	2 READING COLUMNS (Leader from top line)				
Subentry →	1 Dairy products: In cartons--pounds.. 1,485,692 3 In metal cans--do.. 263,491 325,000 4 Clay products [barrels (other than pottery, re- fractories), Ferrous alloys..short tons..	380	462	198	3,264 Mar. 3, 1938 5,762 Dec. 17, 1937 4,111 1,926 Nov. 26, 1937do.....
Flush line →	4 Runover indentation →	621do.....	12,12	Reading column.do.....do.....
Foot or bottom rule →	6 Ferrous alloys..short tons..	163,381	556	276	1,985 112,812do.....
Cast →	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Tracer-figure (line number) column					
Figures or reference →					
lines					

If tracer-figure (line number) column is used on right, preceding column will carry leaders to adjacent rule.

1 Reference number in heading.
2 Reference number followed by leaders in stub or inside reading column.
3 Reference number in figure column.
4 Reference number in date column.
5 Reference number in last or outside reading column.
6 Reference number following "Do," in last or outside reading column.
7 Reference number following "Do," in inside reading column.
8 Reference number standing alone in last or outside reading column.
9 Reference number standing alone in figure column, enclosed in parentheses (), and centered in column.
10 Reference number standing alone in inside reading column, enclosed in parentheses (), and leadered out to rule on right.

Note.—If no tracer-figure column is used on the left of table and the stub or reading column is set flush, "Do," will be capitalized and leadered out to rule on right.

PARALLEL**CHART I.—Data available in the Source Book of Statistics**

(For list of major and minor

NOTE.—Under each classification data are shown (1) in composite,

Fiscal year or month	Budget receipts and expenditures ¹			Trust account and other transactions, net receipts, or expendi- tures (—) ⁴	Clearing account ⁵
	Net receipts ²	Expenditures ³	Surplus, or deficit (—)		
1932-----	\$1,923,913,117	\$4,659,202,825	-\$2,735,289,708	11 -\$5,178,050	-----
1933-----	2,021,212,943	4,622,865,028	-2,601,652,085	-5,009,989	-----
1934-----	3,064,267,912	6,693,899,854	-3,629,631,943	834,880,108	-----

PARALLEL TABLE WITH**TABLE 6.—Corporation returns with balance sheets,¹ 1949, by total assets classes, no net income.³ Number of returns, selected assets and liabilities, selected in cash and assets other than own stock; also, for returns with net income, the**

[Total assets classes and money]

	Major industrial groups				
	Finance, insurance, real estate, and lessors of real property in 1957			Services	
	Insurance carriers, agencies, and agents	Real es- tate, ex- cept les- sors of real property other than buildings	Lessors of real property, except buildings	Total services	Hotels and other lodging places
1 Number of returns ⁴ -----	5,341	76,010	3,589	29,468	3,584
Receipts:					
2 Gross sales ⁷ -----		23,089			
3 Gross receipts from operations ⁸ -----	349,983	1,065,196		1,314,378	437,633
Interest on Government obligations (less amortizable bond premium):				5,823,484	714,254
4 Wholly taxable ⁹ -----	373	8,631	4,084	4,075	1,194
5 Subject to surtax only ¹⁰ -----	24	314	70	123	8
6 Wholly tax exempt ¹¹ -----	17	621	117	652	12

TABLE

of Income from corporation returns for the years 1926-49

industrial groups, see chart II)

(2) for returns with net income, and (3) for returns with no net income

Public debt, net increase or decrease (-)	Cash balance in account of the Treasurer of the United States, net increase or decrease (-)	Amount, end of period				
		Cash balance in account of the Treasurer of the United States	Debt outstanding ⁶			Subject to limitation ¹⁰
			Public debt ⁷	Guaranteed obligations ⁸	Total ⁹	
\$2,685,720,952 3,051,670,116 4,514,468,854	-\$54,746,805 445,008,042 1,719,717,020	\$417,197,178 862,205,221 2,581,922,240	\$19,487,002,444 22,538,672,560 27,053,141,414	\$680,767,817	\$19,487,002,444 22,538,672,560 27,733,909,231	(12) (12) (12)

TRACING FIGURES

and by major industrial groups,² for returns with net income and returns with receipts, compiled net profit or net loss, net income or deficit, and dividends paid income tax

figures in thousands of dollars]

Major industrial groups—Continued								Nature of business not allocable
Services—Continued								
Personal services	Business services	Automotive repair services and garages	Miscellaneous repair services, hand trades	Motion pictures	Amusement, except motion pictures	Other services, including schools		
5 6,689	6,067	2,488	6 1,190	3,558	2,822	3,070	902	1
312,555 865,090	181,732 1,599,119	113,906 157,940	88,304 113,000	72,602 1,480,924	51,215 431,053	56,431 462,104	57,971 17,938	2 3
259 11 1 ² 34	734 69 40	126 1 1	24 3 -----	1,041 7 542	358 6 2	339 18 21	41 15 23	4 5 6

TABLE OF MONOTYPE MEASURES FOR MOST FREQUENTLY USED SET SIZES

[Lightface denotes flat measures—boldface denotes measures including squeeze]

Measure	6-Set	7-Set	8-Set	8½-Set	9-Set	10-Set	10½-Set	12-Set
Picas Pts.	Ems and units							
	1	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.9
	2	1.13	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1
	3	2.10	2.4	2.2	2	1.14	1.13	1.9
	4	3.8	3	2.15	2.12	2.7	2.5	2
	5	4.5	3.13	3.10	3.6	3	2.15	2.9
	6	5.3	4.9	4.4	4	3.11	3.8	3
	7	6	5.4	4.17	4.12	4.4	4	3.9
	8	6.15	6	5.12	5.6	4.14	4.10	4
	9	7.13	6.13	6.6	6	5.7	5.3	4.9
	10	8.10	7.9	7.1	6.12	6	5.13	5
1/2	11	9.8	9.9	7.14	7.15	7.6	7.7	6.5
	12	10.5	10.6	9	9.1	8.8	8.9	7.5
	13	11.3	11.4	9.13	9.14	9.3	9.4	6.16
	14	12	12.1	10.9	10.10	9.6	9.7	6.9
	15	12.15	12.16	11.4	11.5	10.11	10.12	7.9
	16	13.13	13.14	12	12.1	11.5	11.6	8.1
	17	14.10	14.11	12.13	12.14	12	12.1	8.1
	18	15.8	15.9	13.9	13.10	12.13	12.14	9.1
	19	16.5	16.6	14.4	14.5	13.7	13.8	10.5
	20	17.3	17.4	15	15.1	14.2	14.3	11.8
1	21	18	18.3	15.13	15.15	14.15	14.17	12
	22	18.15	19	16.11	15.10	15.12	14.14	12.2
	23	19.13	19.16	17.4	17.6	16.4	16.6	11.1
	24	20.10	20.13	18	18.2	16.17	17.1	11.9
	25	21.8	21.11	18.13	18.15	17.12	17.14	11.10
	26	22.5	22.8	19.9	19.11	18.6	18.8	12
	27	23.3	23.6	20.4	20.6	19.1	19.3	12.1
	28	24	24.3	21	21.2	19.14	19.16	13.1
	29	24.15	25	21.13	21.15	20.8	20.10	13.9
	30	25.13	25.16	22.9	22.11	21.3	21.5	13.10
1½	31	26.10	26.13	23.4	23.6	21.16	22	14.1
	32	27.8	27.11	24	24.2	22.11	22.13	14.10
3	33	28.5	28.9	24.13	24.16	23.5	23.8	15.1
	34	29.3	29.7	25.9	25.12	24	24.3	15.1
	35	30	30.4	26.4	26.7	24.13	24.16	15.1
	36	30.15	31.1	27	27.3	25.7	25.10	15.1
	37	31.13	31.17	27.13	27.16	26.2	26.5	15.1
	38	32.10	32.14	28.9	28.12	26.15	27	15.1
	39	33.8	33.12	29.4	29.7	27.9	27.12	15.1
	40	34.5	34.9	30	30.3	28.4	28.7	15.1
	41	35.3	35.7	30.14	30.17	28.17	29.2	15.1
	42	36	36.4	31.9	31.12	29.12	29.15	15.1
1½	43	36.15	37.1	32.4	32.7	30.6	30.9	15.1
	44	37.13	37.17	33	33.3	31.1	31.4	15.1
	45	38.10	38.14	33.14	33.17	31.14	31.17	15.1
	46	39.8	39.12	34.9	34.12	32.8	32.11	15.1
	47	40.5	40.9	35.4	35.7	33.3	33.6	15.1
	48	41.3	41.7	36	36.3	33.16	34.1	15.1
2	49	42	42.5	36.13	37	34.11	34.15	24.12
	50	42.15	43.2	37.9	37.14	35.5	35.9	23.13
	51	43.13	44	38.4	38.9	36	36.4	23.12
	52	44.10	44.15	39	39.5	36.13	36.17	23.11
	53	45.8	45.13	39.13	40	37.7	37.11	23.10
	54	46.3	46.10	40.9	40.14	38.2	38.6	23.09
	55	47.3	47.8	41.4	41.9	38.15	39.1	23.08
	56	48	48.5	42	42.5	39.9	39.13	23.07
	57	48.15	49.2	42.14	43.1	40.4	40.8	23.06
	58	49.13	50	43.9	43.14	40.17	41.3	23.05
2½	59	50.10	50.15	44.4	44.9	41.12	41.16	23.04
	60	51.8	51.13	45	45.5	42.6	42.10	23.03

TABLE OF MONOTYPE MEASURES FOR MOST FREQUENTLY USED SET SIZES—Continued

[Lightface denotes flat measures—boldface denotes measures including squeeze]

Measure	6-Set	7-Set	8-Set	8½-Set	9-Set	10-Set	10½-Set	12-Set
Picas Pts.	Ems and units							
	30½	52.5 52.10	45.13 46	43.1 43.5	40.12 40.16	36.11 36.15	34.15 35	30.9 30.12
	31	53.3 53.8	46.9 46.14	43.14 44	41.6 41.10	37.4 37.8	35.8 35.11	31 31.3
	31½	54 54.5	47.4 47.9	44.8 44.12	42 42.4	37.14 38	36 36.3	31.9 31.12
	32	54.15 55.2	48 48.5	45.3 45.7	42.12 42.16	38.7 38.11	36.10 36.13	32 32.3
	32½	55.13 56.1	48.13 49.1	45.16 46.4	43.6 43.11	39 39.5	37.2 37.8	32.9 32.13
	33	56.10 56.16	49.9 49.15	46.11 46.17	44 44.5	39.11 39.16	37.13 37.17	33 33.4
	33½	57.8 57.14	50.4 50.10	47.5 47.11	44.12 44.17	40.4 40.9	38.5 38.9	33.9 33.13
	34	58.5 58.11	51 51.6	48 48.6	45.6 45.11	40.14 41.1	38.15 39.1	34 34.4
	34½	59.3 59.9	51.13 52.1	48.13 49.1	46 46.5	41.7 41.12	39.7 39.11	34.9 34.13
2½	35	60 60.6	52.9 52.15	49.7 49.13	46.12 46.17	42 42.5	40 40.4	35 35.4
	35½	60.15 61.3	53.4 53.10	50.2 50.8	47.6 47.11	42.11 42.16	40.10 40.14	35.9 35.13
	36	61.13 62.1	54 54.6	50.15 51.3	48 48.5	43.4 43.9	41.2 41.6	36 36.4
	36½	62.10 62.16	54.13 55.1	51.9 51.15	48.12 48.17	43.14 44.1	41.13 41.17	36.9 36.13
	37	63.8 63.14	55.9 55.15	52.4 52.10	49.6 49.11	44.7 44.12	42.5 42.9	37 37.4
	37½	64.5 64.11	56.4 56.10	52.17 53.5	50 50.5	45 45.5	42.15 43.1	37.9 37.13
	38	65.3 65.9	57 57.6	53.12 54	50.12 50.17	45.11 45.16	43.7 43.11	38 38.4
	38½	66 66.6	57.13 58.1	54.6 54.12	51.6 51.11	46.4 46.9	44 44.4	38.9 38.13
	39	66.15 67.3	58.9 58.15	55.1 55.7	52 52.5	46.14 47.1	44.10 44.14	39 39.4
	39½	67.13 68.1	59.4 59.10	55.14 56.2	52.12 52.17	47.7 47.12	45.2 45.6	39.9 39.13
3	40	68.10 68.16	60.6	56.8 56.14	53.6 53.11	48 48.5	45.13 45.17	40 40.4
	40½	69.8 69.16	60.13 61.2	57.3 57.10	54 54.6	48.11 48.16	46.5 46.10	40.9 40.14
	41	70.5 70.13	61.9 61.16	57.16 58.5	54.12 55	49.4 49.9	46.15 47.2	41 41.5
	41½	71.3 71.11	62.4 62.11	58.11 59	55.6 55.12	49.14 50.1	47.7 47.12	41.9 41.14
	42	72 72.8	63 63.7	59.5 59.12	56 56.6	50.7 50.12	48 48.5	42 42.5
	42½	72.15 73.5	63.13 64.2	60 60.7	56.12 57	51 51.5	48.10 48.15	42.9 42.14
	43	73.13 74.3	64.9 64.16	60.13 61.2	57.6 57.12	51.11 51.16	49.2 49.7	43 42.5
	43½	74.10 75	65.4 65.11	61.7 61.14	58 58.6	52.4 52.9	49.13 50	43.9 43.14
	44	75.8 75.16	66 66.7	62.2 62.9	58.12 59	52.14 53.1	50.5 50.10	44 44.5
	44½	76.5 76.13	66.13 67.2	62.15 63.4	59.6 59.12	53.7 53.12	50.15 51.2	44.9 44.14
3½	45	77.3 77.11	67.9 67.16	63.9 63.16	60 60.6	54 54.5	51.7 51.12	45 45.5
	45½	78 78.8	68.4 68.11	64.4 64.11	60.12 61	54.11 54.16	52 52.5	45.9 45.14
	46	78.15 79.5	69 69.7	64.17 65.6	61.6 61.12	55.4 55.9	52.10 52.15	46 46.5
	46½	79.13 80.3	69.13 70.2	65.12 66.11	62 62.6	55.14 56.1	53.2 53.7	46.9 46.14
	47	80.10 81	70.9 70.16	66.6 66.13	62.12 63	56.7 56.12	53.13 54	47 47.5
	47½	81.8 81.16	71.4 71.11	67.1 67.8	63.6 63.12	57 57.5	54.5 54.10	47.9 47.14
	48	82.5 82.13	72 72.7	67.14 68.3	64 64.6	57.11 57.16	54.15 55.2	48 48.5
	48½	83.3 83.11	72.13 73.2	68.8 68.15	64.12 65	58.4 58.9	55.7 55.12	48.9 48.14
	49	84 84.8	73.9 73.16	69.3 69.10	65.6 65.12	58.14 59.1	56 56.5	49 49.5
	49½	84.15 85.5	74.4 74.11	69.16 70.5	66 66.6	59.7 59.12	56.10 56.15	49.9 49.14
3	50	85.13 86.3	75 75.7	70.10 70.17	66.12 67	60 60.5	57.2 57.7	50 50.5
	50½	86.10 87	75.13 76.2	71.4 71.11	67.6 67.12	60.11 60.16	57.13 58	50.9 50.14
	51	87.8 87.16	76.9 76.16	71.17 72.6	68 68.6	61.4 61.9	58.5 58.10	51 51.5
	51½	88.5 88.13	77.4 77.11	72.12 73.1	68.12 69	61.14 62.1	58.15 59.2	51.9 51.14
	52	89.3 89.11	78 78.7	73.6 73.13	69.6 69.12	62.7 62.12	59.7 59.12	52 52.5
	52½	90 90.8	78.13 79.2	74.1 74.8	70 70.6	63 63.5	60 60.5	52.9 52.14
	53	90.15 91.5	79.9 79.16	74.14 75.3	70.12 71	63.11 63.16	60.10 60.15	53 53.5
	53½	91.13 92.3	80.4 80.11	75.8 75.15	71.6 71.12	64.4 64.9	61.2 61.7	53.9 53.14
	54	92.10 93	81 81.7	76.3 76.10	72 72.6	64.14 65.1	61.13 62	54 54.5
	54½	93.8 93.16	81.13 82.2	76.16 77.5	72.12 73	65.7 65.12	62.5 62.10	54.9 54.14
2	55	94.5 94.13	82.9 82.16	77.11 78	73.6 73.12	66 66.5	62.15 63.2	55 55.5
	55½	95.3 95.11	83.4 83.11	78.5 78.13	74 74.6	66.11 66.16	63.7 63.12	55.9 55.14
	56	96 96.8	84 84.7	79 79.7	74.12 75	67.4 67.9	64 64.5	56 56.5
	56½	96.15 97.5	84.13 85.2	79.13 80.2	75.6 75.12	67.14 68.1	64.10 64.15	56.9 56.14
	57	97.13 98.3	85.9 85.16	80.7 80.14	76 76.6	68.7 68.12	65.2 65.7	57 57.5
	57½	98.10 99	86.4 86.11	81.2 81.9	76.12 77	69 69.5	65.13 66	57.9 57.14
	58	99.8 99.16	87 87.7	81.15 82.4	77.6 77.12	69.11 69.16	66.5 66.10	58 58.5
	58½	100.5 100.13	87.13 88.2	82.9 82.16	78 78.6	70.4 70.9	66.15 67.2	58.9 58.14
	59	101.3 101.11	88.9 88.16	83.4 83.11	78.12 79	70.14 71.1	67.7 67.12	59 59.5
	59½	102 102.8	89.4 89.11	83.17 84.6	79.6 79.12	71.7 71.12	68 68.5	59.9 59.14
60	119	102.10 103.5	90 90.7	84.12 85.1	80 80.6	72 72.5	68.10 68.15	60 60.5
	120	102.15 103.5	90	84.12 85.1	80	72	68.10 68.15	60

NOTES

15. LEADERWORK

(See also Abbreviations; Tabular Work)

15.1. Leaderwork is a simple form of tabular work without boxheads or rules. It consists of a reading (stub) column and a figure column, leadered from the bottom line. It may also consist of two reading columns, alining on the top line. In general, leaderwork (except indexes and tables of contents, which are set the same style as text) is governed by the same rules of style as tabular work. Unless otherwise indicated, leaderwork is set in 8-point. The period is omitted immediately before leaders. (See also "Tables without rules," p. 199.)

Bearoff

15.2. No bearoff is required at the right in a single reading column.

Columns

15.3. A figure column is at least an en quad wider than the largest group of figures, but not less than 2 ems. Dashlines are to be the full width of the figure column.

Year:

	<i>Pounds</i>
1952	255, 939, 000
1953 (out-of-State deliveries of natural gas from Louisiana, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Texas)	376, 818, 000
1954	368, 233, 000
Total	#1, 000, 990, 000

15.4. If the last column is a reading column, leaders are run within an en quad of the first word; but if the first column overruns, it is indented an additional en space from the first word of the last column.

Particulars

Artist

To the French Government:

The entire collection of French paintings on##Degas.
loan, with the exception of Mlle. DuBourg
(Mme. Fantin-Latour).

Avant la Course-----

Do.

To Col. Axel H. Oxholm, Washington, D.C.:

Martha Washington, George Washington, and Attributed to Jonathan E.
Thomas Jefferson. Earl, Los Angeles, Calif.

Roses-----#Renoir.

Do-----Forain.

Roses in a Chinese Vase and Sculpture by Vuillard.

MailloL.

Maternity-----Gauguin.

Continued heads

15.5. If leaderwork continues on a following page or is doubled up, continue center and side heads, including colon lines, in stub; also units of quantity or other words over figure and reading columns. In leaderwork set broad measure, no heads or units of quantity are repeated when the matter continues on the facing page. (See also rules 14.43-14.46, p. 186.)

Ditto

15.6. The abbreviation *do.* is capitalized and preceded by quads in stub; it is capitalized and preceded and followed by quads in last reading column; it is lowercased when used under a unit of quantity in stub. (See rules 15.4, 15.22.)

Dollar mark and ciphers

15.7. The dollar mark or any other money symbol is used at the beginning of each statement, on the first line of double-up matter, at the head of a continued statement, and on the first line of each cut-in group. A dollar mark or any other money symbol does not carry through leaders in leaderwork.

15.8. In a column containing mixed amounts (as money, tons, gallons, etc.) the figures are alined on the right, and the dollar mark or other symbol is repeated before each sum of money. If several sums of money are grouped and added to make a total, they are separated from the nonmoney group by a parallel dash, and the symbol is placed on the first figure of the separated group only. (See rule 14.77, p. 188.)

15.9. If two columns of sums of money add or subtract one into the other and one carries points and ciphers, the other should also carry points and ciphers.

Flush items and subheads

15.10. Flush items clear the figure column.

15.11. Subheads are centered in full measure; if they extend to the figure column, the figure column and an equal space on the left are cleared.

Footnotes

15.12. Footnotes to leaderwork follow the style of footnotes to tables. (See "Footnotes and references," p. 190.)

15.13. Footnote references begin with 1 in each statement, and footnotes are placed at end of statement, separated from it by 2 leads. Separate notes from matter following by not less than 6 points.

15.14. If the leaderwork runs over from one page to another, the appropriate footnotes are carried on each page, and are repeated as necessary.

15.15. If the footnotes to leaderwork and text fall at bottom of page, the footnotes to leaderwork are placed above footnotes to text and the two groups are separated by a 50-point rule, flush on the left.¹

Units of quantity

15.16. Units of quantity or other words over a stub or figure column are set in 6-point italic and are separated from leaderwork by 2 points. These heads aline on the bottom. (See examples in rule 14.151.1, p. 199.)

Examples

15.17. The example below shows the style to be observed where there is a short colon line at left. In case of only one subentry, run in with colon line and preserve the colon.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.:

Freight carried:	Tons
May	#150,000
June	152,000
Coal carried	900,000
Pennsylvania R.R.: Freight carried Jan. 1, 1938	121,000

¹ Livestock not included.

¹ This shows the relative positions for footnotes in leaderwork and text on the same page.

15.18. If there is no colon line, the style is as follows:

Freight carried by the Pennsylvania RR. and the Baltimore & Ohio *Tons*
RR. in May----- 371, 500

15.19. Explanatory matter is set in 6-point under leaders (note omission of period):

(Name)	(Address)	(Position)
--------	-----------	------------

15.20. In blank forms, leaders used in place of complete words to be supplied are preceded and followed by a space.

On this ----- day of ----- 19 -----

15.21. In half measure doubled up, units of quantity are alined across the page. (See also rule 16.22, p. 214.)

Seedlings:	<i>Inches</i>	Seedlings—Continued	<i>Inches</i>
Black locust	27	Osage-orange	20
Honey locust	16	Catalpa	16
Green ash	7	Black walnut	10

15.22. Mixed units of quantity and amounts and words in figure column are set as follows:

Capital invested	\$	8, 000
Value of implements and stock	\$	3, 000
Land under cultivation	acres	128. 6
Orchard	do	21. 4
Forest land	square miles	50
Livestock:		
Horses:		
Number		8
Value		\$1, 500
Cows:		
Number		18
Estimated weekly production of butter per milk cow	pounds	7½
Hogs:		
Number		46
Loss from cholera		None

15.23. Abbreviated unit of quantity repeated:

Height at shoulder (top of third dorsal), <i>Brontops robustus</i>	mm	1 2, 311
Width of atlas, <i>Diploclonus tyleri</i>	mm	320
Weight of specimen	oz	6

¹ Estimated.

15.24. If there are no figures in a line, the leaders should be broken from those in preceding column by an en space.

Sales of shoes		\$1, 200
Loss on sales	#	-----

NOTES

16. TEXT FOOTNOTES, INDEXES, AND CONTENTS

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE MARKS

(For footnotes in tabular work, see p. 190.)

16.1. Except as noted under "Abbreviations" (p. 149), footnotes to text follow the style of text.

16.2. In a publication divided into chapters, sections, or articles, each beginning a new page, text footnotes begin with 1 in each such division. In a publication without such divisional grouping, footnotes are numbered consecutively from 1 to 99, and then begin with 1 again. However, in supplemental sections, such as appendixes and bibliographies, which are not parts of the publication proper, footnotes begin with 1.

16.3. Copy preparers must see that references and footnotes are plainly marked, and must also indicate the measure if footnotes are to be doubled, or tripled.

16.4. On a job that is not completed, the last footnote number must be given to Chief Copy Preparer, who will enter it in copy-book, so that there will be no question as to next footnote number.

16.5. If a reference is repeated on another page, it should carry the original footnote; but to avoid repetition of a long note, the copy preparer may use the words "See footnote 3 (6, 10, etc.) on p. —" instead of the entire footnote.

16.6. Unless copy is otherwise marked: (1) Footnotes to 12-point text (except 12-point briefs) are set in 8 point; (2) footnotes to 11-point text are set in 8 point, except in Supreme Court reports, in which they are set in 9 point; (3) footnotes to 10- and 8-point text are set in 6 point. (See also "Courtwork," p. 230.)

16.7. Footnotes are set as paragraphs and are separated from the text by a 50-point rule on 6-point body, flush on the left, with 1 lead above and below the rule.

16.8. Footnotes to indented matter are set full measure.

16.8.1. To achieve faithful reproduction of indented excerpt material (particularly legal work) containing original footnotes, these footnotes are placed at bottom of excerpt, separated by 3 leads; no side dash is used. Reference numbers are not changed to fit numbering sequence of text footnotes.

16.9. Footnotes must always begin on the page carrying the reference. The breaking over of a footnote from one page to the next should be avoided; but when this is unavoidable, the break should not be made on a paragraph.

16.10. Footnotes to charts, graphs, and other illustrations should be placed immediately beneath such illustrative material.

16.11. A cutoff dash is not required between the chart or graph and the footnotes.

16.12. For reference marks, roman superior figures, italic superior letters, or symbols (preferably the first) are used. Superior figures and letters are separated from the words to which they apply by thin

spaces, unless immediately preceded by periods or commas; footnote symbols are set closed up.

16.13. Where reference figures might lead to ambiguity (for example, in matter containing exponents), asterisks, daggers, etc., or italic superior letters may be used.

16.14. When symbols or signs are used for footnote reference marks, their sequence should be (*) asterisk, (†) dagger, (‡) double dagger, (§) section mark, and (||) parallel. Should more symbols be needed, these may be doubled or tripled, but for simplicity and greater readability, it is preferable to extend the assortment by adding other single-character symbols.

16.15. Symbols with commonly established other meanings likely to produce confusion, such as the percent mark (%) and the number mark (#), should not be used.

16.16. To avoid possible confusion with numerals and letters frequently occurring in charts and graphs, it is preferable in such instances to use symbols as reference marks.

16.17. When an item carries several reference marks, the superior-figure reference precedes an asterisk, dagger, or similar character used for reference.

16.18. A superior reference mark follows all punctuation marks except a dash, but falls inside a closing parenthesis or bracket if applying only to matter within the parentheses or brackets.

16.19. Two or more footnote references occurring together are separated by thin spaces, not commas.

16.20. In a series of short footnotes, reference numerals or letters are alined on the right.

INDEXES AND TABLES OF CONTENTS

16.21. Indexes and tables of contents are set in the same style as the text, except that *See* and *see also* are set in italic.

16.22. *Page, section, paragraph, etc., over figure columns* are set in roman, flush on right, with 1 lead below even in solid matter. However, to avoid excess space caused by short entry lines, *page, etc.,* will be lowered to within 1 lead of figure column. This treatment does not apply to contents with more than one figure column or to two-column indexes. (See also rule 16.32, p. 215.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY	455
Notes—Continued	
Treasury:	
Marketable:	Page
Exchanges-----	459
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY	455
Notes—Continued	
Treasury-----	
Explanatory diagram-----	Frontispiece
General instructions-----	VIII
Capitalization (<i>see also Abbreviations</i>)-----	16
Correct imposition (diagram)-----	Facing 34
Legends. (<i>See Miscellaneous rules.</i>)	

16.24. The figure column is 3 ems wide unless otherwise indicated.

16.25. Thin periods and commas are used in figure columns of indexes.

16.26. For better appearance, Roman numerals should be set in small caps in the figure columns of tables of contents and of indexes.

16.27. In indexes set with leaders, if the page numbers will not fit in the leader line, the first number only is set in that line and the other numbers are overrun; but to save an overrun the page numbers may be run back within an em leader of the entry, with an en quad between the leader and the figures. If the entry makes three or more lines and the last line of figures is not full, a period is used at the end.

If page folios overrun-----	220, And this way when overrun 224, 227, 230, 240	folios make two or more lines. 220,
This way to save overruns-----	220, 224, 224-225, 230-240, 245, 246, 250- 227, 230, 235, 238, 240, 247, 260 255, 258, 300.	

(For examples of item indentations in reading column of indexes set with leaders, see p. 477.)

16.28. Overrun page numbers are indented $3\frac{1}{2}$ ems in measures not over 20 picas and 7 ems in wider measures, more than one line being used if necessary. These indentions are increased as necessary to not less than 2 ems more than the line immediately above or below.

16.29. When copy specifies that all overs are to be a certain number of ems, the runovers of the figure column shall be held in 2 ems more than the specified indentation.

16.30. Examples of block-type indexes:

Example 1

Medical officer, radiological defense, 3	Brazil—Continued
Medicolegal dosage, 44	Exchange restrictions, etc.—Con.
Military Liaison Committee, 4	Williams mission (<i>see also</i> Williams, John H., special mission), efforts in connection with exchange control situation, 586-588
Monitoring, 58	Trade agreement with United States, proposed:
Air, 62	Draft text, 558-567
Personnel, 59	Proposals for—
Civilian, 60	Inclusion of clauses relating to exchange control operation, 550, 551, 557;
Military, 59	Joint United States-Brazilian declaration of policy: Brazilian attitude, 553, 569, 570, 572-574; information concerning, 550, 551, 552
Sea, 61	
Ship, 61	
Monitors, radiological defense, 3	
NEPA, 29	
NEPS, project, 30	
Neutron(s), 16	
Flux, 41	
Nuclear binding energy, 22	
Nuclear energy, release of, 23	

Example 2

Brazil—Continued	
Exchange restrictions, etc.—Con.	
Williams mission (<i>see also</i> Williams, John H., special mission), efforts in connection with exchange control situation, 586-588	
Trade agreement with United States, proposed:	
Draft text, 558-567	
Proposals for—	
Inclusion of clauses relating to exchange control operation, 550, 551, 557;	
Joint United States-Brazilian declaration of policy: Brazilian attitude, 553, 569, 570, 572-574; information concerning, 550, 551, 552	

16.31. In index entries the following forms are used:

- Brown, A. H., Jr. (*not* Brown, Jr., A. H.)
- Brown, A. H., & Sons (*not* Brown & Sons, A. H.)
- Brown, A. H., Co. (*not* Brown Co., A. H.)
- Brown, A. H., & Sons Co. (*not* Brown & Sons Co., A. H.)

16.32. In a table of contents, where *chapter*, *plate*, or *figure* is followed by a number and period in the first line and cleared in the following lines, an en quad is used after the period in the first line and the periods are alined on the right. Roman numerals, if used, aline on the right.

Chapter	Page
I. Introduction-----	1
II. Summary-----	1
VIII. Conclusions-----	7

16.33. Subheads in indexes and tables of contents are centered in the full measure. If such subheads extend into the figure column, the figure column and an equal number of ems on the left are cleared.

16.34. In contents set in combination of two sizes of lightface type, or in combination of boldface and lightface type, all page numbers in figure column will be set in lightface roman type. Contents set entirely in boldface will use boldface page numbers. All page numbers will be set in the predominant size.

	Page
PART I. MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY-----	5
Disarmament-----	6
Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy-----	7
Part I. Maintenance of Peace and Security-----	5
Disarmament-----	6
Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy-----	7
Part I. Maintenance of Peace and Security-----	5
Disarmament-----	6
Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy-----	7

NOTES

17. DATELINES, ADDRESSES, AND SIGNATURES

17.1. The general principle involved in the typography of datelines, addresses, and signatures is that they should be so set as to stand out clearly from the body of the letter or paper which they accompany. This is accomplished by using caps and small caps and italic, as set forth below. Other typographic details are designed to insure uniformity and good appearance. Street addresses and zone numbers are not to be used. Certain general instructions apply alike to datelines, addresses, and signatures.

General instructions

17.2. Principal words in datelines, addresses, and titles accompanying signatures are capitalized.

17.3. *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and all other titles preceding a name, and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, and *2d* following a name in address and signature lines, are set in roman caps and lowercase if the name is in caps and small caps or caps and lowercase; if the name is in caps, they are set in caps and small caps, if small caps are available—otherwise in caps and lowercase. (See also rule 10.33, p. 153.)

17.4. Lines set in caps, caps and small caps, or small caps are spaced with en quads.

Spacing

17.5. A lead is used, unless space is clear, between dateline and text or address, address and text, text and signature, and signature and address. (See examples, rule 17.28, p. 222.)

DATELINES

17.6. Datelines at the beginning of a letter or paper are set at the right side of the page, the originating office in caps and small caps, the place name and date in italic; if the originating office is not given, the place name is set in caps and small caps and the date in italic; if only the date is given, it is set in caps and small caps. Such datelines are indented from the right 1 em for a single line; 3 ems and 1 em, successively, for 2 lines; and 5 ems, 3 ems, and 1 em, successively, for 3 lines. In measures 30 picas or wider, these indentations are increased by 1 em.

THE WHITE HOUSE, □ □ □
Washington, D.C., January 1, 1958. □

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 30, 1957. □

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, □ □ □ □ □
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, □ □ □
Washington, D.C., January 1, 1958. □

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1957. □

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, □ □ □
July 30, 1958. □

Note.—The U.S. Government Correspondence Manual offers proper forms of addresses, salutations, and closings. (See "Bibliography," p. 3.)

OFFICE OF JOHN SMITH & Co., □ □ □
New York, N.Y., June 6, 1958. □

WASHINGTON, *May 20, 1958—10 a.m.* □

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1958—2 P.M. □

JANUARY 24, 1958. □

WASHINGTON, *November 29, 1957* □ □ □
 [Received December 6, 1957]. □

ON BOARD U.S.S. "CONNECTICUT," □ □ □
January 21, 1958. □

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE □ □ □ □ □
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, □ □ □
Washington, January 6, 1958. □

17.7. Congressional hearings:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938¹

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, □ □ □ □ □ □
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, □ □ □ □ □
 COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, □ □ □
Washington, January 10, 1958. □

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, □ □ □ □ □ □
 COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE □ □ □ □ □
 AND FISHERIES, □ □ □
Washington, D.C. □

U.S. SENATE, □ □ □ □ □ □
 SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE □ □ □ □ □
 ON ARMED SERVICES, □ □ □
Washington, D.C. □

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, □ □ □ □ □
 JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, □ □ □
Washington, D.C. □

17.8. Datelines at the end of a letter or paper, either above or below signature, are set on left in caps and small caps for the place and italic for the date. When the word *dated* is used, dateline is set in roman caps and lowercase.

□ STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

□ STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July 1, 1958.*

□ Dated July 1, 1958.

□ Dated Albany, March 12, 1958.

17.9. Datelines in newspaper extracts are set at the beginning of the paragraph, the place name in caps and small caps and the date in roman caps and lowercase.

□ NEW YORK, N.Y., August 21, 1957.—A dispatch received here from * * *.

¹ Dates in House hearings on appropriation bills are set on right in 10-point caps and small caps, with a 5-em dash above each date.

ADDRESSES

17.10. Addresses are set flush left at the beginning (or at end in formal usage) of a letter or paper. (See examples, rule 17.28, p. 222.)

17.11. At beginning or at end:

To SMITH & JONES and
□ BROWN & GREEN, Esqs.,
Attorneys for Claimant
(Attention of Mr. Green).

Hon. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
U.S. Senate.

Hon. CARROLL D. KEARNS,
U.S. House of Representatives. (Collective address)

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

17.12. A long title following an address is set in italic caps and lowercase, the first line flush left and right, overruns indented 2 ems to clear a following 1-em paragraph indentation.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Reorganization of the Committee on Government Opera-
□ *tions, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

17.13. The name or title forming the first line of the address is set in caps and small caps, but *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, or other title preceding a name, and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, or *2d* following a name, are set in roman caps and lowercase; the matter following is set in italic. The words *U.S. Army* or *U.S. Navy* immediately following a name are set in roman caps and lowercase in the same line as the name.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, Jr., U.S. Army,
Chief of Engineers.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY. (Full title, all caps and small caps.)

Maj. Gen. EDWARD M. MARKHAM;
Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

Hon. CHARLES POTTER,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

The COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

17.14. General (or collective) addresses are set in italic caps and lowercase, flush left, with overruns indented 2 ems and ending with a colon, except when followed by a salutation, in which case a period is used.

17.15. Examples of general addresses when not followed by salutation:

To the Officers and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution;
□ □ *Washington, D.C.:*

To the American Diplomatic and Consular Officers:

To Whom It May Concern:

Collectors of Customs:

To the Congress of the United States:

17.16. Example of general address when followed by salutation:

Senate and House of Representatives.

[1 lead]

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby * * *.

17.17. Examples illustrating other types of addresses:

To the EDITOR:

To JOHN L. NELSON, *Greeting:*

To JOHN L. NELSON, *Birmingham, Ala., Greeting:*

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

(Through the Division Engineer).

[1 lead]

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor * * *.

Mr. REED: I have the honor * * *.

DEAR MR. REED: I have the honor * * *.

Lt. (jg.) JOHN SMITH,

Navy Department:

[1 lead]

The care shown by you * * *.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of New York, ss:

[1 lead]

Before me this day appeared * * *.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

[1 lead]

Before me this day appeared * * *.

SIGNATURES

17.18. Signatures, preceded by an em dash, are sometimes run in with last line of text. (See also rule 9.52, p. 138.)

17.19. Signatures are set at the right side of the page. They are indented 1 em for a single line; 3 ems and 1 em, successively, for 2 lines; and 5 ems, 3 ems, and 1 em, successively, for 3 lines. In measures 30 picas or wider, these indentations are increased by 1 em. (See examples, rule 17.28, p. 222.)

17.20. The name or names are set in caps and small caps; *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and all other titles preceding a name, and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, and *2d* following a name, are set in roman caps and lowercase; the title following name is set in italic. Signatures as they appear in copy must be followed in regard to abbreviations.

17.21. If name and title make more than half a line, they are set as two lines.

17.22. Two to eight independent signatures, with or without titles, are alined on the left, and the longest name is indented 1 em from the right if no title follows.

W. H. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES G. GREEN.
WM. C. WILSON.

WARREN H. ATHERTON.
ALBERT J. HAYES.
THOMAS C. KINKAID,
Commander, U.S. Navy (Retired).
DAVID SARNOFF, *Chairman.*

17.23. More than eight signatures, with or without titles, are set full measure, roman caps and lowercase, run in, indented 5 and 7 ems in measures of 26½ picas or wider; in measures less than 26½ picas, indent 3 and 5 ems.

□ □ □ □ □ Brown, Shipley & Co.; Denniston, Cross & Co.; Fruhling & Groschen,
 □ □ □ □ □ Attorneys; C. J. Hambr & Sons; Hardy, Nathan & Co.; Heilbut,
 □ □ □ □ □ Symons & Co.; Harrison Bros. & Co., by George Harrison;
 □ □ □ □ □ Hoare, Miller & Co.; Thomas Eaton Co.

17.24. A long title following a signature is set in italic caps and lowercase and is indented 2 and 3 ems on the left and 1 em on the right. These indentions are increased 1 em in measures 30 picas or wider.

□ □ □ Yours truly,

(Signed) □ THOMAS E. RHODES, □ □ □
 □ □ Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Attorney for Howard Sutherland, □
 □ □ Director, Office of Alien Property, and H. T. Tate, Acting Treasurer.

17.25. The punctuation of closing phrases is governed by the sense. A detached complimentary close is made a new paragraph.

17.26. Examples of various kinds of signatures:

UNITED STATES IMPROVEMENT CO., □
 By JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

TEXARKANA TEXTILE MERCHANTS & □
 □ MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
 JOHN L. JONES, Secretary.

JOHN L. PENN, Solicitor, □ □ □
 Per FREDERICK VAN DYNE,
 Assistant Solicitor. □

JOHN W. SMITH □ □ □
 (And 25 others). □

JOHN SMITH, □ □ □ □ □
 Lieutenant Governor □ □ □
 (For the Governor of Maine). □

NORTH AMERICAN ICE CO., □
 G. Y. ATLEE, Secretary.

Bob,
 ROBERT S. KERR. □

JOHN [his thumbmark] SMITH. □

CLARENCE CANNON,
 AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
 Managers on the Part of the House. □
 [1 lead]

CARTER GLASS,
 CARL HAYDEN,
 Managers on the Part of the Senate. □

□ I am, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) □ FRED C. KLEINSCHMIDT, □ □ □
 Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims. □

□ I have the honor to be,

□ □ □ Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) □ John R. King,
 (Typed) □ JOHN R. KING, □ □ □
 Secretary. □

or

(S) John R. King,
 JOHN R. KING, □ □ □
 Secretary. □

Hoping to hear from you soon, I have the honor to be,
 Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. JONES, M.D.

MARY J. JONES
 Mrs. Henry T. Jones.

Attest:

By the Governor:

RICHARD ROE, *Notary Public.*

Approved.

NATHANIEL COX, *Secretary of State.*

JOHN SMITH, *Governor.*

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

On behalf of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce:

GEO. W. PHILIPS.
 SAM'L. CAMPBELL.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT, *U.S. Indian Agent.*

Yours truly,

Capt. JAMES STALEY, Jr.,
Superintendent.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. ELLIS.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CALDWELL, *U.S. Indian Agent.*

17.27. In quoted matter:

"Very respectfully,

"M. T. JENKINSON.
 "ALBERT WARD."

17.28. Examples of various kinds of datelines, addresses, and signatures:

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 16, 1958.

Mr. WILLIAM E. JONES, Jr.,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Attorney for Howard Sutherland, Director,
 Office of Alien Property.

[1 lead]
 DEAR MR. JONES: In reply to your letter * * *.
 Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS E. RHODES,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Attorney for Howard Sutherland,
 Director, Office of Alien Property.

[2 leads]
 P.S.—A special word of thanks to you from J. R. Brown for your fine help.

T. E. R.

LINCOLN PARK, MICH., February 15, 1957.
 [1 lead]

Re Romeo O. Umanos, Susanna M. Umanos, case No. S-254, Immigration and
 Naturalization Service, application pending.

[1 lead]
 Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration,
Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C.

[1 lead]
 DEAR MR. WALTER: You have for some time * * *.
 Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. BRANDT,
Architectural Designer.

Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration of the Committee on the Judiciary, House
 of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

[1 lead]
 DEAR MR. WALTER: You have for some time * * *.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, □ □ □ □ □
 WEATHER BUREAU, □ □ □
Washington, March 3, 1958. □

Hon. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAMBERLAIN: We will be glad to
 give you any further information desired.
 □ □ □ Sincerely yours,

F. W. REICHELDERFER, □ □ □
Chief of Bureau. □

NEW YORK, N.Y., February 10, 1958. □
 [1 lead]

To: All supervisory employees of production plants, northern and eastern divi-
 □ □ sions, New York State.
 From: Production manager.
 Subject: Regulations concerning vacations, health and welfare plans, and wage
 □ □ contract negotiations.
 [1 lead]
 □ It has come to our attention that the time * * *.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 16, 1952. □

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[1 lead]

□ DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This is in response to your letter * * *.
 □ □ □ Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN. □

EAST LANSING, MICH., June 10, 1955. □

To Whom It May Concern:

[1 lead]

□ I have known Kyu Yawp Lee for 7 years and am glad to testify as to his fine
 character. He has been employed * * *.
 □ Wishing you success in your difficult and highly important job, we are,
 □ □ □ Sincerely yours,

ELWIN J. GLEASON.
 MILDRED T. GLEASON. □

MARCH 10, 1958. □

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

[1 lead]

□ DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to * * *.
 □ □ □ Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.* □

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, □ □ □ □ □ □
 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF □ □ □ □ □
 VETERANS' AFFAIRS, □ □ □
Washington, D.C. □

Hon. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

[1 lead]

□ DEAR SENATOR McCLELLAN: Further reference is made to your reply * * *.
 □ □ □ Sincerely yours,

JOHN S. PATTERSON, □ □ □ □ □ □
Deputy Administrator □ □ □ □
 (For and in the absence of □ □ □
 H. V. Higley, *Administrator.*) □

TOKYO, JAPAN, November 13, 1952.□

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Detroit, Mich.

[1 lead]

□ GENTLEMEN: This letter will testify to the personal character * * *.
□ □ □ Very truly yours,

Mrs. GRACE C. LOHR, □ □ □ □ □
Inspector General Section, HQ, AFFE, □ □ □
APO 343, San Francisco, Calif. □

17.29. The word *seal* appearing with the signature of a notary or of an organized body, such as a company, is indented 1 em from left; if in personal signature, put at right and indent 1 em. Place 1-em quad between seal and signature. The word *seal* is to be set in small caps and bracketed.

□ [SEAL]

RICHARD ROE, □ □ □
Notary Public. □

J. M. WILBER. □ [SEAL] □

BARTLET, ROBINS & Co. □ [SEAL] □

□ Done at the city of Washington this
16th day of May in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-two,
[SEAL] □ and of the independence of the
United States of America the
one hundred and seventy-sixth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN. □

□ Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of May in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-two, and of the independence of the United
□ [SEAL] □ States of America the one hundred and seventy-sixth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN. □

18. COURTWORK

(See also Capitalization; General Instructions; Italic)

18.1. Courtwork differs in style from other work only as set forth in this section; otherwise the style prescribed in the preceding sections will be followed.

Supreme Court records

18.2. Paragraphs are made of answers in Q. and A. matter.

18.3. The folio number is flush in the same line as the first word of the folio and in a cut-in 3 ems square (unless there are 10 points of white space above or below). Indentions of paragraphs, etc., are in addition to the 3-em cut-in. In hanging indentations of headings the extra indentation is carried to the end of the heading. (See p. 232.)

18.4. A cut-in folio is not used opposite a paragraph reading "Endorsement on cover."

18.5. Copy is followed literally, including capitalization (initial capitalization of words), punctuation (including compounding), and obscene language, but not italic.

18.6. Italic letters are used only to indicate errors in spelling (for example, *curely* for *surely*), except in the names of persons and firms, in geographic names, and in foreign words that are not law terms. These and errors in syntax are not corrected. Roman letters are used to indicate errors in words set in italic.

18.7. In typewritten records manifest errors of the typewriter are corrected (for example, if one letter has been struck over another or if a space appears where a letter was obviously intended to be); but if a word is used in the wrong place (for example, *in* for *on*; *boot* for *boat*), it is not changed nor set in italic.

18.8. Words having the sanction of any dictionary are permissible, and the spelling is not changed.

18.9. An apostrophe is used to indicate the omission of one or more letters in a word; but in well-established abbreviations, the period is used instead of an apostrophe.

18.10. Doublets are indicated by italicizing the repeated words or lines.

18.11. A 3-em quad is used to indicate the omission of one or more words.

18.12. The names of vessels are set in roman, quoted.

18.13. The titles of cases are set in roman, including the abbreviation of *versus*.

18.14. The word *The* is capitalized in names of legal cases as follows:

the said The B. & O. RR. Co.

The Sun v. The Globe

The City of Washington v. The B. & O. RR. Co.

the defendant, The Davies County Bank

18.15. Printing Office editorial marks must be erased before the copy is returned to the originating office. Copy preparers should make only necessary marks thereon, and those lightly, with a soft

pencil. Cut-in folios should not be indicated on copy. All instructions are entered on the preparer's instruction sheet. The folio numbers on copy are picked up. Any matter preceding or following an original folio is marked, in pencil, with the jacket number followed by lowercase letters (e.g., J. 12345a, J. 12345b, etc., to the end).

18.16. Preparers must indicate on the instruction sheet such information as 11-point type, solid or leaded, cut-in folios, etc.

18.17. The following abbreviations of the names of reporters are used in citations of U.S. Supreme Court Reports:

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Name</i>
Cr.	Cranch
Dall. or Dal.	Dallas
How.	Howard
Pet.	Peters
U.S.	U.S. Reports
Wall.	Wallace
Wheat.	Wheaton

Briefs, decisions, exhibits, and opinions of other courts

18.18. In general, copy is printed "Fol., incl. caps and punct."

18.19. In opinions of the Court of Claims, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and all circuit courts of appeals, copy is followed, including capitalization. Titles of legal cases are italicized.

18.20. Single punctuation is used in citations wherever possible.

18.21. The *STYLE MANUAL* is followed in testimony in Court of Claims transcripts of evidence.

18.22. The spelling of Indian names is followed in the use of hyphens, accent marks, and spaces.

18.23. Superior letters are not used in abbreviations unless so indicated by the copy preparer.

18.24. Copy is followed as to use of the singular or plural possessive referring to the United States as claimant or claimants, defendant or defendants, etc. However, if conflicting forms are used in copy, they are made uniform, either singular or plural.

claimant's brief or claimants' brief
appellee's exhibits or appellees' exhibits

18.25. When "emphasis supplied," "emphasis added," or "emphasis ours" appears in copy, it should not be changed; but "underscore supplied" should be changed to "italic supplied."

18.26. When *Question* and *Answer* are spelled out in copy, set in separate paragraphs.

18.27. In National Labor Relations Board transcript, the contracted forms *Q.* and *A.* are always used, run in, and the question and its answer are connected by an em dash.

18.28. If questions are numbered and the numbers with periods precede the questions, an en quad is used after the number; otherwise use 5-em space.

18.29. The words *infra* and *supra* are italicized. Copy is followed for the use of italic in Latin legal terms and abbreviations, in addition to italic used for emphasis.

18.30. In the titles of cases the first word and all principal words are capitalized, but not such terms as *defendant* and *appellee*.

18.31. In the titles of cases copy is followed as to use of figures and abbreviations.

18.32. Abbreviations in names of legal cases are to be followed literally in all classes of work.

18.33. The following examples indicate the capitalization, italic, small caps, abbreviations, etc., generally used, except the word *case*, which is set in italic only when so indicated in copy.

Defendant John Smith; but the defendant, John Smith.	Public Law 250, 84th Cong., 2d sess. (67 Stat. 623)
The <i>Legal Tender</i> cases	Public Law 85-143, Aug. 14, 1957
In Clarke's case, the court said * * *	30 U.S.C., 1952 ed., Supp. II, sec. 184 (C.A.D.C. 1941) [Appeals, Dist. of Columbia]
In the case of Clarke	(D.D.C. 1955) [District Court, Dist. of Columbia]
<i>Clarke's</i> case (14 How. 14)	164 Fed. 205 (N.D. W. Va. 1949)
WALLACE, J., delivered the opinion	117 F. Supp. 463 (N.D. Del. 1949)
Brown's case, 14 Hun 14 (N.Y. 1838)	9 Pac. 735 (Mont. 1935)
In <i>Roe v. Doe</i> , the court ruled * * *	9 P. 2d 1095 (Wash. 1932)
In <i>Ex parte 74</i> , the court said * * *	44 Atl. 317 (Del. 1899)
(<i>Ex parte 74</i> , 58 I.C.C. 220)	37 A. 2d 10 (Del. 1944)
In the <i>Fifteen Percent Rate Increase</i> case, the court decided * * *	259 S.W. 57 (Mo. 1957)
In the case of Jones against Robinson. (A general or casual reference to a case)	14 Fed. Cas. 143, No. 7621 (C.C.N.D. Ill. 1876)
In <i>Jones v. Robinson</i> , 122 U.S. 329 (1929)	34 Comp. Gen. 230 (1954)
In <i>In re Robinson</i> , 19 Wall. (18 U.S.) 304 (1910), the Court * * *	132 Ct. Cl. 645 (1955)
<i>John Brown, Jr. v. Edwin Smith</i>	43 CFR 192.14 [Code of Federal Regulations]
<i>Smith & Brown, Inc. v. Commissioner</i>	43 CFR, 1940 ed., 192.14
<i>Commissioner, etc. v. Klein Chain Co.</i>	43 CFR, 1940 ed., Cum. Supp., 19.14
<i>Dunham Towing & Wrecking Co. v. Bassett</i> (the <i>Aksel Monson</i> case)	21 F.R. 623 [Federal Register]
<i>United States v. 12 Diamond Rings</i>	<i>United States v. Eller</i> , 114 F. Supp. 284 (N.D.N.C.), <i>rev'd</i> 208 F. (2d) (or (2) (but do not supply parentheses on "2d" if not in copy)) 716 (4th Cir. 1953), <i>cert. denied</i> , 347 U.S. 934 (1954)
<i>The United States v. Forty Hogsheads of Tobacco</i>	<i>United States ex rel. Smith v. Jones</i>
Stat., Rev. Stat., Stat. L., or R.S., as written	<i>In the Matter of Jones</i>
Bowman Act, 22 Stat. 50 (1939)	8 Wigmore, <i>Evidence</i> § 2195 (3d ed. 1940)
Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 588; 18 U.S.C. 1162 (or U.S.C., title 18, sec. 1162))	<i>Cf. Thomas v. Jones, supra</i>
Act of August 5, 1882, Supp. Rev. Stat. sec. [or §] 284; Rev. Stat. sec. [or §] 15	<i>Smith et al. v. Jones, infra</i>

18.34. In citations of single lines, the period is inserted at the end of each line.

18.35. If citations are run in, semicolons are used.

18.36. The following forms show punctuation and spacing required:

1. X Q.	4. R. X Q.	24. Q.	46th. Cross-int.
X Ques. 1.	Re X Q. 1.	24. Question.	46. Cross-int.
1. Add. direct.	R. X Int. 1.	X Q. 1.	46. Cross-ques.
2. R.D.Q.	24. X Int.	24. Int.	46. C. Int.
3. R.R.D.Q.	X Int. 1.	5 Re X Q.	46th. C. Int.
3. Re D.Q.	X 20.	Re-R. X Q. 5.	Answer to cross-int. 1.
2. Re-R.D.Q.	24. X.	24th. Cross-ques.	Question 1.

18.37. When spelled out, use the following forms:

cross-examination
cross-interrogatory
re-cross-examination

redirect examination
re-redirect examination

18.38. Use brackets to enclose words interpolated by stenographer into or at the end of remarks of a witness.

18.39. Use parentheses for parenthetic phrases or sentences; also to enclose interpolated words following name, *Question* or *Answer*, or *Q.* or *A.*

18.40. If the entire sentence is in parentheses or brackets, the punctuation should be within the parentheses or brackets.

18.41. The following examples illustrate the use of brackets, parentheses, other punctuation, and spacing:

At end of sentence: [Laughter.]; within sentence: [laughter]

The paper was as follows [reads]:

I do not know. [Continues reading:]

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Smith):

Mr. KELLEY (to the chairman):

SEVERAL VOICES. Order!

The WITNESS. He did it that way [indicating].

[2 leads]

By the COMMISSIONER:

[1 lead]

Q. Do you know these men [handing witness a list]?

(Objected to.)

A. [After examining list.] Yes; I do.

Q. Did you see—A. No, sir.

Q. [Interrupting.] But why?—A. I really cannot say.

Q. What did you say?—A. It was the *City of Para*.

Q. The *City* of what? Did you say *Paris*?—A. No; I said *City*—

Q. Well, *Paris* or *Para*; it does not matter.

Question [continuing].

Answer [reads].

[2 leads]

By Mr. SMITH:

[1 lead]

18.42. In text, a parenthetical citation at the end of a sentence is included within the sentence unless it forms a sentence in itself or unless copy is specifically marked otherwise; but if a sentence contains more than one parenthetical reference, the one at the end is placed before the period.

This statement is made by the defendant. (See exhibit 1.)

This statement is made in the claimant's brief (p. 65).

This statement is made by the defendant (exhibit 1), but its accuracy is open to doubt (see exhibit 29).

That case has *not* been decided. [Italic ours.]

18.43. Only one cut-in is used in courtwork. Text matter that is an excerpt from law or a citation of language used as an argument and not a part of the brief proper is indented 3 ems. Other matter that follows a colon is either quoted or separated from preceding indented matter by 3 leads.

18.44. Footnote matter following a colon does not indent. It is quoted and set full measure.

18.45. All footnotes in 12-point briefs are set 10-point leaded, and extracts in footnotes are set full measure and are quoted.

18.46. The following differences in capitalization and in the use of quotation marks should be noted:

The said paper was marked "Defendant's Exhibit No. 4" (exact title).

The defendant's exhibit No. 4 was thereupon placed on file.

18.47. The following capitalization is followed in all courtwork:

Circuit Court	Court of Appeals	John Smith, U.S. marshal
Circuit Court for the South-	Court of Customs and	for the Northern District
ern District	Patent Appeals	Southern District
Circuit Court of the United	Court of Claims	Sixth Circuit
States for the Southern	District Court	Superior Court
District of New York	Emergency Court of Ap-	Supreme Bench
County Court	peals	Tax Court

18.48. Unless otherwise indicated, covers and captions in briefs are single leaded at all times. Signatures are also single leaded, even in briefs set double leaded.

[Cover for briefs]

No. 738

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1938

BIG LAKE OIL COMPANY, PETITIONER

[3 leads]

v.

[3 leads]

D. B. HEINER, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

*ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT*

BRIEF FOR THE RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION

[Caption for briefs]

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1938

No. 738

BIG LAKE OIL COMPANY, PETITIONER

v.

D. B. HEINER, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

*ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT*

BRIEF FOR THE RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION

[Cover for Circuit Court briefs]

No. 11266

**In the¹ United States Court of Appeals
for the¹ Sixth Circuit**

[Case number is carried at this point in captions over text]

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, PETITIONER
v.
S. H. KRESS & COMPANY, RESPONDENT

ON PETITION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF AN ORDER OF THE
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD²

BRIEF FOR THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD³

GEORGE J. BOTT,⁴
General Counsel,
SAMUEL M. SINGER,
ROBERT G. JOHNSON,
Attorneys,
National Labor Relations Board.

To be argued by:

MARCEL MALLET-PREVOST,
Attorney.⁵

¹ "In the" and "for the" are not used in briefs for the Tenth Circuit, except for Tax Division briefs, in which these words are to be supplied. They are also to be supplied in briefs for all other circuit courts.

² In briefs for Second Circuit, set in 10-point italic.

³ In briefs for Second Circuit, set in case 132 if 1 line and in case 212 to avoid 2 lines.

⁴ In briefs for Second Circuit, set name in 12-point caps and small caps and title in italic.

⁵ In Second Circuit briefs, set in 12-point.

NOTES

1. Unless otherwise specified (see note 4), all courtwork is set 25 picas wide, 12-point double leaded, except briefs (including cover) which may be set 11-point single leaded to avoid excess length. Transcripts are set 11-point single leaded, including cover.

2. Indexes for 12-point briefs are set 10-point single leaded; 11-point briefs, 8-point leaded.

3. Footnotes for 12-point briefs are set in 10-point; 11-point briefs, 8-point footnotes.

4. Tenth Circuit briefs are set 30 picas wide.

5. Tables are set 6-point leaded, with 6-point solid boxheads.

[Cover for briefs]

No. 49112

In the United States Court of Claims

OTIS THORNTON, INDIVIDUALLY, AND OTIS THORNTON
AS THE SURVIVING MEMBER OF AND IN BEHALF OF
BOSWELL-KAHN-THORNTON COMMISSION CO. AND
KAHN AND THORNTON COMMISSION CO., PLAINTIFF

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEFENDANT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES

HOLMES BALDRIDGE,

Assistant Attorney General.

ANDREW D. SHARPE,

ELLIS N. SLACK,

Special Assistants to the Attorney General.

JOHN A. REES,

Attorney.

BREAKDOWN OF DISPLAY HEADS IN BRIEFS

Supreme Court

CASE 2 CAPS

I

12-POINT SMALL CAPS

10-POINT SMALL CAPS

10-point lowercase italic

10-point lowercase

12-point lowercase italic (run-in sidehead)

Circuit courts

CASE 2 CAPS

I. Case 131 lowercase

A. Case 130 lowercase

1. Case 130 lowercase italic (with roman figure "1")

a. 12-point lowercase italic (centered or run-in sidehead)

12-point lowercase (centered or run-in sidehead)

[Cover for briefs]

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT**United States Court of Appeals**

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 10530

IDAHO POWER COMPANY, PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION, RESPONDENT

ON PETITION TO REVIEW ORDERS OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION**BRADFORD ROSS,***General Counsel.***WILLARD W. GATCHELL,***Assistant General Counsel.***JOHN C. MASON,***Attorney,**Counsel for Respondent,**Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C.*

EXAMPLES OF CUT-IN AND RUN-IN FOLIOS

11 In Supreme Court of District of Columbia

be considered, in justice and equity as a loss sustained by the corpo-
ration in producing or in preparing to produce pyrites.25 The respondent says that the Secretary of the Interior did hear,
consider, and determine that question, and that he found as a
matter of fact that the Pratts were entitled to receive the * * *.

[224]□LONNIE SMETHERS (Board witness).

[225] DIRECT EXAMINATION

[107]□□□By Mr. SMITH:

[126]□Q. Did you ever see Mr. Dougherty or Mr. Gullion come out?

Q. Then, it is your testimony, is it, that the time you got up, and the
machinery was shut down?—[109] A. Yes, sir.Q. Yes; tell us about it?—A. We started out with a certain number, I
believe it was 12 packers * * * Gullion would [127] hire them * * *.he had been doing in the past, and that was about where that con-
versa-[204]tion was left; and so far as the office employees are * * *.

[Cover for briefs]

In the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

PATENT APPEAL NO. 5648

In re Harker H. Hittson—Improvement in Road Grader

BRIEF FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

W. W. COCHRAN,
Solicitor, United States Patent Office.

E. L. REYNOLDS,
Of Counsel.

[Supreme Court decisions]

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 295.—OCTOBER TERM, 1950.

Colonel Henry S. Robertson, President, Army Review Board, Petitioner, *v.* Robert H. Chambers. } On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

[April 9, 1951.]

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS delivered the opinion of the Court.

Respondent, a former captain in the Army, was honorably discharged for physical disability and without retirement pay, as the result of a decision by an Army Retiring

[Court of Claims—Reports¹]

In the United States Court of Claims

No. 43408

(Filed)

JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK v. THE UNITED STATES

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

To the honorable the CHIEF JUDGE AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES
OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS:

Pursuant to the order of reference in the above-entitled case the undersigned commissioner herewith makes the following report of his findings of fact:

1. During the times involved herein plaintiff held the rank of captain, United States Army.

[Supreme Court—Transcripts of record]

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1938

No. 439

JAMES C. DAVIS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS,
AND AGENT UNDER SECTION 206 OF TRANSPORTA-
TION ACT OF 1920, PETITIONER

vs.

MRS. MAUDE E. GREEN, ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE
ESTATE OF JESSE GREEN, DECEASED

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

INDEX

[Set index in 8-point leaded]

¹ Decisions follow same general style.

[Opinions—U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia]

United States Court of Appeals

[3 leads]
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 6430

ROBERT N. HARPER, APPELLANT
[3 leads]

v.

[3 leads]

AUGUSTUS P. CRENSHAW, JR., AND JO V. MORGAN, AS ADMINISTRATORS OF THE ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS P. CRENSHAW, DECEASED; GEORGE W. LIPSCOMB; ET AL.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia

Argued October 16, 1937—Decided January 20, 1938

William C. Sullivan, of Washington, D.C., for appellant.

George C. Gertman, Roger J. Whiteford, Arthur P. Drury, Hugh Hay O'Bear, James O'D. Moran, A. Coulter Wells, W. N. Tobriner, Leon Tobriner, Selig C. Brez, Benjamin S. Minor, and H. Prescott Galley, all of Washington, D.C., for appellees.

Before MARTIN, Chief Justice, and ROBB, VAN ORSDEL, GRONER, and STEPHENS, Associate Justices¹

MARTIN, *Chief Justice*: This appeal is taken from an order and decree of the lower court sustaining a motion to dismiss the bill of complaint filed in that court by the appellant as plaintiff against the various appellees as defendants.

In the bill the plaintiff, Harper, alleges in substance that * * *

* * * * * * *

Reversed and remanded.

A true copy.

Test:²

^[2 slugs]
*Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals
for the District of Columbia.*

¹ *C.J.* and *J.J.* when in copy.

² As in copy.

NOTE.—Headings will be prepared in accordance with this sample, and copy of opinion proper will be followed literally, but titles of cases will be italicized, using roman "v." for *versus*. Quotations, which in the copy are indented, will be set in 8 point, full measure, enclosed in quotation marks if so in copy. Do not cut or mutilate copy in any way.

[Opinions—Circuit Courts of Appeals, all circuits]

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE¹ FOURTH
CIRCUIT

No. 3747

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, APPELLANT
[3 leads]

v.
[3 leads]

LOUISE EARWOOD, AS GUARDIAN OF THOMAS CALEB EARWOOD AND
MAE EARWOOD, APPELLEES

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern
District of West Virginia, at Huntington. At law

Argued January 14, 1938—Decided April 2, 1938²

March 22, 1938²

Before NORTHCOTT and SOPER, Circuit Judges, and GLENN, District
Judge

Mr. W. N. Ivie, U.S. Attorney (*Mr. Cleveland Cabler*, Regional
Attorney, Veterans' Bureau, and *Mr. G. T. Sullis*, Assistant U.S.
Attorney, were with him on the brief), for appellant.

Mr. W. R. Donham and *Mr. W. W. Shepherd* filed brief for appellees.

*Opinion of the court*³

NORTHCOTT, *Circuit Judge*: This is an action at law brought in the
District Court of the United States for the Southern District of West

* * * * *

The judgment is reversed and the cause is remanded for further
and not inconsistent proceedings.

Affirmed.

A true copy.

Teste:²

Clerk of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

[Two slugs]

¹ Supply "for the" when not in copy.

² As in copy.

³ Do not supply if not in copy.

19. USEFUL TABLES

GEOLOGIC TERMS

[With suggestions by U.S. Geological Survey]

For the capitalization, compounding, and use of quotations in geologic terms, copy is to be followed. The examples listed below illustrate common usage. "Coal Measures" has been used to indicate those strata of the Carboniferous systems which contain coal, and if the term is used in a common-noun sense, it is not capitalized or quoted. The term *red beds* has been used to designate certain rocks of mixed lithologic character that are predominantly red; as a unit modifier the use should be *red-bed*. The adjectives upper, middle, and lower are capitalized only as indicated in the list (Upper Devonian, lower Tertiary) and where capitalized in quotations ("The Lower Tertiary rocks are thick"). Such common nouns as formation, member, group, system, series, arch, anticline, syncline, dome, uplift, basin, terrace, and moraine are not capitalized even if preceded by a name: Morrison formation, Cincinnati arch, Cedar Creek anticline, Ozark uplift, Michigan basin, Jeddito terrace, Shelbyville moraine, etc.

Atoka	glacial:	Missouri	Pliocene:
Cambrian:	interglacial	Morrow	lower
Lower	postglacial	Ochoa	middle
Middle	preglacial	Oligocene:	upper
Upper	Guadalupe	lower	Precambrian
Carboniferous	Jurassic:	middle	Proterozoic
systems	Lower	upper	Quaternary
Cenozoic	Middle	Ordovician:	red beds
Chester	Upper	Lower	Recent
"Coal Measures"	Kinderhook	Middle	Silurian
Cretaceous:	Leonard	Upper	Lower
Lower	Meramec	Osage	Middle
Upper	Mesozoic:	Paleocene	Upper
Des Moines	pre-Mesozoic	Paleozoic	Tertiary
Devonian:	post-Mesozoic	Pennsylvanian:	Triassic:
Lower	Miocene:	Lower	Lower
Middle	lower	Middle	Middle
Upper	middle	Upper	Upper
Eocene:	upper	Permian	Virgil
lower	Mississippian:	Pleistocene	Wolfcamp
middle	Lower		
upper	Upper		

PHYSIOGRAPHIC TERMS

[With suggestions by U.S. Geological Survey]

The following list of physical divisions of the United States has been approved by the Association of American Geographers and should be used as a guide to capitalization. The general terms *province* and *section*, used in the common-noun sense, are not capitalized; the other terms are proper names and are therefore capitalized.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Major division	Province	Section
Laurentian Upland.....	Superior Upland.....	
Atlantic Plain.....	Continental Shelf.....	Embayed section. Sea Island section. Floridian section.
	Coastal Plain.....	East Gulf Coastal Plain. Mississippi Alluvial Plain. West Gulf Coastal Plain.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Major division	Province	Section
Appalachian Highlands-----	Piedmont province----- Blue Ridge province----- Valley and Ridge province----- St. Lawrence Valley----- Appalachian Plateaus----- New England province-----	Piedmont Upland. Piedmont Lowland. Northern section. Southern section. Tennessee section. Middle section. Hudson Valley. Champlain section. Northern section. Mohawk section. Catskill section. Southern New York section; Allegheny Mountain section. Kanawha section. Cumberland Plateau. Cumberland Mountain section. Seaboard Lowland. New England Upland. White Mountain section. Green Mountain section. Taconic section.
Interior Plains-----	Adirondack province----- Interior Low Plateaus----- Central Lowland----- Great Plains-----	Highland Rim. Lexington Plain. Nashville Basin. Eastern lake section. Western lake section. Wisconsin Driftless section. Till Plains. Dissected Till Plains. Osage Plains. Missouri Plateau, glaciated. Missouri Plateau, unglaciated. Black Hills. High Plains. Plains Border. Colorado Piedmont. Raton section. Pecos Valley. Edwards Plateau. Central Texas section. Springfield-Salem plateaus. Boston "Mountains." Arkansas Valley. Ouachita Mountains.
Interior Highlands-----	Ozark Plateaus----- Ouachita province-----	Walla Walla Plateau. Blue Mountain section. Payette section. Snake River Plain. Harney section. High Plateaus of Utah. Uinta Basin. Canyon Lands. Navajo section. Grand Canyon section. Datil section. Great Basin. Sonoran Desert. Salton Trough. Mexican Highland. Sacramento section. Northern Cascade Mountains. Middle Cascade Mountains. Southern Cascade Mountains. Sierra Nevada.
Rocky Mountain System-----	Southern Rocky Mountains----- Wyoming Basin----- Middle Rocky Mountains----- Northern Rocky Mountains----- Columbia Plateaus----- Colorado Plateaus----- Basin and Range province-----	Puget Trough. Olympic Mountains. Oregon Coast Range. Klamath Mountains. California Trough. California Coast Ranges. Los Angeles Ranges.
Intermontane Plateaus-----	Sierra-Cascade Mountains----- Pacific Border province----- Lower Californian province-----	
Pacific Mountain System-----		

PRINCIPAL AND GUIDE MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES OF THE UNITED STATES

First, second, etc., standard parallel.	Judith guide meridian. (Mont.)
First, second, etc., guide meridian.	Kanab guide meridian. (Utah.)
First, second, etc., principal meridian.	Kolob guide meridian. (Utah.)
Auxiliary (first, second, etc.) meridian.	Little Porcupine guide meridian. (Mont.)
Ashley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Louisiana meridian. (La.)
Beaverhead guide meridian. (Mont.)	Maginnis guide meridian. (Mont.)
Belt Mountain guide meridian. (Mont.)	Michigan meridian. (Mich.-Ohio.)
Big Hole guide meridian. (Mont.)	Mount Diablo base line. (Calif.-Nev.)
Bitterroot guide meridian. (Mont.)	Mount Diablo meridian. (Calif.-Nev.)
Black Hills base line. (S. Dak.)	Musselshell guide meridian. (Mont.)
Black Hills guide meridian. (S. Dak.)	Navajo base line. (Ariz.-N. Mex.)
Boise meridian. (Idaho.)	Navajo meridian. (Ariz.-N. Mex.)
Boulder guide meridian. (Mont.)	New Mexico guide meridian. (N. Mex.-Colo.)
Browning guide meridian. (Mont.)	New Mexico principal meridian. (N. Mex.-Colo.)
Buffalo Creek guide meridian. (Mont.)	Panguitch guide meridian. (Utah.)
Carson River guide meridian. (Nev.)	Passamari guide meridian. (Mont.)
Castle Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Pine Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)
Chickasaw meridian. (Miss.)	Principal meridian. (Mont.)
Choctaw base line. (Miss.)	Red Rock guide meridian. (Mont.)
Choctaw meridian. (Miss.)	Reese River guide meridian. (Nev.)
Cimarron meridian. (Okla.)	Ruby Valley guide meridian. (Nev.)
Colorado guide meridian. (Utah.)	St. Helena meridian. (La.)
Columbia guide meridian. (Wash.)	St. Stephens base line. (Ala.-Miss.)
Colville guide meridian. (Wash.)	St. Stephens meridian. (Ala.-Miss.)
Copper River meridian. (Alaska.)	Salt Lake meridian. (Utah.)
Coulson guide meridian. (Mont.)	San Bernardino base line. (Calif.)
Deer Lodge guide meridian. (Mont.)	San Bernardino meridian. (Calif.)
Deschutes meridian. (Oreg.)	Sevier Lake guide meridian. (Utah.)
Emery Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Seward meridian. (Alaska.)
Fairbanks meridian. (Alaska.)	Shields River guide meridian. (Mont.)
Flathead guide meridian. (Mont.)	Smith River guide meridian. (Mont.)
Fort Belknap guide meridian. (Mont.)	Snake Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)
Fremont Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Square Butte guide meridian. (Mont.)
Gila and Salt River meridian. (Ariz.)	Sweet Grass guide meridian. (Mont.)
Grand River guide meridian. (Utah.)	Tallahassee meridian. (Fla.)
Grande Ronde guide meridian. (Oreg.)	Teton guide meridian. (Mont.)
Green River guide meridian. (Utah.)	Uinta special meridian. (Utah.)
Haystack Butte guide meridian. (Mont.)	Ute principal meridian. (Colo.)
Helena guide meridian. (Mont.)	Valley Creek guide meridian. (Mont.)
Henry Mountain guide meridian. (Utah.)	Wah Wah guide meridian. (Utah.)
Horse Plains guide meridian. (Mont.)	Washington meridian. (Miss.)
Humboldt meridian. (Calif.)	Willamette meridian. (Oreg.-Wash.)
Humboldt River guide meridian. (Nev.)	Willow Springs guide meridian. (Utah.)
Huntsville meridian. (Ala.-Miss.)	Wind River meridian. (Wyo.)
Indian meridian. (Okla.)	Yantic guide meridian. (Mont.)
Jefferson guide meridian. (Mont.)	Yellowstone guide meridian. (Mont.)

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TITLES OF CHIEFS OF STATE, NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.

[With suggestions by the Department of State and the Board on Geographic Names]

Country	Chief of state	Legislative body	Form of government	Capital
Afghanistan.....	King (Shah).....	Parliament: Senate, National Assembly.	Kingdom.....	Kābul.
Albania.....	President of Presidium of People's Assembly.	People's Assembly (unicameral).	People's Republic of Albania.	Tirana (Tiranë).
Algeria.....	Premier.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic.....	Algiers.
Andorra.....	First Syndic.....	General Council of the Valleys.	Coprincipality.	Andorra.
Argentina.....	President.....	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic.....	Buenos Aires.
Australia.....	Queen (represented by Governor General).	Federal Parliament: Senate, House of Representatives.	Commonwealth.	Canberra.
Austria.....	President.....	Parliament: Federal Council (Bundesrat), National Council (Nationalrat).	Federal Republic.	Vienna (Wien).
Belgium.....	King.....	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	Kingdom.....	Brussels (Bruxelles, Brussel).
Bhutan.....	Maharaja.....	Absolute monarchy.....	do.....	Thimbu.
Bolivia.....	President.....	National Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic.....	Sucre, capital; La Paz, seat of government.
Brazil.....	do.....	National Congress: Federal Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do.....	Brasília.
British Commonwealth of Nations. ¹				
Bulgaria.....	President of Presidium of National Assembly.	National Assembly (unicameral).	People's Republic of Bulgaria.	Sofia (Sofiya).
Burma.....	President.....	Parliament.....	Union.....	Rangoon.
Burundi.....	King (Mwami).....	Legislative Assembly (unicameral).	Kingdom.....	Usumbura.
Cambodia.....	King and Queen jointly.	Parliament consisting of National Assembly and Council of Kingdom.	do.....	Phnom Penh.
Cameroon.....	President.....	National Federal Assembly (unicameral).	Republic.....	Yaoundé.
Canada.....	Queen (represented by Governor General).	Parliament: Senate, House of Commons.	Parliamentary state.	Ottawa.
Central African Republic.	President.....	Assembly (unicameral).....	Republic.....	Bangui.
Ceylon.....	do.....	Parliament: Senate, House of Representatives.	Parliamentary state.	Colombo.
Chad.....	do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic.....	Fort-Lamy.
Chile.....	do.....	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do.....	Santiago.
China.....	do.....	Legislative Yuan (Legislative Assembly).	do.....	Taipei (conventional), T'ai-pei (Chinese), Taiwan (Formosa), seat of government.
Colombia.....	do.....	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	do.....	Bogotá.
Congo, Republic of.....	do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	do.....	Brazzaville.
Congo, Republic of the.	do.....	Parliament: Chamber of Representatives, Senate.	do.....	Léopoldville.
Costa Rica.....	do.....	Legislative Assembly (unicameral).	do.....	San José.
Cuba.....	do.....	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	do.....	Havana (La Habana).
Cyprus.....	do.....	House of Representatives.....	do.....	Nicosia.
Czechoslovakia.....	do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Socialist Republic.	Prague (Praha).
Dahomey.....	do.....	do.....	Republic.....	Porto Novo.
Denmark.....	King.....	Parliament (Folketinget) (unicameral).	Kingdom.....	Copenhagen (København).
Dominican Republic.	President.....	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic.....	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador.....	do.....	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do.....	Quito.

See footnotes at end of table.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TITLES OF CHIEFS OF STATE, NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.—Continued

Country	Chief of state	Legislative body	Form of government	Capital
Egypt. (See United Arab Republic.)				
Éire. (See Ireland.)				
El Salvador.....	President.....	Legislative Assembly (unicameral).	Republic.....	San Salvador.
Estonia ²	Emperor.....	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Empire.....	Tallinn.
Ethiopia.....		Diet (Eduskunta) (unicameral).	Republic.....	Addis Ababa (Ad-dis Ababä).
Finland.....	President.....	Parliament: Senate, National Assembly.	Republic.....	Helsinki (Helsing-fors).
France.....	do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	do.....	Paris.
Gabon.....	do.....	Parliament: Federal Assembly (Bundestag), Federal Council (Bundesrat).	Federal Republic.	Libreville.
Germany, Federal Republic of. ³	do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic.....	Bonn.
Ghana.....	do.....	Chamber of Deputies (Vouli) (unicameral).	Republic.....	Accra.
Greece.....	King.....	Congress (unicameral)	Kingdom.....	Athens (Athīnai).
Guatemala.....	President.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic.....	Guatemala City (Guatemala).
Guinea.....	do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	do.....	Conakry.
Haiti.....	do.....	National Assembly: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do.....	Port-au-Prince.
Honduras.....	do.....	Congress of Deputies (unicameral).	do.....	Tegucigalpa.
Hungary.....	President of Presidential Council.	National Assembly (unicameral).	People's Republic of Hungary.	Budapest.
Iceland.....	President.....	Parliament (Althing): Upper Chamber, Lower Chamber.	Republic.....	Reykjavík.
India.....	do.....	Parliament: Council of States (Rajya Sabha), House of the People (Lok Sabha).	do.....	New Delhi.
Indonesia.....	do.....	Parliament.	do.....	Djakarta.
Iran.....	King (Shah in Shah).	Parliament: Senate; National Consultative Assembly (Majlis).	Kingdom.....	Teheran (Tehrān).
Iraq.....	President of the Council of State.	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic.....	Baghdad (Baghdād).
Ireland.....	President.....	Parliament: Senate, House of Representatives.	do.....	Dublin.
Israel.....	do.....	Parliament (Knesset) (unicameral).	State.....	Jerusalem (de facto).
Italy.....	do.....	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic.....	Rome (Roma).
Ivory Coast.....	do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	do.....	Abidjan.
Jamaica.....	Queen (represented by Governor General).	Parliament: Senate (the Upper House), House of Representatives (the Lower House).	Parliamentary state.	Kingston.
Japan.....	Emperor.....	Diet: House of Councillors, House of Representatives.	Empire.....	Tokyo (Tōkyō).
Jordan.....	King.....	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom.....	'Ammān.
Korea.....	President.....	National Assembly dissolved; will probably be reconstituted as unicameral body in May 1963.	Republic.....	Seoul (Söul).
Kuwait.....	Amir.....	Constituent Assembly (unicameral).	State.....	Kuwait.
Laos.....	King.....	National Assembly.....	Constitutional Parliamentary Monarchy.	Vientiane.
Latvia ²			Republic.....	Riga (Riga).
Lebanon.....	President.....	Chamber of Deputies (unicameral).	do.....	Beirut (Bayrūt).
Liberia.....	do.....	Congress: Senate, House of Representatives.	do.....	Monrovia.
Libya.....	King.....	Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom.....	Benghazi (Banghāzī) and Tripoli (Tarābulus). ⁴
Liechtenstein.....	Prince.....	Diet (unicameral).....	Principality Republic.....	Vaduz.
Lithuania ²				Kaunas.

See footnotes at end of table.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TITLES OF CHIEFS OF STATE, NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.—Continued

Country	Chief of state	Legislative body	Form of government	Capital
Luxembourg-----	Grand Duchess-----	Chamber of Deputies (unicameral).	Grand Duchy.	Luxembourg.
Malagasy Republic-----	President-----	Parliament: National Assembly, Senate,	Republic-----	Tananarive.
Malaya, Federation of.	Paramount Ruler.	Federal Legislative Council (unicameral).	Federation-----	Kuala Lumpur.
Mali-----	President-----	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic-----	Bamako.
Mauritania-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	Nouakchott.
Mexico-----	do-----	General Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	do-----	Mexico City (Ciudad de México).
Monaco-----	Prince-----	Council of State (unicameral).	Principality-----	Monaco.
Morocco-----	King-----	Monarchy, with Consultative Assembly.	Kingdom-----	Rabat, capital and residence of King.
Muscat and Oman-----	Sultan-----	Absolute monarchy-----	Sultanate-----	Muscat (Masqat).
Nepal-----	King-----	Council of Ministers appointed by King. (Indirect elections for National Assembly scheduled for 1963.)	Kingdom-----	Kātmāndū.
Netherlands-----	Queen-----	States-General: First Chamber, Second Chamber.	do-----	Amsterdam, capital; The Hague ('s Gravenhage), seat of government.
New Zealand-----	Queen (represented by Governor General).-----	Parliament: House of Representatives (unicameral).	Parliamentary state.	Wellington.
Nicaragua-----	President-----	Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic-----	Managua.
Niger-----	do-----	National Assembly (unicameral).	do-----	Niamey.
Nigeria-----	Queen (represented by Governor General).-----	Parliament: House of Representatives, Senate.	Federal state.	Lagos.
Norway-----	King-----	Parliament (Storting): Lagting, Odelsting. ^b	Kingdom-----	Oslo.
Pakistan-----	President-----	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic-----	Rawalpindi, temporary, pending completion of capital at Islāmābād.
Panama-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	Panamá.
Paraguay-----	do-----	House of Representatives (unicameral).	do-----	Asunción.
Peru-----	do-----	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do-----	Lima.
Philippines-----	do-----	Congress: Senate, House of Representatives.	do-----	Manila (Quezon City, future new capital).
Poland-----	Chairman of Council of State.	Diet (Sejm) (unicameral)-----	People's Republic of Poland.	Warsaw (Warszawa).
Portugal-----	President-----	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic-----	Lisbon (Lisboa).
Rumania-----	President of Presidium of Grand National Assembly.	Grand National Assembly (unicameral).	People's Republic of Rumania.	Bucharest (Bucureşti).
Rwanda-----	President-----	Legislative Assembly (unicameral).	Republic-----	Kigali.
Salvador. (See El Salvador.)				
San Marino-----	Regents (2)-----	Grand Council (unicameral).	do-----	San Marino.
Saudi Arabia-----	King-----	Monarchy with Council of Ministers.	Kingdom-----	Riyadh (Ar Riyād), capital and King's residence; Jidda (Juddah), diplomatic center.
Senegal-----	President-----	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic-----	Dakar.
Sierra Leone-----	Queen (represented by Governor General).-----	House of Representatives (unicameral).	Parliamentary state.	Freetown.
Somali Republic (also Somalia).-----	President-----	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic-----	Mogadiscio.

See footnotes at end of table.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TITLES OF CHIEFS OF STATE, NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.—Continued

Country	Chief of state	Legislative body	Form of government	Capital
South Africa, Republic of.	President.....	Parliament: Senate, House of Assembly.	Republic....	Pretoria, capital and seat of administration; Cape Town, seat of legislature.
Spain ⁴	Chief of state.....	Cortes (unicameral)	Kingdom....	Madrid.
Sudan.....	President of Supreme Council for the Armed Forces.	Constitution and Parliament abolished.	Republic....	Khartoum (Al Khurfūm).
Sweden.....	King.....	Parliament (Riksdag): First Chamber, Second Chamber.	Kingdom....	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	President.....	Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung): Council of States (Ständerat), National Council (Nationalrat).	Confederation.	Bern.
Syria or Syrian Arab Republic.	do.....	In transition. (Parliament suspended; Cabinet acting pending new elections.)	Republic....	Damascus (Dimashq).
Tanganyika.....	President.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	do.....	Dar es Salaam.
Thailand (official) (Siam).	King.....	National Assembly.....	Constitutional Monarchy.	Bangkok (Krung Thep).
Togo.....	President.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic....	Lomé.
Transjordan. (See Jordan.)				
Trinidad and Tobago.	Queen (represented by Governor General).	Parliament: Senate (the Upper House), House of Representatives (the Lower House).	Parliamentary state.	Port-of-Spain.
Tunisia.....	President.....	Constituent Assembly (Constitution not yet adopted).	Republic....	Tunis.
Turkey.....	do.....	Grand National Assembly (unicameral).	do.....	Ankara.
Uganda.....	Queen (represented by Governor General).	National Assembly (unicameral).	Parliamentary state.	Kampala.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet.	Supreme Soviet: Soviet of the Union, Soviet of Nationalities.	Republican Union.	Moscow (Moskva).
United Arab Republic.	President.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic....	Cairo (Al Qāhira).
United Kingdom.....	Queen.....	Parliament: House of Lords, House of Commons.	United Kingdom.	London.
Upper Volta.....	President.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic....	Ouagadougou.
Uruguay.....	President of National Council.	General Assembly: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	do.....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	President.....	National Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	do.....	Caracas.
Vietnam.....	do.....	National Legislative Assembly.	do.....	Saigon (Sai Gon).
Western Samoa.....	Head of state.....	Parliament: Head of State, Legislative Assembly.	do.....	Apia.
Yemen.....	President.....	(None as yet).....	Republic....	San'a, capital and center of government; Ta'izz, diplomatic center.
Yugoslavia.....	do.....	Federal People's Assembly: Federal Council, Council of Producers.	Federal People's Republic.	Belgrade (Beograd).

¹ See separate entries: United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.

² The United States has not recognized the Soviet regime in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

³ Germany, comprising the areas of the 4 zones of occupation, Berlin, and the areas provisionally administered. In this table, the items in the entry for Germany apply to the Federal Republic of Germany the government established in Western Germany. This government achieved sovereignty on May 5, 1955, under the terms of the Paris treaties, and now only matters dealing with Berlin and Germany as a whole remain under Western Allied control. The government for Berlin functions in the American, British, and French sectors of occupation of Berlin, under authority of the Allied Kommandatura. The Eastern Zone of occupation of Germany and a sector of Berlin are occupied by the Soviet Union. Certain areas of Germany are provisionally under the administration of Poland and of the Soviet Union.

⁴ In addition to Benghazi and Tripoli as co-capitals, an administrative center is being planned for Baida (Al Baydā).

⁵ No accurate English equivalents.

⁶ The Law of Succession, July 27, 1947, declared that Spain was constituted a kingdom.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES DENOTING NATIONALITY

[Revised with suggestions by the Department of State]

Country or region	Noun (plural ending in parentheses)	Adjective
Abyssinia. (See Ethiopia.)		
Afghanistan	Afghan(s).....	Afghan.
Albania	Albanian(s).....	Albanian.
Algeria	Algerian(s).....	Algerian.
Andorra	Andorran(s).....	Andorran.
Argentina	Argentine(s).....	Argentine.
Australia	Australian(s).....	Australian.
Austria	Austrian(s).....	Austrian.
Bahrain	Bahraini(s).....	Bahrain or Bahraini.
Belgium	Belgian(s).....	Belgian.
Brunei	Bhutanese (singular, plural).....	Bhutanese.
Bolivia	Bolivian(s).....	Bolivian.
Brazil	Brazilian(s).....	Brazilian.
Bulgaria	Bulgarian(s).....	Bulgarian.
Burma	Burman(s) (preferred); Burmese (singular, plural).	Burmese.
Burundi	Burundian(s).....	Burundian.
Byelorussia	Byelorussian(s).....	Byelorussian.
Cambodia	Cambodian(s).....	Cambodian.
Cameroon	Cameroonian(s).....	Cameroonian.
Canada	Canadian(s).....	Canadian.
Central African Republic	Central African(s).....	Central African.
Ceylon	Ceylonese (singular, plural).....	Ceylonese.
Chad	Chadian(s) or Chadian(s).....	Chadian or Chadian.
Chile	Chilean(s).....	Chilean.
China	Chinese (singular, plural).....	Chinese.
Colombia	Colombian(s).....	Colombian.
Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)	Congolese (singular, plural).....	Congo or Congolese.
Congo, Republic of the (Léopoldville)	Congolese (singular, plural).....	Do.
Costa Rica	Costa Rican(s).....	Costa Rican.
Cuba	Cuban(s).....	Cuban.
Cyprus	Cypriot(s).....	Cypriot.
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak(s).....	Czechoslovak.
Dahomey	Dahomean(s).....	Dahomean.
Denmark	Dane(s).....	Danish.
Dominican Republic	Dominican(s).....	Dominican.
Ecuador	Ecuadorian(s).....	Ecuadorian.
Egypt. (See United Arab Republic.)		
El Salvador		
Estonia		
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Ethiopian(s) (preferred).....	Ethiopian (preferred).
Finland	Abyssinian(s).....	Abyssinian.
France	Finn(s).....	Finnish.
Gabon	Frenchman(men).....	French.
Germany	Gabonese (singular, plural).....	Gabonese.
Ghana	German(s).....	German.
Great Britain	Ghanaian(s).....	Ghanaian.
Greece	British(s), British (collective, plural). ¹	British. ¹
Guatemala	Greek(s).....	Greek.
Guinea	Guatemalan(s).....	Guatemalan.
Haiti	Guinean(s).....	Guinean.
Honduras	Haitian(s).....	Haitian.
Hungary	Honduran(s).....	Honduran.
Iceland	Hungarian(s).....	Hungarian.
India	Icelander(s).....	Icelandic.
Indonesia	Indian(s).....	Indian.
Iran	Indonesian(s).....	Indonesian.
Iraq	Iranian(s).....	Iranian.
Ireland	Iraqi(s).....	Iraq or Iraqi.
Isle of Man	Irishman(men), Irish (collective, plural). ²	Irish.
Israel	Manxman(men), Manx (collective, plural).	Manx.
Italy	Israeli(s).....	Israel.
Ivory Coast	Italian(s).....	Italian.
Jamaica	Ivoirian(s), Ivoirien(s), or Ivory Coaster(s).	Ivoirian or Ivoirien.
Japan	Jamaican(s).....	Jamaican.
Jordan	Japanese (singular, plural).....	Japanese.
Katanga Province	Jordan(s), Jordanian(s).....	Jordan or Jordanian.
Korea	Katangan(s).....	Katangan.
Kuwait	Korean(s).....	Korean.
Laos	Kuwaiti(s).....	Kuwait or Kuwaiti.
Latvia	Lao or Laotian (singular, plural).....	Lao or Laotian.
Lebanon	Latvian(s).....	Latvian.
Liberia	Lebanese (singular, plural).....	Lebanese.
Libya	Liberian(s).....	Liberian.
Liechtenstein	Libyan(s).....	Libyan.
	Liechtensteiner(s).....	Liechtenstein.

See footnotes at end of table.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES DENOTING NATIONALITY—Continued

Country or region	Noun (plural ending in parentheses)	Adjective
Lithuania.....	Lithuanian(s).....	Lithuanian.
Luxembourg.....	Luxembourger(s).....	Luxembourg.
Malagasy Republic.....	Malagasy (singular, plural).....	Malagasy.
Malaya.....	Malayan(s).....	Malayan.
Mali.....	Malian(s).....	Malian.
Mauritania.....	Mauritanian(s).....	Mauritanian.
Mexico.....	Mexican(s).....	Mexican.
Monaco.....	Monacan(s).....	Monacan.
Morocco.....	Moroccan(s).....	Moroccan.
Muscat and Oman.....	Omani(s).....	Oman or Omani.
Nepal.....	Nepalese (singular, plural).....	Nepalese.
Netherlands ³	Netherlander(s).....	Netherland. ³
New Zealand.....	New Zealander(s).....	New Zealand.
Newfoundland.....	Newfoundlander(s).....	Newfoundland.
Nicaragua.....	Nicaraguan(s).....	Nicaraguan.
Niger.....	Nigerois (singular, plural).....	Niger.
Nigeria.....	Nigerian(s).....	Nigerian.
Norway.....	Norwegian(s).....	Norwegian.
Pakistan.....	Pakistani(s).....	Pakistan or Pakistani.
Palestine.....	Palestinian(s).....	Palestinian.
Panama.....	Panamanian(s).....	Panamanian.
Paraguay.....	Paraguayan(s).....	Paraguayan.
Persia. (See Iran.).....		
Peru.....	Peruvian(s).....	Peruvian.
Philippines.....	Filipino(s).....	Philippine.
Poland.....	Pole(s).....	Polish.
Portugal.....	Portuguese (singular, plural).....	Portuguese.
Rumania.....	Rumanian(s).....	Rumanian.
Rwanda.....	Rwandan(s).....	Rwandan.
Salvador. (See El Salvador.).....		
San Marino.....	San Marinan(s).....	San Marinan.
Saudi Arabia.....	Saudi Arab(s).....	Saudi Arabian.
Scotland.....	Scot(s), Scotch (collective, plural).....	Scotch; Scottish.
Senegal.....	Senegalese (singular, plural).....	Senegal or Senegalese.
Sierra Leone.....	Sierra Leonean(s).....	Sierra Leonean.
Somali Republic (also Somalia).....	Somali(s).....	Somali.
South Africa, Republic of.....	South African(s).....	South African.
Spain.....	Spaniard(s).....	Spanish.
Sudan.....	Sudanese (singular, plural).....	Sudanese.
Sweden.....	Swede(s).....	Swedish.
Switzerland.....	Swiss (singular, plural).....	Swiss.
Syria or Syrian Arab Republic.....	Syrian(s).....	Syrian.
Tanganyika.....	Tanganyikan(s).....	Tanganyikan.
Thailand.....	Thai (singular, plural).....	Thai.
Togo.....	Togolese (singular, plural).....	Togolese.
Tonga.....	Tongan(s).....	Tongan.
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Trinidadian(s).....	Trinidadian.
Tunisia.....	Tunisian(s).....	Tunisian.
Turkey.....	Turk(s).....	Turkish.
Uganda.....	Ugandan(s).....	Ugandan.
Ukraine.....	Ukrainian(s).....	Ukrainian.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	Soviets (plural only) ⁴	Soviet.
United Arab Republic.....	Egyptian(s).....	United Arab Republic.
United States of America.....	American(s).....	American (preferred). United States.
Upper Volta.....	Upper Voltan(s).....	Upper Voltan.
Uruguay.....	Uruguayan(s).....	Uruguayan.
Venezuela.....	Venezuelan(s).....	Venezuelan.
Vietnam.....	Vietnamese (singular, plural).....	Vietnamese.
Wales.....	Welshman(men), Welsh (collective, plural).....	Welsh.
Western Samoa.....	(Western) Samoan(s).....	(Western) Samoan.
Yemen.....	Yemeni(s).....	Yemen or Yemeni.
Yugoslavia.....	Yugoslav(s).....	Yugoslav.

¹ The term "British" is usually used of or pertaining to Great Britain, or in the widest sense to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or its inhabitants. It is also occasionally used as meaning "of or appertaining to the British Commonwealth of Nations"; e.g., "British" subject.

² Irish (collective, plural) is used generally in the case of Ireland, the island.

³ Netherland is generally preferred, but Netherlands is the official form for Netherlands Government.

⁴ The word "Soviet," which means council, cannot be used. Use instead "of Soviet nationality" (citizenship); "Soviet national"; or "Soviet citizen."

FOREIGN MONEY¹

[Based on list of currency units and abbreviations provided by the International Monetary Fund and the Department of State]

Country or area	Basic monetary unit		Principal fractional unit	
	Name ²	Symbol	Name ²	Abbreviation or symbol
Aden	shilling	EA Sh.	cent	
Afghanistan	afghani	Afg.	pul	
Albania	lek		quintar	
Algeria	franc	Fr.	centime	
Andorra	(franc (French franc))	Fr.	do	
Angola	(peseta (Spanish peseta))	Pta	céntimo	
Argentina	escudo	Esc	centavo	
Australia	peso ³	M\$N	do	Ctvo.
Austria	pound ⁴	A£	shilling; penny (pence)	Ctvo.
Bahamas	schilling	S.	groschen (singular, plural)	s., d.
Barbados	pound	£	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Belgium	dollar	WIS.	cent	
Bermuda	franc	BF	do	C.
Bolivia	pound	£	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Borneo, North	peso	Bs.	centavo	Ctvo.
Brazil	dollar	M\$	do	
Brunei	crucero ⁵	Cr\$	do	Ctvo.
Bulgaria	dollar	M\$	stotinka (stotinki)	
Burma	lev (leva)	K.	pya	
Burundi	kyat	RBF	sen	
Cambodia	franc		centime	c., ct(s).
Cameroon	riel	CFAF	cent	
Canada ⁶	franc	Can\$	do	
Central African Republic	dollar	CFAF	centesimo	Ctvo.
Ceylon	franc	Cey Rs.	cent	
Chad	franc	CFAF	centavo	
Chile	escudo	Esc.	centesimo	
China, Taiwan	new Taiwan dollar	NT\$.	cent	
Colombia	peso	Col\$.	centavo	Ctvo.
Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)	franc	CFAF	cent	
Congo, Republic of (Léopoldville)	do	CF	centimo	
Costa Rica	colón (colones)	Ø	centavo	Ctmo.
Cuba	peso	\$.	mil.	Ctvo.
Cyprus	pound	C£	heller	
Czechoslovakia	koruna	Kčs.		
Dahomey	franc	CFAF		
Danzig, ⁷				
Denmark	krone (kroner)	DKr.	øre (singular, plural)	
Dominican Republic	peso	RD\$.	centavo	Ctvo.
Ecuador	sucré	S/	do	Ctvo.
El Salvador	colón (colones)	Ø	centavo	Ctvo.
Estonia, ⁸	dollar	Eth\$.	cent	
Ethiopia	markka	Fmk.	penni (pennia)	Pia.
Finland	franc	Fr.	centime	
France ⁹	do	CFAF	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Gabon	pound	WA£	pfennig (singular, plural)	pf.
Gambia	deutsche mark	DM.	cent	
Germany, Federal Republic of	pound		shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Ghana	drachma	G£	lepton (lepta)	Ctvo.
Greece	quetzal (quetzales)	Dr.	centavo	
Guatemala	gourde	Q.	centime	Ctvo.
Haiti	lempira	G.	centavo	
Honduras	dollar	L.	cent	Ctvo.
Hong Kong	forint	HK\$.	filler (singular, plural)	
Hungary	króna (krónur)	Ft.	öre (aurar) (singular, plural)	s., d.
Iceland	rupee	IKr.	naya paisa; naye paise (N.P.) (plural)	
India		Rs.	sen (singular, plural)	
Indonesia	rupiah (singular, plural)	Rp.	dinar	
Iran	rial	Rls.	fil	
Iraq	dinar	ID.	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Ireland (Éire)	pound	£.	prutah (prutot)	Ctmo.
Israel	do	£.	centesimo (centesimi)	
Italy	lira (lire)	Lit.	fil	
Ivory Coast	franc	CFAF	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Jamaica	pound	J£.	sen (singular, plural)	
Japan	yen (singular, plural)	¥.	fil	
Jordan	dinar	JD.	cent	
Kenya	shilling	EA Sh.	chon	
Korea	won (singular, plural)	D.	fil	
Kuwait	dinar	K.	at	
Laos	kip			

See footnotes at end of table.

FOREIGN MONEY¹—Continued

Country or area	Basic monetary unit		Principal fractional unit	
	Name ²	Symbol	Name ²	Abbreviation or symbol
Latvia. ³	pound	LL	piaster	
Lebanon	dollar	\$	cent.	
Liberia	pound	L£	piaster	
Libya	franc (Swiss franc)	Sw Fr	centime	
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania. ³				
Luxembourg	franc	Lux F	centime	
Macao	pataca	P	avo	
Madeira	escudo	Esc.	centavo	
Malagasy Republic	franc	CFAF		
Malaya, Federation of	dollar	M\$	cent.	
Mali	franc			
Malta	pound	£	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Mauritania	franc	CFAF		
Mauritius	rupee	Mau Rs		
Mexico	peso	Mex\$	centavo	
Monaco	franc (French franc)	Fr	centime	
Morocco	dirham	DH	franc	
Mozambique	escudo	Esc.	centavo	
Nepal	rupee (or mohur, singular, plural).	N Rs	pie, pice	
Netherlands ¹¹	guilder (florin)	f.	cent	
Netherlands Antilles	do	Ant. f.	do	
New Caledonia	franc	CFPF	centime	
New Zealand	pound	NZ £	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Nicaragua	córdoba	C\$	centavo	Ctvo.
Niger	franc	CFAF		
Nigeria	pound	N £	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Norway	krone (kroner)	NKr	øre (singular, plural)	
Pakistan	rupee	PRs.	paisa	
Panama	balboa	B-	centesimo	Ctmo.
Paraguay	guaraní (guarantes)	G-	céntimo	Ctmo.
Peru	sol (soles)	S/-	centavo	Ctvo.
Philippines	peso	P	do	Ctvo.
Poland	zloty	ZL	grosz (grosze; groszy)	
Portugal ¹²	escudo	Esc.	centavo	Ctvo.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	pound	R £	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Rumania	leu (lei)	RBF	ban (bani)	
Rwanda	franc			
San Marino	lira (lire)		centesimo (centesimi)	
Sarawak	dollar	M\$		
Saudi Arabia	rial	SRls.	halala (singular, plural)	
Sierra Leone	pound	£		
Singapore	dollar	M\$	cent	
Somali	shilling	Sh		
Somaliland, French	franc	DF		c., ct(s).
South Africa, Republic of	rand	R-	cent	
Spain	peseta	Pts.	céntimo	
Sudan	pound	SdL	piaster	
Surinam	guilder (florin)	Sur. f.	cent	
Sweden	krona (kronor)	SKr.	øre (singular, plural)	
Switzerland	franc	Sw F	centime	
Syria	pound	SL	piaster	
Tanganyika	shilling	EA Sh	cent	
Thailand	bah (singular, plural)	B-	satang (singular, plural)	
Togo	franc	CFAF		
Tonga	pound	T £		
Trinidad and Tobago	dollar	W\$	cent	
Tunisia	dinar	D	mil	
Turkey	lira	TL	kurus	
Uganda	shilling	EA Sh	cent	
United Arab Republic	pound	EL		
United Kingdom ¹³	do	£	shilling; penny (pence)	s., d.
Upper Volta	franc	CFAF		
Uruguay	peso	Ur\$	centesimo	Ctmo.
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	ruble		kopek	Ctmo.
Venezuela	bolívar (bolívares)	Bs.	centimo	
Vietnam	piaster	VN\$	centime	
Yemen	imadi; Maria Theresa thaler.	MT\$	bogsha	
Yugoslavia	dinar	Din.	para	

¹ The conventions for writing sums of money in foreign countries are similar, generally, to those in the United States in that the symbol or abbreviation of the basic unit is placed before the sum, and a period, a comma, or simply a space appears before the fractional part. "DM1.225,50," for example, means "1,225 deutsche marks 50 pfennigs." Some other conventions are contained in the following footnotes.

² Unless otherwise indicated in parentheses, plurals of these terms are formed regularly by adding "s."

³ The term "gold peso" (oro sellado) is abbreviated "o/s," but gold coins are not widely in circulation.

METRIC TABLES

LENGTH

Myriameter.....	10,000 meters.....	6.2137 miles.....	Meter.....	1 meter.....	39.37 inches.
Kilometer.....	1,000 meters.....	0.62137 mile.....	Decimeter.....	0.1 meter.....	3.937 inches.
Hectometer.....	100 meters.....	328 feet 1 inch.....	Centimeter.....	0.01 meter.....	0.3937 inch.
Dekameter.....	10 meters.....	393.7 inches.....	Millimeter.....	0.001 meter.....	0.0394 inch.

AREA

Hectare.....	10,000 square meters.....	2,471 acres.
Are.....	100 square meters.....	119.6 square yards.
Centiare.....	1 square meter.....	1,550 square inches.

WEIGHT

Name	Number of grams	Volume corresponding to weight	Avoirdupois weight
Metric ton, millier or tonneau.....	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.....	2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectoliter.....	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram.....	10,000	1 dekaliter.....	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo.....	1,000	1 liter.....	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram.....	100	1 deciliter.....	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimeters.....	0.3527 ounce.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimeter.....	15.432 grains.
Decigram.....	.1	0.1 cubic centimeter.....	1.5432 grains.
Centigram.....	.01	10 cubic millimeters.....	0.1543 grain.
Milligram.....	.001	1 cubic millimeter.....	0.0154 grain.

CAPACITY

Name	Number of liters	Metric cubic measure	U.S. measure	British measure
Kiloliter, or stere.....	1,000	1 cubic meter.....	1.308 cubic yards.....	1.308 cubic yards.
Hectoliter.....	100	0.1 cubic meter.....	2.838 bushels; 26.417 gallons.	2.75 bushels; 22.00 gallons.
Dekaliter.....	10	10 cubic decimeters.	1.135 pecks; 2.6417 gallons.	8.80 quarts; 2.200 gallons.
Liter.....	1	1 cubic decimeter.....	0.908 dry quart; 1.0567 liquid quarts.	0.880 quart.
Deciliter.....	.1	0.1 cubic decimeter.	6.1023 cubic inches; 0.845 gill.	0.704 gill.
Centiliter.....	.01	10 cubic centimeters.	0.6102 cubic inch; 0.338 fluid ounce.	0.352 fluid ounce.
Milliliter.....	.001	1 cubic centimeter.	0.061 cubic inch; 0.271 fluid dram.	0.284 fluid dram.

(Footnotes continued from p. 247.)

Official and private accounts are kept in terms of the paper peso (moneda nacional, abbreviated "m/n"), indicated as M\$N; thus, M\$N632,790 or \$632,790 (m/n).

⁴ Sums are written as in Great Britain except that the symbol £, for the pound, is usually preceded by an "A." (See footnote 10.)

⁶ 1,000 cruzeiros is commonly referred to as a conto. Thus "Cr\$400.100,50" may be read "400 contos 100 cruzeiros 50 centavos."

⁶ Including Newfoundland, now a Province of Canada.

⁷ There has been no separate currency issued in Danzig since prior to World War II.

⁸ There has been no national currency issued in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania since World War II.

⁹ The franc units of Algeria, French West Indies, and French Guiana are equivalent to the French franc. However, the currency units of certain French possessions bear differing ratios to the French franc. Names and areas of circulation other than those listed are as follows: CFA franc, Madagascar, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Togoland; CFP franc, New Hebrides; Djibouti franc, French Somaliland.

¹⁰ Sums of money are written as follows: £5 4s. 6d. or £5 4.6, not 5/4/6/. Currency units of a number of nonmetropolitan areas are equivalent to the British pound; namely, the West African pound (in Gambia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone), the Rhodesia-Nyasaland pound (in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), the pound units of Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Falkland Islands. However, units of certain areas bear differing ratios to the British pound; namely, the East African shilling (in Aden, British Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar); British West Indian dollar (in Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands); British Honduras dollar; Mauritius rupee; Seychelles rupee; Fiji pound; Tongan pound; Hong Kong dollar; and the Malayan dollar (in British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak).

¹¹ The local currency units in Netherlands territory (namely, the Surinam guilder, the Nederlandse Antillen (Netherlands West Indies) guilder, and the Netherlands New Guinea guilder) are not equivalent to the Netherlands guilder.

¹² The symbol (\$) is used between the escudo and the centavo; the colon (:) is used between the conto (=1,000 escudos) and the escudo; the sum written 125,750:350:\$50, for example, reads "125,750 contos 350 escudos 50 centavos."

METRIC TABLES—Continued
COMMON MEASURES AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

Common measure	Equivalent	Common measure	Equivalent
Inch.....	2.54 centimeters.	Dry quart, United States.....	1.101 liters.
Foot.....	0.3048 meter.	Quart, imperial.....	1.136 liters.
Yard.....	0.9144 meter.	Gallon, United States.....	3.783 liters.
Rod.....	5.029 meters.	Gallon, imperial.....	4.546 liters.
Mile.....	1.6093 kilometers.	Peck, United States.....	8.810 liters.
Square inch.....	6.452 square centimeters.	Peck, imperial.....	9.092 liters.
Square foot.....	0.0929 square meter.	Bushel, United States.....	35.24 liters.
Square yard.....	0.836 square meter.	Bushel, imperial.....	36.37 liters.
Square rod.....	25.29 square meters.	Ounce, avoirdupois.....	28.35 grams.
Acre.....	0.4047 hectare.	Pound, avoirdupois.....	0.4536 kilogram.
Square mile.....	259 hectares.	Ton, long.....	1.0160 metric tons.
Cubic inch.....	16.39 cubic centimeters.	Ton, short.....	0.9072 metric ton.
Cubic foot.....	0.0283 cubic meter.	Grain.....	0.0648 gram.
Cubic yard.....	0.7646 cubic meter.	Ounce, troy.....	31.103 grams.
Cord.....	3.625 stere.	Pound, troy.....	0.3732 kilogram.
Liquid quart, United States.....	0.9463 liter.		

U.S. EQUIVALENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

[With suggestions by the Department of Agriculture]

Weight or measure	Country	Weight or measure	Country
1 arde=1.98 hectoliters=5,6189 Winchester or United States bushels.	Egypt.	1 koku=47.655 United States standard gallons.	Japan.
1 arroba=25 pounds, avoirdupois.	Cuba.	1 kwan=8.2673 pounds, avoirdupois.	Do.
1 batman=6.5 pounds, avoirdupois.	Iran.	1 liter=0.028378 Winchester bushel=0.26418 United States gallon.	(?).
1 bouw=7,096.5 square meters=1.754 acres.	Indonesia.	1 manzana=1.7266 acres.....	Guatemala.
1 cantar=44.928 kilograms=99.049 pounds, avoirdupois.	Egypt.	1 maund=82.2857 pounds, avoirdupois.	British India.
1 catty (kati)=1½ pounds, avoirdupois.	China.	1 mesana=0.6397 acre.....	Cuba.
1 cental=100 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States, Canada, Union of South Africa. ¹	1 morgen=2.1165 acres.....	Union of South Africa.
1 centner=110.23 pounds, avoirdupois.	Denmark.	1 mow=0.1518 acre (varying).	China.
1 chetvert=5.9568 Winchester bushels.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	1 oke=1.248 kilograms=2.751 pounds, avoirdupois.	Egypt.
1 cho=2.4506 acres.....	Japan.	1 oke=2.822 pounds, avoirdupois.	Greece.
1 dekar=0.2471 acre.....	Norway.	1 picul=133½ pounds, avoirdupois.	China.
1 dessiatine=2.6997 acres.....	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	1 picul=61.761 kilograms=136.16 pounds, avoirdupois.	Indonesia.
1 donum=0.227 acre.....	Turkey.	1 picul=132.28 pounds, avoirdupois.	Japan.
1 doppelzentner=220.46 pounds, avoirdupois.	Germany.	1 pood=36.1128 pounds, avoirdupois.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
1 feddan=1.038 acres.....	Egypt.	1 pound, Great Venetian=1.0582 pounds, avoirdupois.	Greece.
1 hectare=2.471 acres.....	(?).	1 quintal (double centner, or metric centner)=220.46 pounds, avoirdupois.	(?).
1 hectoliter=2.8378 Winchester bushels.	(?).	1 quarter=8 imperial bushels=8.2564 Winchester bushels.	United Kingdom.
1 hectoliter=26.418 United States gallons.	United Kingdom, Australia. ¹	1 rai=0.3954 acre.....	Thailand.
1 hundredweight (long)=112 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States, Canada, Union of South Africa. ¹	1 Russian pound=½ pood=0.90282 pound, avoirdupois.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
1 hundredweight (or cental)=100 pounds, avoirdupois.	United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa. ¹	1 stremma (royal)=0.2471 acre.	Greece.
1 imperial bushel=1.03205 Winchester bushels.	Do. ¹	1 tan (or picul)=133½ pounds, avoirdupois.	China.
1 imperial gallon=1.2009 United States gallons.	Hungary.	1 ton (long)=2,240 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States (foreign trade) and United Kingdom. ²
1 joch (cadastral hold, or cadastral arpent)=1.422 acres.	Japan.	1 ton (metric)=2,204.6 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States (international trade) and Canada (foreign trade).
1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds, avoirdupois.	Formosa.	1 ton (short)=2,000 pounds, avoirdupois.	Germany.
1 kin=1.8228 pounds, avoirdupois.	Japan.	1 zentner=110.23 pounds, avoirdupois.	
1 ko=2.3966 acres.....			
1 koku=4.9602 imperial bushels=5.1192 Winchester bushels.			

¹ List of countries given may not be complete.

² Metric system.

NOTE.—The values given are believed to be carried to a sufficient number of decimal places to meet the purpose for which the units may be used.

PICAS REDUCED TO INCHES

Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches
1	0.166	18	2.988	35	5.811	52	8.634	69	11.457	86	14.279
2	.332	19	3.154	36	5.977	53	8.800	70	11.623	87	14.445
3	.498	20	3.320	37	6.143	54	8.966	71	11.789	88	14.611
4	.664	21	3.487	38	6.309	55	9.132	72	11.955	89	14.778
5	.830	22	3.653	39	6.475	56	9.298	73	12.121	90	14.944
6	.996	23	3.819	40	6.641	57	9.464	74	12.287	91	15.110
7	1.162	24	3.985	41	6.807	58	9.630	75	12.453	92	15.276
8	1.328	25	4.151	42	6.973	59	9.796	76	12.619	93	15.442
9	1.494	26	4.317	43	7.139	60	9.962	77	12.785	94	15.608
10	1.660	27	4.483	44	7.306	61	10.128	78	12.951	95	15.774
11	1.826	28	4.649	45	7.472	62	10.294	79	13.117	96	15.940
12	1.992	29	4.815	46	7.638	63	10.460	80	13.283	97	16.106
13	2.158	30	4.981	47	7.804	64	10.626	81	13.449	98	16.272
14	2.324	31	5.147	48	7.970	65	10.792	82	13.615	99	16.438
15	2.490	32	5.313	49	8.136	66	10.959	83	13.781	100	16.604
16	2.656	33	5.479	50	8.302	67	11.125	84	13.947	125	20.750
17	2.822	34	5.645	51	8.468	68	11.291	85	14.113	150	24.900

INCREASE OF TEXT BY USING LEADS

If leaded with 2-point leads—

6-point type is increased one-third.

8-point type is increased one-fourth.

10-point type is increased one-fifth.

11-point type is increased two-elevenths.

12-point type is increased one-sixth.

NUMBER OF WORDS AND EMS TO THE SQUARE INCH

Size of type	Number of words		Num- ber of ems	Size of type	Number of words		Num- ber of ems
	Solid	Leaded			Solid	Leaded	
14-point-----	11	8	26½	8-point-----	32	23	81
12-point-----	14	11	36	6-point-----	47	34	144
11-point-----	17	14	43	5-point-----	69	50	207
10-point-----	21	16	52				

20. COUNTIES

Note the orthography of names of the following counties:

Allegany in Maryland and New York	Huntington in Indiana
Alleghany in North Carolina and Virginia	Johnston in North Carolina and Oklahoma; all others Johnson
Allegheny in Pennsylvania	Kanabec in Minnesota
Andrew in Missouri	Kennebec in Maine
Andrews in Texas	Kearney in Nebraska
Aransas in Texas	Kearny in Kansas
Arkansas in Arkansas	Lawrence in all States
Barber in Kansas	Linn in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oregon
Barbour in Alabama and West Virginia	Lynn in Texas
Brevard in Florida	Loudon in Tennessee
Broward in Florida	Loudoun in Virginia
Brooke in West Virginia	Manatee in Florida
Brooks in Georgia and Texas	Manistee in Michigan
Brown in all States	Mercer in California; Mercer elsewhere
Bulloch in Georgia	Morton) both in Kansas
Bullock in Alabama	Muscogee in Georgia
Burnet in Texas	Muskogee in Oklahoma
Burnett in Wisconsin	Park in Colorado and Montana
Cheboygan in Michigan; Sheboygan in Wisconsin	Parke in Indiana
Clarke in Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, and Virginia; all others Clark	Pottawatomie in Kansas and Oklahoma
Coffee in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee	Pottawattamie in Iowa
Coffey in Kansas	Sanders in Montana
Coal in Oklahoma	Saunders in Nebraska
Cole in Missouri	Smyth in Virginia; all others Smith
Coles in Illinois	Stafford in Virginia
Cook in Illinois and Minnesota	Strafford in New Hampshire
Cooke in Texas	Stanley in South Dakota
Davidson in North Carolina and Tennessee	Stanly in North Carolina
Davie in North Carolina	Stark in Illinois, North Dakota, and Ohio
Davies in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri	Starke in Indiana
Davis in Iowa and Utah	Stephens in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas
Davison in South Dakota	Stevens in Kansas, Minnesota, and Washington
Dickenson in Virginia	Story in Nevada
Dickinson in Iowa, Kansas, and Michigan	Terrill in Georgia and Texas
Dickson in Tennessee	Tyrrell in North Carolina
Douglas in all States	Tooele in Utah
Forrest in Mississippi; Forest in others	Toole in Montana
Glascock in Georgia	Vermillion in Indiana; all others Vermilion
Glasscock in Texas	Woods in Oklahoma; all others Wood
Green in Kentucky and Wisconsin; all others Green	Wyandot in Ohio
Harford in Maryland	Wyandotte in Kansas
Hartford in Connecticut	
Huntingdon in Pennsylvania	

ALABAMA	Clarke	Escambia	Lee	Pike
Autauga	Clay	Etowah	Limestone	Randolph
Baldwin	Cleburne	Fayette	Lowndes	Russell
Barbour	Coffee	Franklin	Macon	St. Clair
Bibb	Colbert	Geneva	Madison	Shelby
Blount	Conecuh	Greene	Marengo	Sumter
Bullock	Coosa	Hale	Marion	Talladega
Butler	Covington	Henry	Marshall	Tallapoosa
Calhoun	Crenshaw	Houston	Mobile	Tuscaloosa
Chambers	Cullman	Jackson	Monroe	Walker
Cherokee	Dale	Jefferson	Montgomery	Washington
Chilton	Dallas	Lamar	Morgan	Wilcox
Choctaw	De Kalb	Lauderdale	Perry	Winston
	Elmore	Lawrence	Pickens	

ALASKA (divided into four judicial districts; no counties)

ARIZONA	Coconino	Greenlee	Navajo	Santa Cruz
Apache	Gila	Maricopa	Pima	Yavapai
Cochise	Graham	Mohave	Pinal	Yuma
ARKANSAS	Carroll	Crawford	Garland	Jefferson
Arkansas	Chicot	Crittenden	Grant	Johnson
Ashley	Clark	Cross	Greene	Lafayette
Baxter	Clay	Dallas	Hempstead	Lawrence
Benton	Cleburne	Desha	Hot Spring	Lee
Boone	Cleveland	Drew	Howard	Lincoln
Bradley	Columbia	Faulkner	Independence	Little River
Calhoun	Conway	Franklin	Izard	Logan
	Craighead	Fulton	Jackson	Lonoke

ARKANSAS—Continued

Madison	Newton	Pope	Scott	Union
Marion	Ouachita	Prairie	Searcy	Van Buren
Miller	Perry	Pulaski	Sebastian	Washington
Mississippi	Phillips	Randolph	Sevier	White
Monroe	Pike	St. Francis	Sharp	Woodruff
Montgomery	Poinsett	Saline	Stone	Yell
Nevada	Polk			

CALIFORNIA		Glenn	Mendocino	San Benito	Siskiyou
		Humboldt	Merced	San Bernardino	Solano
		Imperial	Modoc	San Diego	Sonoma
		Inyo	Mono	San Francisco	Stanislaus
		Kern	Monterey	San Joaquin	Sutter
		Kings	Napa	San Luis Obispo	Tehama
		Lake	Nevada	San Mateo	Trinity
		Lassen	Orange	Santa Barbara	Tulare
		Contra Costa	Placer	Santa Clara	Tuolumne
		Del Norte	Plumas	Santa Cruz	Ventura
		El Dorado	Riverside	Shasta	Yolo
		Fresno	Sacramento	Sierra	Yuba

COLORADO		Costilla	Grand	Logan	Pueblo
		Crowley	Gunnison	Mesa	Rio Blanco
		Adams	Custer	Mineral	Rio Grande
		Alamosa	Delta	Moffat	Routt
		Arapahoe	Denver	Montezuma	Saguache
		Archuleta	Dolores	Jackson	San Juan
		Baca	Douglas	Jefferson	Montrose
		Bent	Eagle	Kiowa	Morgan
		Boulder	Elbert	Kit Carson	Otero
		Chaffee	El Paso	Lake	Ouray
		Cheyenne	Fremont	La Plata	Park
		Clear Creek	Garfield	Larimer	Phillips
		Conejos	Gilpin	Las Animas	Pitkin
				Lincoln	Prowers

CONNECTICUT		Fairfield	Litchfield	New Haven	Tolland
		Hartford	Middlesex	New London	Windham

DELAWARE	Kent	New Castle	Sussex
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA		Dade	Hernando	Manatee	St. Johns
		De Soto	Highlands	Marion	St. Lucie
		Dixie	Hillsborough	Martin	Santa Rosa
		Baker	Holmes	Monroe	Sarasota
		Bay	Escambia	Nassau	Seminole
		Bradford	Flagler	Jackson	Okaloosa
		Brevard	Franklin	Jefferson	Okeechobee
		Broward	Gadsden	Lafayette	Orange
		Calhoun	Gilchrist	Lake	Osceola
		Charlotte	Glades	Lee	Palm Beach
		Citrus	Gulf	Leon	Pasco
		Clay	Hamilton	Levy	Pinellas
		Collier	Hardee	Liberty	Polk
		Columbia	Hendry	Madison	Putnam

GEORGIA		Clinch	Gordon	Macon	Stewart
		Cobb	Grady	Madison	Sumter
		Coffee	Greene	Marion	Talbot
		Atkinson	Colquitt	Meriwether	Taliaferro
		Bacon	Columbia	Miller	Tattnall
		Baker	Cook	Hall	Taylor
		Baldwin	Coweta	Hancock	Monroe
		Banks	Crawford	Haralson	Montgomery
		Barrow	Crisp	Harris	Morgan
		Bartow	Dade	Hart	Murray
		Ben Hill	Dawson	Heard	Muscogee
		Berrien	Decatur	Henry	Newton
		Bibb	De Kalb	Houston	Oconee
		Bleckley	Dodge	Irwin	Oglethorpe
		Brantley	Dooly	Jackson	Paulding
		Brooks	Dougherty	Jasper	Peach
		Bryan	Douglas	Jeff Davis	Pickens
		Bulloch	Early	Jefferson	Pierce
		Burke	Echols	Jenkins	Pike
		Butts	Effingham	Johnson	Polk
		Calhoun	Elbert	Jones	Pulaski
		Camden	Emmanuel	Lamar	Putnam
		Candler	Evans	Lanier	Quitman
		Carroll	Fannin	Laurens	Rabun
		Catoosa	Fayette	Lee	Randolph
		Charlton	Floyd	Liberty	Richmond
		Chatham	Forsyth	Lincoln	Rockdale
		Chattahoochee	Franklin	Long	Schley
		Chattooga	Fulton	Lowndes	Sc生生
		Cherokee	Gilmer	Lumpkin	Seminole
		Clarke	Glascock	McDuffie	Spalding
		Clay	Glynn	McIntosh	Stephens
		Clayton			Worth

HAWAII	Hawaii Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
IDAHO				
Ada	Bonner	Clearwater	Jerome	Oneida
Adams	Bonneville	Custer	Kootenai	Owyhee
Bannock	Boundary	Elmore	Latah	Payette
Bear Lake	Butte	Franklin	Leigh	Power
Benewah	Camas	Fremont	Lewis	Shoshone
Bingham	Canyon	Gem	Lincoln	Teton
Blaine	Caribou	Gooding	Madison	Twin Falls
Boise	Cassia	Idaho	Minidoka	Valley
	Clark	Jefferson	New Pance	Washington
ILLINOIS	De Witt	Jefferson	Marshall	Saline
	Douglas	Jersey	Mason	Sangamon
Adams	Du Page	Jo Daviess	Massac	Schuylerville
Alexander	Edgar	Johnson	Menard	Scott
Bond	Edwards	Kane	Mercer	Shelby
Boone	Effingham	Kankakee	Monroe	Stark
Brown	Fayette	Kendall	Montgomery	Stephenson
Bureau	Ford	Knox	Morgan	Tazewell
Calhoun	Franklin	Lake	Moultrie	Union
Carroll	Fulton	La Salle	Ogle	Vermilion
Cass	Gallatin	Lawrence	Peoria	Wabash
Champaign	Greene	Lee	Perry	Warren
Christian	Grundy	Livingston	Piatt	Washington
Clark	Hamilton	Logan	Pike	Wayne
Clay	Hancock	McDonough	Pope	White
Clinton	Hardin	McHenry	Pulaski	Whiteside
Coles	Henderson	McLean	Putnam	Will
Cook	Henry	Macon	Randolph	Williamson
Crawford	Iroquois	Macoupin	Richland	Winnebago
Cumberland	Jackson	Madison	Rock Island	Woodford
De Kalb	Jasper	Marion	St. Clair	
INDIANA	Delaware	Jasper	Newton	Starke
	Dubois	Jay	Noble	Steuben
Adams	Elkhart	Jefferson	Ohio	Sullivan
Allen	Fayette	Jennings	Orange	Switzerland
Bartholomew	Floyd	Johnson	Owen	Tippecanoe
Benton	Fountain	Kosciusko	Parke	Tipton
Blackford	Franklin	Lagrange	Perry	Union
Boone	Fulton	Lake	Pike	Vanderburgh
Brown	Gibson	Grant	Porter	Vermillion
Carroll	Green	La Porte	Posey	Vigo
Cass	Greene	Lawrence	Pulaski	Wabash
Clark	Hamilton	Madison	Putnam	Warren
Clay	Hancock	Marion	Randolph	Warrick
Clinton	Harrison	Marshall	Ripley	Washington
Crawford	Hendricks	Martin	Rush	Wayne
Daviess	Henry	Miami	St. Joseph	Wells
Dearborn	Howard	Monroe	Scott	White
Decatur	Huntington	Montgomery	Shelby	Whitley
De Kalb	Jackson	Morgan	Spencer	
IOWA	Clarke	Hamilton	Lyon	Ringgold
	Clay	Hancock	Madison	Sac
Adair	Clayton	Hardin	Mahaska	Scott
Adams	Clinton	Harrison	Marion	Shelby
Allamakee	Crawford	Henry	Marshall	Sioux
Appanoose	Dallas	Howard	Mills	Story
Audubon	Davis	Humboldt	Mitchell	Tama
Benton	Decatur	Ida	Monona	Taylor
Black Hawk	Delaware	Iowa	Monroe	Union
Boone	Des Moines	Jackson	Montgomery	Van Buren
Bremer	Dickinson	Jasper	Muscatine	Wapello
Buchanan	Dubuque	Jefferson	O'Brien	Warren
Buena Vista	Emmet	Johnson	Osceola	Washington
Butler	Fayette	Jones	Page	Wayne
Calhoun	Floyd	Keokuk	Palo Alto	Webster
Carroll	Franklin	Kossuth	Plymouth	Winnebago
Cass	Fremont	Lee	Pocahontas	Winneshiek
Cedar	Greene	Linn	Polk	Woodbury
Cerro Gordo	Grundy	Louisa	Pottawattamie	Worth
Cherokee	Guthrie	Lucas	Poweshiek	Wright
Chickasaw				
KANSAS	Cheyenne	Elk	Hamilton	Lane
	Clark	Ellis	Harper	Leavenworth
Allen	Clay	Ellsworth	Harvey	Lincoln
Anderson	Cloud	Finney	Haskell	Linn
Atchison	Coffey	Ford	Hodgeman	Logan
Barber	Comanche	Franklin	Jackson	Lyon
Barton	Cowley	Gearry	Jefferson	McPherson
Bourbon	Crawford	Gove	Jewell	Marion
Brown	Decatur	Graham	Johnson	Marshall
Butler	Dickinson	Grant	Kearny	Meade
Chase	Doniphan	Gray	Kingman	Miami
Chautauqua	Douglas	Greeley	Kiowa	Mitchell
Cherokee	Edwards	Greenwood	Labette	Montgomery

KANSAS—Continued

Morris	Pawnee	Rooks	Sheridan	Trego
Morton	Phillips	Rush	Sherman	Wabaunsee
Nemaha	Pottawatomie	Russell	Smith	Wallace
Neosho	Pratt	Saline	Stafford	Washington
Ness	Rawlins	Scott	Stanton	Wichita
Norton	Reno	Sedgwick	Stevens	Wilson
Osage	Republic	Seward	Sumner	Woodson
Osborne	Rice	Shawnee	Thomas	Wyandotte
Ottawa	Riley			

KENTUCKY

Christian	Harrison	McCracken	Perry
Clark	Hart	McCreary	Pike
Adair	Clay	McLean	Powell
Allen	Clinton	Henry	Pulaski
Anderson	Crittenden	Hickman	Robertson
Ballard	Cumberland	Hopkins	Marion
Barren	Daviess	Jackson	Marshall
Bath	Edmonson	Jefferson	Martin
Bell	Elliott	Jessamine	Mason
Boone	Estill	Johnson	Meade
Bourbon	Fayette	Kenton	Menifee
Boyd	Fleming	Knott	Mercer
Boyle	Floyd	Knox	Metcalfe
Bracken	Franklin	Larue	Monroe
Breathitt	Fulton	Laurel	Montgomery
Breckinridge	Gallatin	Lawrence	Morgan
Bullitt	Garrard	Lee	Muhlenberg
Butler	Grant	Leslie	Nelson
Caldwell	Graves	Letcher	Nicholas
Calloway	Grayson	Lewis	Ohio
Campbell	Green	Lincoln	Oldham
Carlisle	Greenup	Livingston	Owen
Carroll	Hancock	Logan	Owsley
Carter	Hardin	Lyon	Pendleton
Casey	Harlan		

LOUISIANA
(Parishes)

Cameron	Jefferson	Pointe Coupee	St. Tammany
Catahoula	Jefferson Davis	Rapides	Tangipahoa
Claiborne	Lafayette	Red River	Tensas
Acadia	Lafourche	Richland	Terrebonne
Allen	La Salle	Sabine	Union
Ascension	De Soto	Lincoln	Vermilion
Assumption	East Baton Rouge	Livingston	St. Charles
A voyelles	East Carroll	Madison	St. Helena
Beauregard	East Feliciana	Morehouse	St. James
Bienville	Evangeline	Natchitoches	St. John the Baptist
Bossier	Franklin	Orleans	St. Landry
Caddo	Grant	Ouachita	St. Martin
Calcasieu	Iberia	Plaquemines	St. Mary
Caldwell	Iberville		
	Jackson		

MAINE

Cumberland	Knox	Piscataquis	Waldo
Franklin	Lincoln	Sagadahoc	Washington
Hancock	Oxford	Somerset	York
Aroostook	Kennebec	Penobscot	

MARYLAND

Calvert	Dorchester	Kent	Somerset
Caroline	Frederick	Montgomery	Talbot
Allegany	Carroll	Prince Georges	Washington
Anne Arundel	Cecil	Queen Annes	Wicomico
Baltimore	Charles	St. Marys	Worcester

MASSACHU-
SETTS

Berkshire	Franklin	Middlesex	Plymouth
Bristol	Hampden	Nantucket	Suffolk
Dukes	Hampshire	Norfolk	Worcester
Barnstable	Essex		

MICHIGAN

Cheboygan	Ingham	Macomb	Osceola
Chippewa	Ionia	Manistee	Oscola
Alcona	Clare	Marquette	Otsego
Alger	Clinton	Iron	Ottawa
Allegan	Crawford	Isabella	Mecosta
Alpena	Delta	Jackson	Menominee
Antrim	Dickinson	Kalamazoo	Roscommon
Arenac	Eaton	Kalkaska	Saginaw
Baraga	Emmet	Kent	Midland
Barry	Genesee	Keweenaw	Missaukee
Bay	Gladwin	Lake	St. Clair
Benzie	Gogebic	Lapeer	Monroe
Berrien	Grand Traverse	Leelanau	St. Joseph
Branch	Gratiot	Lenawee	Montcalm
Calhoun	Hillsdale	Livingston	Sanilac
Cass	Houghton	Luce	Montmorency
Charlevoix	Huron	Mackinac	Schoolcraft
			Shiawassee
			Tuscola
			Van Buren
			Washtenaw
			Wayne
			Wexford

MINNESOTA	Cottonwood Crow Wing Dakota Dodge Douglas Faribault Fillmore Freeborn Goodhue Grant Hennepin Houston Hubbard Isanti Itasca Jackson Kanabec Kandiyohi	Kittson Koochiching Lac qui Parle Lake Lake of the Woods Le Sueur Lincoln Lyon McLeod Mahonen Marshall Martin Meeker Mille Lacs Morrison Mower Murray Nicollet	Nobles Norman Olmsted Otter Tail Pennington Pine Pipestone Polk Pope Ramsey Red Lake Redwood Renville Rice Rock Roseau St. Louis Scott	Sherburne Sibley Stearns Steele Stevens Swift Todd Traverse Wabasha Wadena Waseca Washington Watowan Wilkin Winona Wright Yellow Medicine
MISSISSIPPI	Covington De Soto Forrest Franklin George Greene Grenada Hancock Harrison Hinds Holmes Humphreys Issaquena Itawamba Jackson Jasper Jefferson	Jefferson Davis Jones Kemper Lafayette Lamar Lauderdale Lawrence Leake Lee Leflore Lincoln Lowndes Madison Marion Marshall Monroe Montgomery	Neshoba Newton Noxubee Oktibbeha Panola Pearl River Perry Pike Pontotoc Prentiss Quitman Rankin Madison Sharky Simpson Smith Stone	Sunflower Tallahatchie Tate Tippah Tishomingo Tunica Union Walhall Warren Washington Wayne Webster Wilkinson Winston Yalobusha Yazoo
MISSOURI	Clark Clay Clinton Cole Cooper Crawford Dade Dallas Davies De Kalb Dent Douglas Dunklin Franklin Gasconade Gentry Greene Grundy Harrison Henry Hickory Cass Cedar Chariton Christian	Iron Jackson Jasper Jefferson Knox Laclede Dallas Lawrence Lewis Lincoln Linn Livingston McDonald Macon Madison Maries Marion Mercer Miller Mississippi Moniteau Howard Howell	Montgomery Morgan New Madrid Newton Nodaway Oregon Pemiscot Perry Pettis Phelps Pike Platte Polk Pulaski Putnam Ralls Randolph Ray Reynolds Ripley St. Charles	St. Clair St. Francois Ste. Genevieve St. Louis St. Louis City Saline Schuyler Scotland Scott Shannon Shelby Stoddard Stone Sullivan Taney Texas Vernon Warren Washington Wayne Webster Worth Wright
MONTANA	Dawson Deer Lodge Fallon Fergus Flathead Gallatin Garfield Glacier Golden Valley Granite Hill Jefferson	Judith Basin Lake Lewis and Clark Liberty Lincoln McCone Madison Meagher Mineral Missoula Musselshell Park	Petroleum Phillips Pondera Powder River Powell Prairie Ravalli Richland Roosevelt Rosebud Sanders	Sheridan Silver Bow Stillwater Sweet Grass Teton Toole Treasure Valley Wheatland Wibaux Yellowstone
NEBRASKA	Cedar Chase Cherry Cheyenne Clay Colfax Cuming Custer Dakota Dawes Dawson Deuel Dixon Dodge Douglas	Dundy Fillmore Franklin Frontier Furnas Gage Garden Garfield Gosper Grant Greeley Hall Hamilton Harlan Hayes	Hitchcock Holt Hooker Howard Jefferson Johnson Kearney Keith Keya Paha Kimball Knox Lancaster Lincoln Logan Loup	McPherson Madison Merrick Morrill Nance Nemaha Nuckolls Otoe Pawnee Perkins Phelps Pierce Platte Polk Red Willow

NEBRASKA—Continued

Richardson	Saunders	Sherman	Thomas	Wayne
Rock	Scotts Bluff	Sioux	Thurston	Webster
Saline	Seward	Stanton	Valley	Wheeler
Sarpy	Sheridan	Thayer	Washington	York
NEVADA	Douglas	Humboldt	Mineral	Storey
Churchill	Elko	Lander	Nye	Washeoe
Clark	Esmeralda	Lincoln	Ornsby	White Pine
	Eureka	Lyon	Pershing	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Belknap	Coos	Merrimack	Strafford
	Carroll	Grafton	Rockingham	Sullivan
	Cheshire	Hillsboro		
NEW JERSEY	Camden	Hudson	Morris	Somerset
	Cape May	Hunterdon	Ocean	Sussex
Atlantic	Cumberland	Mercer	Passaic	Union
Bergen	Essex	Middlesex	Salem	Warren
Burlington	Gloucester	Monmouth		
NEW MEXICO	De Baca	Lea	Quay	Sierra
	Dona Ana	Lincoln	Rio Arriba	Socorro
Bernalillo	Eddy	Los Alamos	Roosevelt	Taos
Catron	Grant	Luna	Sandoval	Torrance
Chaves	Guadalupe	McKinley	San Juan	Union
Colfax	Harding	Mora	San Miguel	Valencia
Curry	Hidalgo	Otero	Santa Fe	
NEW YORK	Cortland	Lewis	Oswego	Steuben
	Delaware	Livingston	Otsego	Suffolk
Albany	Dutchess	Madison	Putnam	Sullivan
Allegany	Erie	Monroe	Queens	Tioga
Bronx	Essex	Montgomery	Rensselaer	Tompkins
Broome	Franklin	Nassau	Richmond	Ulster
Cattaraugus	Fulton	New York	Rockland	Warren
Cayuga	Genesee	Niagara	St. Lawrence	Washington
Chautauqua	Greene	Oneida	Saratoga	Wayne
Chemung	Hamilton	Onondaga	Schenectady	Westchester
Chenango	Herkimer	Ontario	Schoharie	Wyoming
Clinton	Jefferson	Orange	Schuyler	Yates
Columbia	Kings	Orleans	Seneca	
NORTH CAROLINA	Chatham	Greene	Mitchell	Rutherford
	Cherokee	Guildford	Montgomery	Sampson
	Chowan	Halifax	Moore	Scotland
Alamance	Clay	Harnett	Nash	Stanly
Alexander	Cleveland	Haywood	New Hanover	Stokes
Alleghany	Columbus	Henderson	Northampton	Surry
Anson	Craven	Hertford	Onslow	Swain
Ashe	Cumberland	Hoke	Orange	Transylvania
Avery	Currituck	Hyde	Pamlico	Tyrrell
Beaufort	Dare	Iredell	Pasquotank	Union
Bertie	Davidson	Jackson	Pender	Vance
Bladen	Davie	Johnston	Perquimans	Wake
Brunswick	Duplin	Jones	Person	Warren
Buncombe	Durham	Lee	Pitt	Washington
Burke	Edgecombe	Lenoir	Polk	Watauga
Cabarrus	Forsyth	Lincoln	Randolph	Wayne
Caldwell	Franklin	McDowell	Richmond	Wilkes
Camden	Gaston	Macon	Robeson	Wilson
Carteret	Gates	Madison	Rockingham	Yadkin
Caswell	Graham	Martin	Rowan	Yancey
Catawba	Granville	Mecklenburg		
NORTH DAKOTA	Cavalier	Hettinger	Nelson	Sioux
	Dickey	Kidder	Oliver	Slope
Adams	Divide	LaMoure	Pembina	Stark
Barnes	Dunn	Logan	Pierce	Steele
Benson	Eddy	McHenry	Ramsey	Stutsman
Billings	Emmons	McIntosh	Ransom	Towner
Bottineau	Foster	McKenzie	Renville	Trail
Bowman	Golden Valley	McLean	Richland	Walsh
Burke	Grand Forks	Mercer	Rolette	Ward
Burleigh	Grant	Morton	Sargent	Wells
Cass	Griggs	Mountail	Sheridan	Williams
OHIO	Carroll	Delaware	Hancock	Lake
	Champaign	Erie	Hardin	Lawrence
Adams	Clark	Fairfield	Harrison	Licking
Allen	Clermont	Fayette	Henry	Logan
Ashland	Clinton	Franklin	Highland	Lorain
Ashtabula	Columbiana	Fulton	Hocking	Lucas
Athens	Coshocton	Gallia	Holmes	Madison
Auglaize	Crawford	Geauga	Huron	Mahoning
Belmont	Cuyahoga	Greene	Jackson	Marion
Brown	Darke	Guernsey	Jefferson	Medina
Butler	Defiance	Hamilton	Knox	Meigs

OHIO—Continued

Mercer	Noble	Preble	Shelby	Vinton
Miami	Ottawa	Putnam	Stark	Warren
Monroe	Paulding	Richland	Summit	Washington
Montgomery	Perry	Ross	Trumbull	Wayne
Morgan	Pickaway	Sandusky	Tuscarawas	Williams
Morrow	Pike	Scioto	Union	Wood
Muskingum	Portage	Seneca	Van Wert	Wyandot
OKLAHOMA				
Coal	Haskell	Major	Pottawatomie	
Comanche	Hughes	Marshall	Pushmataha	
Adair	Cotton	Mayes	Roger Mills	
Alfalfa	Craig	Jefferson	Rogers	
Atoka	Creek	Johnston	Muskogee	Seminole
Beaver	Custer	Kay	Noble	Sequoyah
Beckham	Delaware	Kingfisher	Nowata	Stephens
Blaine	Dewey	Kiowa	Oklfuskee	Texas
Bryan	Ellis	Latimer	Oklahoma	Tillman
Caddo	Garfield	Le Flore	Okmulgee	Tulsa
Canadian	Garvin	Lincoln	Osage	Wagoner
Carter	Grady	Logan	Ottawa	Washington
Cherokee	Grant	Love	Pawnee	Washita
Choctaw	Greer	McClain	Payne	Woods
Cimarron	Harmon	McCurtain	Pittsburg	Woodward
Cleveland	Harper	McIntosh	Pontotoc	
OREGON				
Baker	Crook	Jackson	Malheur	Umatilla
Benton	Curry	Jefferson	Marion	Union
Clackamas	Deschutes	Josephine	Morrow	Wallowa
Clatsop	Douglas	Klamath	Multnomah	Wasco
Columbia	Gilliam	Lake	Polk	Washington
Coos	Grant	Lane	Sherman	Wheeler
	Harney	Lincoln	Tillamook	Yamhill
	Hood River	Linn		
PENNSYLVANIA				
Adams	Carbon	Forest	Lycoming	Snyder
Allegheny	Centre	Franklin	McKean	Somerset
Armstrong	Chester	Fulton	Mercer	Sullivan
Beaver	Clarion	Greene	Mifflin	Susquehanna
Bedford	Clearfield	Huntingdon	Monroe	Tioga
Berks	Clinton	Indiana	Montgomery	Union
Blair	Columbia	Jefferson	Montour	Venango
Bradford	Crawford	Juniata	Northampton	Warren
Bucks	Cumberland	Lackawanna	Northumberland	Washington
Butler	Dauphin	Lancaster	Perry	Wayne
Cambria	Delaware	Lawrence	Philadelphia	Westmoreland
Cameron	Elk	Lebanon	Pike	Wyoming
	Erie	Lehigh	Potter	York
	Fayette	Luzerne	Schuylkill	
PUERTO RICO (Districts)				
Aguadilla	Guayama	Mayaguez	San Juan	
Arecibo	Humacao	Ponce		
RHODE ISLAND				
Bristol	Newport	Providence	Washington	
Kent				
SAMOA				
	Tutuila Island			
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Abbeville	Berkeley	Dorchester	Kershaw	Orangeburg
Aiken	Calhoun	Edgefield	Lancaster	Pickens
Allendale	Charleston	Fairfield	Laurens	Richland
Anderson	Cherokee	Florence	Lee	Saluda
Bamberg	Chester	Georgetown	Lexington	Spartanburg
Barnwell	Chesterfield	Greenville	McCormick	Sumter
Beaufort	Clarendon	Greenwood	Marion	Union
	Colleton	Hampton	Marlboro	Williamsburg
	Darlington	Horry	Newberry	York
	Dillon	Jasper	Oconee	
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Armstrong	Clark	Gregory	Lawrence	Roberts
Aurora	Clay	Haakon	Lincoln	Sanborn
Beadle	Codington	Hamlin	Lyman	Shannon
Bennett	Corson	Hand	McCook	Spink
Bon Homme	Custer	Hanson	McPherson	Stanley
Brookings	Davison	Harding	Marshall	Sully
Brown	Day	Hughes	Meade	Todd
Brule	Deuel	Hutchinson	Mellette	Tripp
Buffalo	Dewey	Hyde	Miner	Turner
Butte	Douglas	Jackson	Minnehaha	Union
Campbell	Edmunds	Jerauld	Moody	Walworth
Charles Mix	Fall River	Jones	Pennington	Washabaugh
	Faulk	Kingsbury	Perkins	Yankton
	Grant	Lake	Potter	Ziebach

TENNESSEE	Davidson	Henderson	Marion	Squatchie
Anderson	Decatur	Henry	Marshall	Sevier
Bedford	De Kalb	Hickman	Maury	Shelby
Benton	Dickson	Houston	Meigs	Smith
Bledsoe	Dyer	Humphreys	Monroe	Stewart
Blount	Fayette	Jackson	Montgomery	Sullivan
Bradley	Fentress	Jefferson	Moore	Sumner
Campbell	Franklin	Johnson	Morgan	Tipton
Cannon	Gibson	Knox	Obion	Trousdale
Carroll	Giles	Lake	Overton	Unicoi
Carter	Grainger	Lauderdale	Perry	Union
Cheatham	Greene	Lawrence	Pickett	Van Buren
Chester	Grundy	Lewis	Polk	Warren
Claiborne	Hamblen	Lincoln	Putnam	Washington
Clay	Hamilton	Loudon	Rhea	Wayne
Cocke	Hancock	McMinn	Roane	Weakley
Coffee	Hardeman	McNairy	Robertson	White
Crockett	Hardin	Macon	Rutherford	Williamson
Cumberland	Hawkins	Madison	Scott	Wilson
TEXAS	Cottle	Harrison	Lynn	San Jacinto
Anderson	Crane	Hartley	McCulloch	San Patricio
Andrews	Crockett	Haskell	McLennan	San Saba
Angelina	Crosby	Hays	McMullen	Schleicher
Aransas	Culberson	Hempfill	Madison	Scurry
Archer	Dallam	Henderson	Marion	Shackelford
Armstrong	Dallas	Hidalgo	Martin	Shelby
Atascosa	Dawson	Hill	Mason	Sherman
Austin	Deaf Smith	Hockley	Matagorda	Smith
Bailey	Delta	Hood	Maverick	Somervell
Bandera	Denton	Hopkins	Medina	Starr
Bastrop	De Witt	Houston	Menard	Stephens
Baylor	Dickens	Howard	Midland	Sterling
Bee	Dimmit	Hudspeth	Milan	Stonewall
Bell	Donley	Hunt	Mills	Sutton
Bexar	Duval	Hutchinson	Mitchell	Swisher
Blanco	Eastland	Irion	Montague	Tarrant
Borden	Ector	Jack	Montgomery	Taylor
Bosque	Edwards	Jackson	Moore	Terrell
Bowie	Ellis	Jasper	Morris	Terry
Brazoria	El Paso	Jeff Davis	Motley	Throckmorton
Brazos	Erath	Jefferson	Nacogdoches	Titus
Brewster	Falls	Jim Hogg	Navarro	Tom Green
Briscoe	Fannin	Jim Wells	Newton	Travis
Brooks	Fayette	Johnson	Nolan	Trinity
Brown	Fisher	Jones	Nueces	Tyler
Burleson	Floyd	Karnes	Ochiltree	Upshur
Burnet	Foard	Kaufman	Oldham	Upton
Caldwell	Fort Bend	Kendall	Orange	Uvalde
Calhoun	Franklin	Kenedy	Palo Pinto	Val Verde
Callahan	Freestone	Kent	Panola	Van Zandt
Cameron	Frio	Kerr	Parker	Victoria
Camp	Gaines	Kimble	Parmer	Walker
Carson	Galveston	King	Pecos	Waller
Cass	Garza	Kinney	Polk	Ward
Castro	Gillespie	Kleberg	Potter	Washington
Chambers	Goliad	Knox	Presidio	Webb
Cherokee	Gonzales	Lamar	Rains	Wharton
Childress	Gray	Lamb	Randall	Wheeler
Clay	Grayson	Lampasas	Reagan	Wichita
Cochran	Gregg	La Salle	Real	Wilbarger
Coke	Grimes	Lavaca	Red River	Willacy
Coleman	Guadalupe	Lee	Reeves	Williamson
Collin	Hale	Leon	Refugio	Wilson
Collingsworth	Hall	Liberty	Roberts	Winkler
Colorado	Hamilton	Limestone	Robertson	Wise
Comal	Hansford	Lipscomb	Rockwall	Wood
Comanche	Hardeman	Live Oak	Runnels	Yoakum
Concho	Hardin	Llano	Rusk	Young
Cooke	Harris	Loving	Sabine	Zapata
Coryell		Lubbock	San Augustine	Zavala
UTAH	Davis	Juab	Salt Lake	Uintah
Beaver	Duchesne	Kane	San Juan	Utah
Box Elder	Emery	Millard	Sanpete	Wasatch
Cache	Garfield	Morgan	Sevier	Washington
Carbon	Grand	Piute	Summit	Wayne
Daggett	Iron	Rich	Tooele	Weber

VERMONT	Caledonia Chittenden Essex	Franklin Grand Isle Lamoille	Orange Orleans Rutland	Washington Windham Windsor	
Addison Bennington					
VIRGINIA	Charlotte Chesterfield Clarke Albemarle Alleghany Amelia Amherst Appomattox Arlington Augusta Bath Bedford Bland Botetourt Brunswick Buchanan Buckingham Campbell Caroline Carroll Charles City	Greensville Halifax Hanover Craig Culpeper Cumberland Dickenson Dinwiddie Elizabeth City Essex Fairfax Fauquier Floyd Fluvanna Franklin Frederick Giles Gloucester Goochland Grayson Greene	Montgomery Nansemond Nelson New Kent Henry Highland Isle of Wight James City King and Queen King George King William Lancaster Lee Loudoun Louisa Lunenburg Madison Mathews Mecklenburg Middlesex	Roanoke Rockbridge Rockingham Russell Scott Shenandoah Smyth Southampton Spotsylvania Stafford Surry Sussex Tazewell Warren Warwick Washington Westmoreland Wise Wythe York	
VIRGIN ISLANDS (Municipalities)	St. Croix	St. Thomas and St. John			
WASHINGTON	Cowlitz Douglas Ferry Asotin Benton Chelan Clallam Clark Columbia	King Kitsap Kittitas Franklin Garfield Grant Grays Harbor Island Jefferson	Pacific Pend Oreille Pierce San Juan Skagit Lincoln Mason Okanogan	Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla Whatcom Whitman Yakima Spokane	
WEST VIRGINIA	Gilmer Barbour Berkeley Boone Braxton Brooke Cabell Calhoun Clay Doddridge Fayette	Grant Greenbrier Hampshire Hancock Hardy Harrison Jackson Jefferson Kanawha Lewis Lincoln	Logan McDowell Marion Marshall Mason Mercer Mineral Mingo Monongalia Monroe Morgan	Nicholas Ohio Pendleton Pleasants Pocahontas Preston Putnam Raleigh Randolph Ritchie Roane	Summers Taylor Tucker Tyler Upshur Wayne Webster Wetzel Wirt Wood Wyoming
WISCONSIN	Dodge Door Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane	Douglas Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Forest Grant Green Iowa Iron Jackson Jefferson	Juneau Kenosha Keweenaw Lafayette Langlade Lincoln Manitowoc Marathon Marquette Menominee Milwaukee Monroe Oconto	Oneida Outagamie Ozaukee Pepin Pierce Polk Portage Price Racine Richland Rock Rusk St. Croix Sauk Sawyer	Shawano Sheboygan Taylor Trempealeau Vernon Vilas Walworth Washburn Washington Waukesha Rock Waupaca Waushara Winnebago Wood
WYOMING	Converse Crook Albany Big Horn Campbell Carbon	Crook Fremont Goshen Hot Springs Johnson	Laramie Lincoln Natrona Niobrara Park	Platte Sheridan Sublette Sweetwater Teton	Uinta Washakie Weston Yellowstone National Park

NOTES

I N D E X

Numbers in parentheses refer to rules; italic indicates exact terminology; page numbers above 259 refer to Patents, Congressional, and Foreign Language chapters in unabridged **STYLE MANUAL** (for sale by the Superintendent of Documents; price, \$2.75).

For lists of capitalization, spelling, compounding, and abbreviations, see Guide to Capitalization, page 31; Spelling page 57; Guide to Compounding, page 78; Abbreviations, page 155.

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